Federal Decision Ruling Segregated Atlanta Schools

Attorneys Request Desegregation Start

A prompt and reasonable start toward the desegregation of Atlanta public schools, with October 1 as the deadline for the presentation of a plan for desegregation, was asked in a proposed final decree by attorneys for ten plaintiffs seeking an end to public school segregation in Atlanta.

The decree was proposed by Attorney E. E. Moore, Jr., and the plaintiffs' attorneys at the direction of District Court Judge Frank A. Hooper.

Hooper asked that the plaintiffs' attorneys submit a proposed final decree to the Court and to defense counsel that would correspond with the judge's desegregation rulings last June.

The decree has been sent to school board attorneys and it is reportedly expected that they will object to the October 1 deadline listed in the decree. They have until Tuesday to file any objections.

The plaintiffs' attorneys asked, in their proposed decree, that a "complete plan" be submitted by October 1. It further asked that the plan "provide for a prompt and reasonable start toward desegregation of the public schools of the City of Atlanta and a systematic and effective method for achieving such desegregation with all deliberate speed."

In his June ruling, Judge Hooper asked that a desegregation plan be presented to the Court by the Atlanta Board of Education "within a reasonable time."

Hooper recessed court to allow study of his preliminary ruling. When the hearing was resumed Murphy argued the U.S. Supreme Court decision of 1954 can not be applied in this case because no Negro child has sought admission to a specific school and thus it can not be demonstrated that they are excluded because of race.

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York, an attorney for the Negroes, argued the Atlanta school board has been studying possible integration since 1955 and should be ready by this time.

Murphy maintained that the plaintiffs had failed to prove any discrimination and that there was no requirement to take any action until the plaintiffs proved this point.

Attorneys for the Negroes said desegregation should be ordered and attorneys for the defendants replied that segregation is provided for by law.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver, a leader among those who have kept Georgia among the very few states without integration at all educational levels, scored what he described as "outside agitators" and "interference from outside." He referred, obviously, to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People which is assisting the Negro plaintiffs.

Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.) in Washington observed the litigation might seriously damage race relations without benefit "to anyone whatsoever, white or colored."

On the other hand, Atlanta's Mayor William B. Hartsfield tacitly accepted the inevitability of direct integration order, expressed hope the court would allow some delay and reiterated earlier demands that the Legislature allow Atlanta to decide whether to accept some integration or to close the schools.

School Plea Up To Board

ATLANTA (AP) — Gov. Ernest Vandiver says it is up to the Atlanta Board of Education to decide whether to appeal a federal court school desegregation ruling.

The governor told his news conference Tuesday that the state was not a party to the suit and for that reason the question of an appeal was "a matter that addresses itself to the local board."

U. S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper issued an order July 1 directing the Atlanta Board of Education to submit an integration plan by Dec. 1.

The Board of Education has 30 days from the date of the order to file an appeal.

Vandiver made the statement when asked whether legislators and lawyers who met with him at the executive mansion Monday night had agreed on any advice for the Atlanta Board.

After the closed meeting, the governor announced appointment of a five-man committee of lawyers to advise him on ways of maintaining school segregation.

Responsibilities In School Desegregation Pointed Out

ATLANTA, Ga. (Special To the Weekly) — Legal action within the law, acceptance of programs of desegregation which will minimize friction, and recognition that different communities will move at different speeds were cited as responsibilities of the Negro community at the direction of the Supreme Court decision desegregation now carried out. This is the opinion of President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, and elected member of the Atlanta Board of Education, speaking at a Conference on Public School Desegregation at the University of Notre Dame, May 8-9.

"Permanence of change is much more to be desired than is the speed with which the change is stamped," Dr. Clement said.

The conference, sponsored by the School of Law of Notre Dame University, brought together twelve southern leaders including Senator Cooper of Kentucky, ex-Governor McKeldin of Maryland, Superintendent Hanson of the Washington, D. C. Schools and Superintendent Omer Carmichael of Louisville, and Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta, who addressed the conference by telephone hook-up.

Dr. Clement emphasized the fact that the Negro is not seeking social associations with others, but merely individual and group freedom, nor did he see school desegregation leading to "destruction of the white race" any more than standing in line at a post office general delivery window or riding in the same passenger coach or airplane.

Recognizing the validity of the criticism that Negro children made poorer scores than white children on "standardized tests," he blamed this on the segregated school system in which Negro children had been shortchanged for decades under teachers who had themselves been victims of limited opportunities.

Dr. Clement counseled Negroes to be helpful in reaching agreement on programs which will lead to desegregation with the least attendant friction and greatest promise of community acceptance. Among measures which he would approve are grouping on basis of ability and the establishment of separate high schools for the two sexes, if this would allay fears.

The closing of the schools to avoid desegregation would work to the disadvantage of the average white family as well as to the vast majority of Negro families, since these would be those who could not afford private schools, he said.

"The situation imposes upon the Negro the obligation to work vigorously and consistently at the task of upgrading the group from within," he concluded. "Jackie Robinson would never have broken the color line in organized baseball if he had not been better than the average performers who were engaged in this great American sport."

Atlanta Board Set To Appeal School Ruling

"I am authorized to say that the Atlanta Board of Education, acting upon advice of counsel, will at the proper time, give notice of appeal in the case."

Latimer declined to elaborate but legal sources said the board has until Aug. 9 to file an appeal to the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Frank Hooper ruled recently that Atlanta could not continue segregated schools and ordered the board to produce by Dec. 1 a plan designed to bring about compliance with the order.

The judge said the plan should "provide for a prompt and reasonable start toward desegregation of the public schools."

A legal source said the board will appeal the July 9 order that sets the Dec. 1 deadline, which in effect will appeal the whole ruling.

Savannah May Get Integration Suit

SAVANNAH — (UPI) — Negro parents Wednesday threatened to seek federal court action to force integration of Chatham County public schools next September.

A spokesman for 20 Negro parents who petitioned the county board of education to draft plans for school integration, warned that if the board does not take action an "Atlanta - type" suit would be filed here.

School Board attorney Leopold Alexander acknowledged Wednesday that the board had received the petition, but refused comment.

The Rev. Curtis J. Jackson, one of the 20 signers, said he would appear before the board Tuesday to personally ask the group's intentions in the matter.

The NAACP on two previous occasions has asked the board what progress they have been making toward complying with the 1954 Supreme Court integration order. But the board has neither replied or taken action on the requests.

Rep. Melton Backs Save-Schools Bill

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga. P. 1.

Rep. Quimby Melton Jr. of Spalding County threw support Wednesday behind legislation which would ... the state's public schools open and "hold integra- ... to a minimum."

... Board of Regents, named to ... post by former Gov. Griffin— ... the first member of the ... General Assembly from ... Metropolitan Atlanta who ... so spoke.

... said he has "been inclined ... local option for quite a while."

"If the people of Atlanta would ... desegregate than shut down, why should the people of Griffin and Zebulon and Hampton and all the rest be forced to close their schools, too?" he asked.

... Vandiver and House Floor ... Frank Twitty of Mitchell ... "surely . . . realize that ... are not stronger than the ... of the United States," ... said.

... said U.S. District Judge ... Hooper has made it clear ... the people of Georgia will ... the ones to decide whether or ... they close their schools."

Judge Hooper, in his rulings on ... Atlanta school desegregation ...

... Keep schools open, two or- ... ations ask governor. ... on Page 19.

... is acting "very wisely and ... patiently," he said.

... people of Georgia, through ... Legislature, must act the ... or chaos may result."

... while, representatives of ... who tried without ... to see Gov. Vandiver to ... the school situation Tues- ... the governor Wednes- ... asking for another appoint-

... letter, signed by W. H. ... of Athens, a member of ... State Advisory Board of ... Inc., and Mrs. Edward H. ...

FOR OPEN SCHOOLS
Rep. Quimby Melton

tors interviewed Wednesday by the Associated Press indicated they feel local option or pupil placement legislation may be futile or unnecessary.

Rep. Mac Pickard said he did not foresee that schools in other areas would automatically close if Atlanta's were padlocked under the state law forbidding funds for integrated schools. His assumption is correct in that there is no automatic closure, but there undoubtedly would be suits brought to halt state funds to other schools if Atlanta had no schools.

HAS PLACEMENT 'LAW'

Pickard also said the state already has a pupil placement law in that local school boards have the power to assign pupils.

Muscogee's Rep. Howell Hollis said any move toward local option, pupil placement or similar proposals would be ineffectual in that all of them imply at least token integration which is illegal under the Georgia Constitution.

Vinson, president of the Georgia League of Women Voters, gave the governor official notice of the delegations' intentions.

The letter said the representatives "wished to transmit to you from their groups a joint concern that schools be kept in operation continuously, and to request you to appoint a commission of representative citizens-at-large to serve in an advisory capacity for devising specific ways of keeping schools open."

MEETING IN JANUARY

"We respectfully request that you set another time to meet with us in January, preferably prior to the convening of the Legislature," it added. "The group will be happy to come at your convenience."

Two Muscogee County legisla-

Big Debate Begins On Saving Schools

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Joining the great public debate which is bound to grow in crescendo during the months ahead, Rep. Quimby Melton Jr. of Spalding County has indicated his support of any reasonable measure which would prevent abolishing Georgia's public schools.

Thurs. 12-17-59

Recognizing that Judge Hooper's statement earlier this week "has made it quite plain that the people of Georgia will be the ones to decide whether or not they will close their schools," Rep. Melton accepts the challenge to responsibility on the part of the General Assembly.

"If the people of Atlanta would rather desegregate than shut down, why should the people of Griffin and Zebulon and Hampton and all the rest be forced to close their schools, too?" he asks.

Observing that Judge Hooper "is acting very wisely and very patiently," Rep. Melton adds, "The people of Georgia, through their Legislature, must act the same or chaos may result."

Meanwhile, the Athens Ministerial Assn. adds its voice to those appealing for keeping the public schools open with a resolution adopted without opposition.

These are encouraging signs that somehow a way may be found to take advantage of Judge Hooper's patience and wisdom in leaving the door open for action to save public education. And while admonishing that court orders must be obeyed, he has given wide leeway for local control through pupil placement.

The General Assembly has been given a way out without the route of closed schools. The latter would amount to turning a million youngsters into the streets and loss of jobs to about 6,000 bus drivers, 48,000 teachers and 17,000 school employes. If that's the sacrifice to be demanded, the "chaos" envisioned by Rep. Melton is an optimistic view indeed.

Should the schools be closed because of the position in which Georgia politicians now find themselves, the reaction by the people would not be long in coming. The state cannot do without public schools and the people will not tolerate no education for their children.

But as of now, the situation still is ... summed up by Judge Hooper in his remarks that the people of Georgia, through ... their representatives, must make a decision between keeping the schools open or ... catastrophe for education.

ATLANTA BOARD MUST SUBMIT SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PLAN BY DECEMBER 1, JUDGE SAYS

Judge Hooper Directs Board To Comply With June Order

By JOHN BRITTON

A federal district court judge Thursday ordered the Atlanta Board of Education to present a complete plan for the desegregation of city schools to the Court by December 1.

U. S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper directed the defendants, the board of education to present a plan which is designed to effect compliance" with his permanent June desegregation order.

The plan is to be a final decree proposal filed with the judge by attorneys for the 10 plaintiffs in the public school desegregation suit. It was ordered that the complete plan be submitted to the court by October 1.

Dr. Holmes said "I do not see where that part of the order is necessary since a Constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the law guarantees the right of Negroes to schools and federal law invalidates any state law to the contrary."

Dr. Holmes emphasized that he had not read the order but was basing his comments on "the order as read to me over the telephone by a wire service correspondent."

Regarding the December 1 deadline for the presentation of a "complete" plan for desegregating Atlanta public schools, the NAACP field secretary said "I prefer not to make a statement at this time since I have not had the opportunity to study the order. I would actually like to think about it first."

Attorneys for the 10 plaintiffs had originally asked for an October 1 deadline for the presentation of a plan that would "provide for a prompt and reasonable start toward desegregation of the public schools of the City of Atlanta and a systematic and effective method for achieving such desegregation . . . with all deliberate speed." The very same words were used by Judge Hooper in his order.

Apparently adding further emphasis to his June desegregation order, Judge Hooper said in his most recent order that "the defendants . . . are enjoined from enforcing, and pursuing the policy, practice, custom and usage of requiring or permitting racial segregation in the operation of the public schools of the City of Atlanta, and from engaging in any and all action which limits or affects admission to, attendance in or education of infant plaintiffs or any other Negro children similarly situated, in schools under defendant's jurisdiction, on the basis of race or color."

After the board of education files their "complete" plan for desegregation of Atlanta schools, Judge Hooper said a further hearing will be held "at which time the defendants may offer such evidence as they may desire in support of said plan and the plaintiffs may offer such evidence and arguments with respect to the plan as they may be advised to present."

Judge Hooper said the order for a desegregation plan "is not the final judgement in the case and the Court retains jurisdiction of this cause for the purpose of entering such further orders or granting such further relief as may be necessary to bring about compliance with this decree and during such time as may be necessary to put into effect the defendant's plan."

Board Expected To Honor Ruling

By JOHN BRITTON

Reports Friday indicated that the Atlanta Board of Education will comply with the federal court ruling ordering the board to present a complete plan for the desegregation of city schools by December 1.

Board of Education President A. C. Latimer was quoted by news sources as saying he expected that the board would work out and submit a plan for school desegregation to the Court by the deadline date.

Such an act by the school board would apperently be in compliance with an order handed down Thursday by U. S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper.

Hooper ordered that the Atlanta Board of Education submit a "complete" plan for the desegregation of city schools to the Court by the first of December.

Attorneys for the 10 plaintiffs who initiated the school suit in January, 1958 had asked in their proposed final decree that October 1 be the deadline for the submission of a complete desegregation plan.

Meanwhile, Atlanta Attorney E. E. Moore, Jr., Friday minimized the legal significance of a portion of the judge's order that stated, "such plan may be submitted contingent upon the enactment of statutes permitting such plan to be put into operation."

Attorney Moore explained that no matter what the legislature decides to do regarding the implementation of the court order, the court is still legally bound to insure compliance with the desegregation ruling.

Moore said that a portion of the order possibly only means that the court is allowing the legislature an opportunity to enact such laws that would put the desegregation order into effect smoothly.

But if the state lawmaking body decides to rebel at the order, Moore said, the court still has a legal obligation to see that compliance with the order is effected.

But on another battle front, Governor Vandiver Thursday called 17 segregation attorneys to a Monday emergency meeting to discuss the December 1 desegregation plan deadline placed on the Atlanta school board.

The lawyers are scheduled to confer with Vandiver 7:30 p. m. Monday at the Governor's Mansion. Key item on the agenda apparently will be the question of what new legislation, if — any — can delay the triggering of Georgia's school -closing laws.

Governor Vandiver, as has most of the attorneys he called to the Monday session, has stated repeatedly that the 1960 legislature will enact no legislation that would encourage any desegregation in Georgia.

The governor has stated that Georgia will adhere to the basic idea of the present laws which order him to close any school which is ordered desegregated.

ATLANTA GIVEN MIX DEADLINE

Pupil Plan by Dec. 1, Order of U.S. Court

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—A U. S. district judge Thursday ordered Atlanta school officials to produce a desegregation plan by Dec. 1. But he said the plan may be submitted contingent on action of the Georgia Legislature.

This left in doubt whether Atlanta schools actually would be integrated or be closed under state laws.

The order by Judge Frank Hooper said the plan should provide a prompt and reasonable start toward integration of Atlanta public schools and a method for achieving desegregation with all deliberate speed.

Although informed sources pre

...ould be submitted by the board, there was doubt that the Legislature would provide what Hooper called "statutes permitting such a plan to be put into operation."

Present state law provides for the closing of any schools ordered to integrate. Gov. Ernest Vandiver has said he may propose new segregation laws when the Legislature meets in January, but will not favor any changes which would lead to integration.

Hooper's orders enjoined the city and the Atlanta Board of Education from enforcing or pursuing racial segregation in school operations. It gave the board a "reasonable period of time" to make the transition to a school system not operated on a racial basis.

The court retained jurisdiction, saying Thursday's action is not a final judgment, for the purpose of entering further orders. Hooper said a further hearing will be held after a desegregation plan is filed with the court.

The ruling came less than five weeks after Hooper ordered desegregation of Atlanta schools and indicated he would not call for such action in the September term. His action was on a suit filed by 10 Negro parents.

Lawyers for the education board had objected to a request by Negro lawyers that the judge require presentation of an integration plan by Oct. 1.

The board's vice chairman said he believed the latest action would put the burden on the state "if and when we do submit a plan." Harold Jackson said although he had not talked with the board's lawyers he felt the Dec. 1 date was set so there could "be something going by the time the Legislature meets in January."

A spokesman for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said he was skeptical of the section concerning the Legislature. The Rev. Amos C. Holmes, Georgia field secretary of the Negro group, said: "I don't see where that has anything to do with the established rights of Negroes to equal protection of the laws. We expect no substantial change in the state's position."

Vandiver's only comment was that he has called a Monday night meeting of lawyers who have been advising him on the segregation problem. Vandiver has expressed opposition to so-called local option plans advocated by Mayor William Hartsfield and others as answers to Atlanta's situation.

Hartsfield had no comment Thursday, nor did City School Supt. Miss Ira Jarrell.

Of the approximate 115,000 children in the Atlanta public school system 41 per cent are Negroes.

Atlanta Ordered To Produce Plan

But Legislative Rider May Close Schools, Not Integrate

ATLANTA, July 9.—(AP)—A Federal district judge Thursday ordered Atlanta school officials to produce a desegregation plan by Dec. 1. But he said the plan may be submitted contingent on action of the Georgia Legislature.

That left in doubt whether Atlanta schools actually would be integrated or be closed under state laws.

The order by Judge Frank Hooper said the plan should provide a prompt and reasonable start toward integration of Atlanta public schools and a method for achieving desegregation with all deliberate speed.

Plan Will Be Submitted

Although informed sources predicted some plan would be submitted by the board, there was doubt that the Legislature would provide what Judge Hooper called "Statutes permitting such plan to be put into operation."

Present state law provides for the closing of any schools ordered to integrate. Gov. Ernest Vandiver has said he may propose new segregation laws when the Legislature meets in January, but will not favor any changes which would lead to integration.

Judge Hooper's order enjoined the city and the Atlanta Board of Education from enforcing or pursuing racial segregation in school operations. It gave the board a "reasonable period of time" to comply fully with the order and make the transition to a school system not operated on a racial basis.

Court Retains Jurisdiction

The court retained jurisdiction, saying Thursday's action is not a final judgment, for the purpose of entering further orders. Judge Hooper said a further hearing will be held after a desegregation plan is filed with the court.

The ruling came less than five weeks after Judge Hooper ordered desegregation of Atlanta schools and indicated he would not call for such action in the September term. His action was on a suit filed by 10 Negro parents.

Lawyers for the education board had objected to a request by Negro lawyers that the judge require presentation of an integration plan by Oct. 1.

The board's vice chairman said he believed Thursday's action would put the burden on the state "if and when we do submit a plan." Harold Jackson said although he had not talked with the board's lawyers he felt the Dec. 1 date was set so there could "be something going by the time the Legislature meets in January."

Of the approximately 115,000 children in the Atlanta public school system, 41 per cent are Negroes.

Segregation By Sex Is Charlottesville Idea

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 9.—(AP)—The Charlottesville school board received a recommendation Thursday night calling for segregation by the sexes in some grades and classes sections next term.

Eleven Negroes have been assigned to two white schools for the term opening in September. The board has also received applications from 29 other Negroes asking transfers to white schools.

Fendall R. Ellis, superintendent of schools, made the sex segregation proposal. He said the separation of boys and girls is a general educational experiment.

The number of sections and grades to be separated by sex will be determined by school principals. The principals under the plan would submit an appraisal of its effectiveness by July 1, 1960.

Atlanta school board ordered to submit desegregation plan

...Federal Judge Frank Hooper today or... Atlanta Board of Education to submit a school desegrega... by Dec. 1.

...said the plan should "reveal for a prompt ... toward desegregation of the public schools of Atlanta and a system... and effective method for ... such desegregation ... deliberate speed."

The order is not a final judg... and the court retained juris... for the purpose of enter... any further orders or granting ... such further relief as may be ... necessary to bring about com... with this decree."

HOOPER'S ORDER said that ... the filing of the plan ... the court a further hearing ... be held.

Negro attorneys had asked the ... court to require presentation of ... desegregation plan by Oct. 1. ... D. Murphy, attorney for the ... board, submitted the ... objection to the plan's ...

...'s original order for de... Atlanta schools ... did not call for ... ties to attend ... September. ... Vandiver's only ... that he has called ... attorneys to discuss ... ...

"The desegregation plan, the order said, "may be submitted contingent upon the enactment of statutes permitting such plan to be put into operation."

HAROLD JACKSON, vice chairman of the Board of Education, said although he had not talked with the board's lawyers he felt this would put the burden on the state "if and when we do submit a plan."

Jackson said he felt the Dec. 1 date was set so there could be "something going by the time the Legislature meets in January."

Governor William B. Hartsfield ... has called for modification of the law to permit people in the affected communities to decide whether they prefer integrated or closed schools.

Since a large portion of state taxes are collected in the Atlanta metropolitan area, a court suit undoubtedly would be brought to block expenditure of these taxes outside the city in event Atlanta schools are closed. This would affect schools outside the capital city.

FOLLOWING Hooper's original order last month, Vandiver said he may propose new segregation legislation at the 1960 session of the General Assembly as a result of the order. He did not indicate what his recommendations might include.

Vandiver said at that time Georgians were hopeful that federal courts would not force the closing of a single Georgia school. He said then he would uphold the state law that requires the closing of any school ordered to integrate.

Approximately 115,000 children are in the Atlanta public school system. About 59 per cent are white and 41 per cent Negro.

'In Georgia' Otherwise there's 'hope for mixing

BY CHESTER M. HAMPTON
AFRO Staff Correspondent

ATLANTA, Ga. — "You see, we are in the grip of state-wide laws which control us. These laws authorize the cut-off of school funds to any city or county which desegregates its schools."

Atlanta's Mayor William Hartsfield was explaining to the AFRO his feeling about the prospect of school integration in "the New York of the South."

The mayor was speaking only a few days after Federal District Judge Frank Hooper ordered the Atlanta school board to submit to him by Dec. 1 its plans for desegregation.

The writer remembered that when the Supreme Court made its initial ruling in 1954, Mayor Hartsfield immediately declared that "Atlanta could desegregate tomorrow without any trouble."

* * *

ASKED IF he still felt that way, the mayor explained that the matter was out of his hands. The state school - closing law was one factor, he said.

Another factor: "Actually, the whole question is in the lap of the board of education — an independent, elected body Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, is a member."

Could the mayor advise or make recommendation to the board?

"I have taken the position all along that each city and county should be given local option to decide whether or not it should desegregate."

* * *

"ATLANTA IS a city of crossroads. I feel that racial bias is less here than in any other part of the state.

"Generally speaking, we hope that the January session of the State Legislature will return control of the schools to us. Atlanta, under the county unit system, has very little influence in state government so it is likely that the Legislature will (continue to) hold us in the grip of rigid, state-wide control."

If the Legislature relaxes that grip, is there then prospect of desegregation in Atlanta?

"There is hope," Mayor Hartsfield replied, "There is definite hope."

* * *

THE WORDING of Judge Hooper's Atlanta decision definitely seemed to indicate that his sympathies were with the defendants. He said:

"This court fully recognizes the difficult position in which defendants herein are placed. If they integrate the schools, all state money under existing laws will be cut off and it may be that such funds are necessary for the operation."

He also said, however: "This court is under no duty . . . to order integration, but it is compelled to enjoin racial discrimination.

"It is not the function of the court to suggest to defendants how such discrimination can be best eliminated . . ."

* * *

AFTER SAYING this — that it was not his function to tell them how to desegregate—he said:

". . . Any plan submitted would contemplate a gradual process which would contemplate a careful screening of each applicant to determine his or her fitness to enter the school to which application is made."

In a statement that may be unprecedented in federal decisions, Judge Hooper also said:

"This court feels that it should give defendants a reasonable opportunity to submit to the court a plan whereby racial discrimination will be discontinued. However, such a plan may be submitted subject to approval thereof by the Georgia Legislature, and the court would allow sufficient time for the Georgia - Legislature to act upon the same."

No other federal judge has made his Constitution - based decisions so dependent on the endorsement of a segregationist Legislature.

* * *

OAK RIDGE, the atomic city in Tennessee, had its small system desegregated in 1955. Then under the control of the federal government, the school system was the first in the state to admit students without regard to race.

Now, with an enrollment of 7,000, the school system will be relinquished by the federal government and turned over to the State of Tennessee.

Desegregation will continue in the system's admission policies, however.

* * *

IN NEIGHBORING West Virginia, the Cabell County school system — second largest in the state — has extended its integration on the faculty level.

Colored teachers will be assigned this fall to schools formerly having all-white faculties and white teachers are being assigned to formerly all colored schools.

The faculty integration started last year with a limited-scale 'pilot project.' The success of this move led to the expansion of the practice.

Cabell County was one in which the NAACP initiated legal proceedings to desegregate. The school board integrated before the case came to trial.

West Virginia's Kanawha County has had both its student bodies and faculties fully desegregated for three years.

* * *

IN DELAWARE, which resisted desegregation even more vigorously than some of her more southern sisters, Federal District Judge Caleb R. Layton 3rd rejected an attempt of the state to 'muddy the waters.'

The state attempted to insert an attendance - area provision in its 12 - year desegregation program which had been approved by the judge.

The judge had rejected a previous attempt to make such a provision a part of the plan. He said:

"It is time now to get down to the serious business of integration.

* * *

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD desegregation struggle in Arlington, Va. will be in the news again this week when Judge Alvert V. Bryan rules on the question of admitting 22 colored students to schools previously attended only by white students and also on the whole question of Arlington's desegregation plan.

None passed. In last week's hearings before Judge E. ... a Howard University psychiatrist pointed out that some of the students who were turned down had intelligence tests far above average.

Mayor Fights For Local Decision On Integration

Atlanta ... its state ... resistance

ATLANTA, Ga. (NNPA) — Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta has called upon the Georgia Legislature to allow the City of Atlanta the option of deciding for itself whether to desegregate its public schools in accordance with the order of the Federal District Court here.

Both a pupil placement law and local option were urged by Mayor Hartsfield as a means by which Atlanta can give token compliance to the federal court order.

Under existing laws enacted to avoid desegregation of Georgia's public school system, Atlanta is faced with the choice of abandoning its public schools or violating the court order.

Violation of the order would subject Atlanta school authorities to jail sentences for contempt of court.

MAYOR HARTSFIELD urged enactment of a pupil placement law and local option at the 1960 session of the Georgia General Assembly. Otherwise, he said, the "tragic alternatives" will be massive integration or an eventual shutdown of schools all over Georgia.

Only in Atlanta, however, did the Hartsfield proposal appear to have any political support. Politicians outside of Atlanta are dead set against any desegregation of Georgia public schools.

A pupil placement law passed in the 1958 legislative session by Representative Peggy Smith of Fulton County (Atlanta) got nowhere.

GENERAL JUDGE Frank [illegible] Saturday [illegible]

GOOD NEWS—Mrs. Ruth Smith, one of the 10 colored parents who brought suit to end racial segregation in Atlanta public schools, hugs Mrs. Constance Motley, chief attorney for the plaintiffs, after a two-judge Federal court ordered the Atlanta Board of Education to formulate a plan for integrating city schools. Looking on happily at right is A. T. Walden, pioneer Georgia civil rights lawyer.

segregation in Atlanta schools must go in his oral ruling. Judge Hooper said the formal decision would include these findings:

1. That "discrimination has existed and does exist" in Atlanta public schools.

2. That an injunction will be issued "prohibiting the Atlanta Board of Education" from operating the schools on a nondiscriminated basis.

3. That the Atlanta School Board will within "a reasonable period" submit a plan for operating the schools on a nondiscriminatory basis.

The ruling indicated that Atlanta public schools will have at least a year to work out a desegregation plan.

Negroes Get Charter for School Here

Four Atlanta Negroes have obtained a charter to operate private schools, but their attorney says the matter has "nothing to do with integration."

Fulton Superior Court Judge E. E. Andrews signed an order granting a charter to Florence Jackson Academy, Inc. It gives the corporation the right to "establish, conduct, operate and maintain private educational institutions."

Incorporators of the school are Harrison Jones of 293 Elm St. NW, Apt. 3; Mabel V. Sullivan of 156 Chestnut St., NW; J. R. Goolsby of 410 Hightower Rd., NW, and Mayme T. Lee of 625 Hewton St., NE.

R. Pruden Herndon, attorney for the incorporators, said they had "no idea whatever" of having as their motive operating the school in the event public schools are closed in the wake of integration orders of federal courts.

She explained that the four are already operating "a little church school" in a building which needs repairs.

JUDGE FRANK HOOPER
... issued decree

Atlanta school board fights Negro demand

ATLANTA, July 8 — A request by Negro attorneys that Federal Judge Frank A. Hooper require the Atlanta Board of Education to present a complete plan for integration by Oct. 1 is being contested by the board.

A board attorney, B. D. Murphy, submitted the city's objection to the plan yesterday.

Hooper last month directed the Negro attorneys to draft a proposed integration decree in accordance with his findings. He told them to serve it on counsel for the board, who would have 10 days to file objections.

THE SUGGESTED decree was submitted to the court and sent to school board attorneys June 24. Tuesday was the last day for submitting objections to it.

The written objections were kept secret because Hooper has not issued an order on them.

School board attorneys, however, said they "objected to the entire proposal" by the Negro attorneys.

"The proposal is not in line with Judge Hooper's original order," said City Attorney Jack Savage. "It is not in accordance with the preliminary findings of facts and laws in the case."

SCHOOL BOARD attorneys said in their objections that the Negro proposal "commands integration while Judge Hooper's original order did not."

Hooper ruled that his court

was "under no duty ... to order integration," but was "competent to enjoin racial discrimination."

NAACP Plans Integration Test for Savannah

SAVANNAH (UPI)—At least one Negro child plans to apply for admission to a white school here next fall, and a spokesman for the NAACP said his organization is committed to take the case to court if the child is turned down.

Wesley Law, president of the state and Savannah NAACP, said, "I will be quite disappointed if several Negro students do not try to enter white schools."

He produced a letter from a Negro girl who said she wants to attend Groves High School next fall. The letter explained that Groves offers commercial courses and that Beach High, the Negro school she is scheduled to attend, does not.

Judge Gives Assembly Chance to Approve Gradual Integration

The Atlanta Constitution Tues, D-15-59

Atlanta Ga.

p 1

Legislative Push Asked By HOPE

...officials had little com... Monday after U.S. District ... A. Hooper's state... the decision of inte... or no schools up to ... Legislature.

... of Help Our Pub... Inc., spoke out to ... promised a con... effort to obtain Legis... support for maintaining ...

... declined to com... until I've read the ... and studied it."

... Byrd expressed ... that the General As... will act in good faith on ... on the plan."

... George L. Smith ... he will give ... if it is pre... but "until I see the ... what I could ... said.

... Jr., chair-

man of HOPE, Inc., called upon the people of Georgia to heed the warning given by Judge Hooper.

"Judge Hooper made it perfectly clear that the people of Georgia must decide between desegregated schools and no schools at all throughout the state," she said.

"HOPE, Inc., again urges every Georgia citizen to communicate with his representatives and urge them to take necessary steps in the General Assembly to keep our public schools open.

"HOPE is ready to help any individuals or groups to promote action in their communities for the purpose of keeping the public schools of Georgia open.

Georgian Wants Public Schools At Any Cost

Ila Montgomery

Montgomery Adv. Wed. D-16-59 p 1-B

ATLANTA (AP)—An advocate of public schools at any cost Tuesday proposed a statewide referendum in Georgia "to take the governor and other state officials off the segregation hook."

W. H. Benson of Athens, an official of HOPE Inc., said he feels "such a referendum would show that Georgia wants the schools kept open, even on a limited integration basis."

He said this would permit Gov. Ernest Vandiver to alter his stand for segregation. The Governor has stated repeatedly that voters elected him on a segregation platform and that he intends to stick by his pledge.

HOPE stands for "Help Our Public Education." It was chartered last year as a nonprofit organization.

Benson was in a delegation which sought unsuccessfully to get an audience with Vandiver.

The delegation, led by Mrs. Edward Vinson of Atlanta, drafted a short statement outlining why it wanted the conference:

1. To plead for uninterrupted public education in Georgia.

2. To suggest that a commission of representatives of citizens at large be appointed to serve in an advisory capacity in the public school crisis.

Mrs. Vinson, president of the Georgia League of Women Voters, said the objectives would be outlined in a letter to the governor. She said this was the third time that Vandiver had cancelled appointments with the League of Women Voters.

The governor was not available for comment.

REP. FRANK TWITTY
REP. JAMES A. MACKAY

Mackay Drafting Bill To Keep Schools Open; Twitty Vows No Mixing

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 12-16-59
P. 1.

Won't Yield Inch, Says Floor Chief

By TED LIPPMAN
Constitution Staff Writer

MARIETTA—No bills allowing token integration or pupil-placement will be passed at the upcoming legislative session, the state House floor leader said here Tuesday night.

Rep. Frank Twitty said no such bills would be passed "as long as the governor we've got is in the chair, as long as I'm floor leader and as long as we have the same representatives we have now."

Twitty, of Mitchell County, spoke at a segregationist rally sponsored by three Cobb County men. Seventy-nine people were on hand when the rally opened in the 1,026-seat auditorium at Marietta High School. About a dozen more people came in after the program started.

ROY HARRIS SPEAKS

Segregationist leader Roy Harris of Augusta introduced the representative and also delivered a concluding speech about as long as the main speaker's.

U.S. District Judge Frank Hooper, in a statement Monday, said he intended to give the Legislature a chance to act at this session to come up with school plans to meet the court's previous order. The district court has already ordered Atlanta to stop segregation in its schools. He said any decision as to keeping schools open or closing them would evolve on the people of the state.

SOUTH "WILL WIN"

Twitty attacked the U. S. Supreme Court by name, Rep. M. M. (Muggsy) Smith and U. S. Judge Frank Hooper without naming them. He said the court based its desegregation decision on a "psychological book written by a well-known Communist."

He called Rep. Smith a "hypocrite" because "he sent his placement power on school boards that they do not already possess.

A similar sentiment was echoed by Rep. W. Hugh McWhorter of DeKalb.

But McWhorter added that "we don't actually need any more legislation."

P. 1 & 20.

He said that if the legislature would repeal existing laws and constitutional provisions relating to segregation, school closings could be averted.

But if the legislature does not repeal them, he added, the courts will knock them out anyway.

"I thought that Judge Hooper leaned over backwards to give the people of Georgia a chance to do something," McWhorter said.

State Sen. Charlie Brown of Atlanta said Tuesday that he expects the Fulton and DeKalb delegations to meet some time after Christmas on the school problem.

But he noted that the Atlanta Board of Education had asked the Fulton delegation not to take the lead in any changes in the school laws.

In any case, Brown said, he supported the board "100 per cent."

Rep. Wilson Brooks of Fulton said the board "has the initial responsibility of running our schools. I shall work with them in their plan."

Brooks said he was "ready to meet with them and support their efforts to continue public education" if the board changed its mind and wanted active support of the local delegation.

Legislators Termed 'Only Hope'

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 12-16-59
P. 1.

A DeKalb County representative said Tuesday he is working on a plan for preserving public education which he hopes can win support of lawmakers from all parts of the state.

The representative, Rep. James A. Mackay, declined to give details.

But he said his plan was a logical application of the principle of local control.

There was speculation that Mackay's idea involves amending existing segregation laws, possibly requiring approval of local voters before the governor could close public schools.

Vandiver disputes charge of keep-schools-open group that he has broken previous engagements. Story on Page Seven.

Mackay made a point of distinguishing between "local option" and "local control."

"Local control," he said, embraced the possibility that one school system could be closed while another remained open—a condition Federal Judge Frank Hooper said in his ruling Monday was impossible.

"Our only hope is to come up with a plan that is sensible enough to appeal to legislators all over the state," he declared.

Mackay said he had talked to many legislators and found considerable concern over the possible bad effects of school-closing on children and industry.

He said he doubted whether the legislature could confer any pupil daughters to school in England." He said the desegregation suit in Georgia was brought in Atlanta and not Savannah "because they know Frank Scarlett (U.S. judge in that district) would do everything possible to preserve our way of life."

P. 20

Twitty also told the audience that the South will win its battle (for segregation) because people in the North are beginning to agree with their position. He said he noticed about a year ago that Northerners were no longer asking him why "the South didn't bow down." Now, he said, "the collective mind of the North has changed."

Twitty said that at a recent convention of legislative leaders from all over the country held in Albany, N.Y., one Northern official told him he didn't want his children in school with Negroes.

Twitty said, "Let's don't give up. Why give up? Why accept it? They told us we'd have to accept it five years ago and we haven't yet.

'WE'VE WON' SO FAR

We've won the battle for five years. Why give up now?"

The meeting was sponsored by Cobb Countians C. E. Rainey, Arthur Holcombe and Ed Sommers, Rainey said. Rainey said it was to get the segregation side across to the people.

At the close of the meeting a man passed out a petition which he said calls on Gov. Vandiver to outlaw the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

WHY GIVE UP?

"But he said he had to get votes," Twitty said.

The floor leader accused "those people opposing us" of being insincere. "We are sincere," he said. "There is not one drop of sincerity in the collective lot of them."

14d(1) 1959

GEORGIA

TEXT OF JUDGE FRANK HOOPER'S SCHOOL STATEMENT

Text of Hooper's School Statement

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Dec 12-15-59

U.S. Jurist Stresses Wish To Let the People Speak

Following is the text of Judge Frank A. Hooper's remarks at the Federal District Court hearing Monday on the Atlanta school desegregation plan:

"There's a great deal that could be said on that subject, Mrs. Motley. The Court had in mind in passing its original order that the Legislature would meet in January and that any plan could not be put into effect until September, 1960. So the Court had in mind that if the Legislature had its session in January, 1960, it would give the Atlanta School Authorities the right at its option to put this plan in. Then the plan could be effective.

"This Court has not approved any Georgia laws which might have been passed. They have not been directly attacked in the Court on a great many phases of this matter. This Court has never looked forward to what might be ruled in the future in the event that the Legislature does nothing in next January; and therefore this plan could not have legally gone forward under the laws of Georgia.

EXPLAINS PASSAGE

"Very frankly, and I want to make this so clear that nobody can misunderstand it. The purpose of this Court in passing the order that it did was to give the people of Georgia through their Legislature the right if they saw fit to let the different communities speak for themselves as to what they wanted.

"Now I'm not saying—if you want to look a good ways ahead, let's do it for just a moment. If the Legislature did not allow the Atlanta Public System to go through with this plan and if this court said that the Atlanta Public System must integrate as the Supreme Court and all the Appellate Courts would order this court to say eventually, and if this court, being compelled to do so by higher authorities should say to the Atlanta School Board that you must integrate regardless of what the Georgia law says, and if the Atlanta School Board then integrated as ordered by the court, it is contended that under the laws of Georgia as they now stand the Atlanta School System would close up. Contention is made that if the Atlanta School System was forced to close, under the rulings of the Supreme Court of Virginia, that the closing of one school system would mean the closing of all schools in Georgia. Now the point I want to make clear as to what I've had in my mind—and it's no secret—was this one thing: That I felt it was the duty of this court to give the people of Georgia an opportunity to decide what they are going to do under all the facts and circumstances. This court will not attempt to say to the people of Georgia or say to the Georgia Legislature or to say to any school board what they should do. The time is going to come, and how soon I do not know, and this court will itself be forced to say that old practices cannot continue, and the only thing that this court has tried to do is two things.

'TO COMPLY'

"First, to comply with the requirements of the Supreme Court in the Brown case, which ordered deliberate speed, but to put just as much emphasis on the deliberation as it does on the speed. And I would be unfair to you and all the interests that you represent if I said to you that when I am compelled to order elimination of segregation that there is any intent on my part to do so, so speedily that there will be violence. I would say, however, that anyone who is so opposed to elimination of segregation that they would use violence to prevent it, that I couldn't give them one ounce of encouragement, because the court will not shape its decisions or policies in this matter to satisfy any person of that sort. I do not believe that we have that element in this community. We haven't had till now, and I'm confident we will not have in the future.

'PEOPLE MUST DECIDE'
Judge Frank Hooper

DELIBERATION STRESSED

"Now if what you and the interests you represent are demanding is that this court should order immediate integration of the races, knowing full well that that will mean the closing of our schools, the losing of our school teachers, the throwing of pupils out of school, in which event the colored people will suffer more than the whites, then I would have to say to you that I could not go along with you in any rapid integration of that sort. And unless you and the interests that you represent are willing to have elimination of segregation with such deliberation as to prevent all of those unfortunate consequences, I cannot go along with you.

"It's my purpose to carry out the command of the Supreme Court and of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to eliminate segregation. But as far as I personally have any part in that, it is my purpose to do so under a plan that will be a gradual plan and not a sudden, explosive plan; and also to give if I can the people of Georgia an opportunity to say whether or not they would have a gradual integration maybe patterned along the lines of the Charlotte Plan or whether their answer would be in the negative and they would say on the other hand we would rather close every school in Georgia than to have one Negro to enter a school with the whites.

'ON THE PEOPLE'

"Now the decision of closing the schools, that is on the people of Georgia. It's not on this court. But the plan under which I assume the Department of Education in Atlanta proceeds to enforce here, I must assume is made in good faith and will be carried out in good faith. Any plan that is approved by the court and then is violated and is not carried out on a non-discriminatory basis, of course then the court would have to take such action as may be appropriate.

"Now I have gone at great length to explain to you what I meant by the General Assembly of Georgia having the right to let this plan go through. If the Legislature of Georgia says that Atlanta cannot put through any plan, the results I would not undertake to make any prophecy, and I'm not trying to threaten anybody or anything of that sort. Everyone would have to study the law and study the previous rulings of the Supreme Court and the Appellate Courts and make their own conclusion as to what may happen in the future. I'm not trying to prophesy. I say all that to make clear to you why the Court made the plan of the Atlanta board subject to the action of the Legislature, because the Court realized that the Atlanta board could not inaugurate any plan unless the Legislature consented for the sole reason that the laws of Georgia say that if they do so, they would be closed. They would get no aid. I hope I have made myself clear on that."

By Atlanta judge
The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Mon. 12-14-59

Georgia told to integrate or close schools

ATLANTA, Dec. 14—(AP)—Federal Judge Frank A. Hooper laid it on the line for Georgia—accept gradual integration of schools or be prepared to close them.

"The decision (on whether to maintain public schools) is up to the people of Georgia, not this court," Hooper said.

The judge heard objections by Negroes on a school desegregation plan offered by the Atlanta Board of Education.

Hooper indicated he would not be stampeded into ordering wholesale integration after a New York Negro counsel of the NAACP complained that the Atlanta plan does not provide for a prompt and reasonable start of racial desegregation.

"I CAN NOT GO ALONG with you if you demand that the court order immediate integration of the races knowing full well it would mean closing of schools, loss of teachers and throwing students out of schools," Hooper said.

"We must proceed with deliberation. My purpose is to eliminate segregation under a gradual plan, not under a sudden, explosive plan. I also want to give the people of Georgia a chance to say whether they shall have gradual integration or closure of all schools."

MRS. CONSTANCE MOTLEY, the NAACP attorney from New York, contended that Negroes have "never asked immediate violent desegregation."

Mrs. Motley, representing 10 Negro parents who sued to end school segregation, said that the 12-year plan submitted by the Atlanta board "is too protracted."

At the start of today's hearing attorneys for the Negro plaintiffs filed a brief objecting to the education board's grade-a-year desegregation plan. Hooper had directed the Negroes to show cause why the plan should not be approved.

The brief contended:

1. That some of the admission factors included in the placement rules are constitutionally irrelevant, vague and indefinite.

2. That the grade-a-year approach is a delaying device and not a prompt and reasonable start toward desegregation.

3. That the requirement for legislative approval is extraneous because the state's segregation laws are no good and the Atlanta School Board already has authority to operate the school system and assign pupils.

HOOPER, IN DIRECTING the school board to submit a plan, indicated a willingness to go along with gradual desegregation.

His order of June 16 stated that the custom of maintaining separate schools has existed in the state for many years and cannot rapidly and suddenly be ended.

School board attorneys received copies of the Negroes' brief today but did not plan to file a written answer. The order of the court put the burden on the Negroes to show cause why the plan should not be approved.

The plan is patterned after the Pupil Placement Law in Alabama, which has been approved by the U. S. Supreme Court.

IT SETS up an elaborate admission application system which any pupil—Negro or white—would have to go through to get into any given school.

In general the plan authorizes school superintendents to assign pupils, subject to board review, on the basis of scholastic and psychological factors and the possible effect on public peace and economic impact.

Operation of the plan was made contingent on enactment of permissive legislation by the 1960 General Assembly. This contingency was approved by

Hooper when he ordered the board in July to submit a plan by Dec. 1.

Under present Georgia law, state funds would be cut off to any school district that integrates and the governor could close the school.

The Atlanta plan proposes that desegregation begin in the 12th grade in the Fall of 1960 and move down a grade a year.

In the July ruling Hooper ordered the board to submit a plan to provide for a prompt and reasonable start toward desegregation of the schools.

Court Says Decision Is People's

By JACK KAPLAN

U.S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper gave Georgians a stern choice Monday: accept gradual integration of public schools—or prepare to have all of them closed.

"The decision of closing the schools is on the people of Georgia, and not on this court," Hooper said.

The statement came during a hearing of objections by Negro plaintiffs to the desegregation plan offered by the Atlanta Board

Text of Judge Hooper's statement. Page 16.

of Education. Judge Hooper took the objections under advisement and promised a decision as soon as possible.

The judge indicated that if the Georgia Legislature, which convenes Jan. 11, did not adopt a school desegregation plan he would have to order integration. Under Georgia law, such an order would mean closing the public schools.

TO SPEAK FOR SELVES

Hooper explained his purpose in giving the Legislature time to act on the plan was to allow the people, and communities of Georgia, to "speak for themselves as to what they want."

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, objected to the plan, saying it should have directly assigned Negro students to white schools.

She also argued that the plan, which follows the Alabama pupil placement plan, would take too long to carry out. The Atlanta plan calls for integration beginning in the 12th year in 1960 and proceeding one grade a year.

DISMISSES IMMEDIACY

Judge Hooper answered:

"If you want immediate integration . .. without due deliberation . . . I cannot go along with you."

The judge said he did not intend to require integration to take place "so speedily there will be violence." He warned that he would not have violence and would not give troublemakers "one ounce of encouragement." He said the could would not shape its decisions or policies in this matter to satisfy "any persons of that sort."

"I do not believe we have that element in this community," he said. "We haven't had until now, and I'm confident we will not have in the future."

He said the Supreme Court decision of 1954 required "deliberate speed," and he intended to put as much emphasis on "deliberate" as "speed."

In other objections, Mrs. Motley declared some of the criteria established by the plan dealing with psychological moral and environmental factors to be "nebulous" and unconstitutional.

Judge Hooper said the plaintiff's objections "are proceeding on a hypothesis that the plan will be illegal or will be violated. . . . I must assume the plan will be legally administered."

Mrs. Motley said the plaintiffs ". . . hope the people of Georgia will elect to keep the schools open and commence to integrate in peace and harmony and profit from the examples of Virginia and Arkansas."

Judge Hooper said the time is going to come when "old practices cannot continue."

Mrs. Motley, leading a battery of Negro attorneys, presented six main objections to the plan devised by the school board.

1. It is incomplete because it applies only to students and not to teachers and various national programs.

2. It voids the duty of the defendants to integrate, and merely shifts back onto the Negro pupil the responsibility of taking action to enter a white school.

3. The plan contains built-in delays making a prompt and reasonable start impossible.

4. The Atlanta School Board has not accepted the burden of showing that a start has been made.

5. Breach of the peace cannot be used as a criterion for admission.

6. The plan has been made contingent on approval of the Georgia Legislature.

School issue in court—

Mix or close, Georgia told

ATLANTA, Dec. 15—(AP)—Federal Judge Frank A. Hooper laid it on the line for Georgia—accept gradual integration of schools or be prepared to close them.

"The decision (on whether to maintain public schools) is up to the people of Georgia, not this court," Hooper said.

The judge heard objections by Negroes on a school desegregation plan offered by the Atlanta Board of Education.

Hooper indicated he would not be stampeded into ordering wholesale integration after a New York Negro counsel of the NAACP complained that the Atlanta plan does not provide for a prompt and reasonable start of racial desegregation.

"I CAN NOT GO ALONG with you if you demand that the court order immediate integration of the races knowing full well it would mean closing of schools, loss of teachers and throwing students out of schools," Hooper said.

"We must proceed with deliberation. My purpose is to eliminate segregation under a gradual plan, not under a sudden, explosive plan. I also want to give the people of Georgia a chance to say whether they shall have gradual integration or closure of all schools."

MRS. CONSTANCE MOTLEY, the NAACP attorney from New York, contended that Negroes have "never asked immediate violent desegregation."

Mrs. Motley, representing 10 Negro parents who sued to end school segregation, said that the 12-year plan submitted by the Atlanta board "is too protracted."

At the start of today's hearing attorneys for the Negro plaintiffs filed a brief objecting to the education board's grade-a-year desegregation plan. Hooper had directed the Negroes to show cause why the plan should not be approved.

14d(1) 1959 GEORGIA LATIMER'S TEXT ON INTEGRATION

Latimer's Text on Integration

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

A. C. (Pete) Latimer, president of the Atlanta Board of Education, made the following statement following the board's adoption of a desegregation plan for city schools:

Jan. 12-1-59.

The Board of Education assumed office Jan. 1, 1958, and immediately became a defendant of a suit filed in the federal courts. This suit has been defended by the city attorney assisted by the most experienced outside counsel available.

From the first the board has unanimously agreed to a course of action which would provide the strongest possible legal defense while at the same time doing everything possible to maintain a calm atmosphere where our staff could work and the children of Atlanta could continue their education.

PROPER ATMOSPHERE

In order to maintain the proper educational atmosphere each member of the board has willingly refrained from making individual or collective statements which might on the one hand jeopardize the efforts of our counsel or on the other hand might tend to alarm and excite to precipitate action citizens with deeprooted but contrasting convictions on this great issue.

In July of this year, the judge of the United States District Court of the Northern District of Georgia issued an order directed to the members of this board as follows:

"That the defendants and each of them, their agents, employes, successors in office, and all persons in active concert and participation with them be, and they hereby are enjoined from enforcing and pursuing the policy, practice, custom, and usage of requiring or permitting racial segregation in the operation of the public schools of the City of Atlanta, and from engaging in any and all action which limits or affects admission to, attendance in, or education of, infant plaintiffs, or any other Negro children similarly situated, in schools under defendants jurisdiction on the basis of race or color," and which order further provided: "That defendants are herewith directed to present to this court, on or before the first day of December, 1959, a complete plan, adopted by them, which is designed to bring about compliance with this order, and which shall provide for a prompt and reasonable start toward desegregation of the public schools of the City of Atlanta and a systematic and effective method for achieving such desegregation with all deliberate speed. Such plan may be submitted contingent upon the enactment of statutes permitting such plan to be put into operation."

BOARD'S APPEAL

The board's attorneys have appealed from the foregoing order, which appeal has not been heard. In addition to the appeal, the board's attorneys asked for a supersedeas staying such order. The supersedeas has been denied.

In compliance with the order of the federal court, we have today in good faith adopted a plan and are instructing our attorneys to file it with the federal court and, as suggested by the order of the federal court, the attorneys will transmit the plan to the General Assembly of Georgia.

We do not suggest to the General Assembly of Georgia the approach it should take to the problems confronting education in the State of Georgia, as we realize that this sovereign body is aware of the situation faced by this board as defendants in the federal court. We assume that the General Assembly is aware that this board finds itself in a situation in which it is virtually without solution on the local level, due to the great conflicts of law between the state and federal governments.

MUST BE RESOLVED

We do suggest, however, that this great conflict can and must be resolved, and we pledge our efforts and energies in cooperation with the General Assembly to any degree to help resolve the matter in an orderly, peaceful fashion.

Recognizing the great responsibilities inherent in the office to which we have been elected we wish to assure our more than five thousand employes and the people of Atlanta that we will continue to devote our time and energies toward the uninterrupted operation of the Atlanta school system.

City Obeys Court, Okays Placement Plan for Schools

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Dec. 12-1-54

Vows Fight To Prevent Shutdown

The Atlanta Board of Education Monday he will move to Atlanta ment plan in compliance with U.S. Judge Frank Hooper's order to come up with "a systematic and effective method for achieving" desegregation.

Adopted unanimously, the plan was filed in U.S. District Court here and School Board Chairman A. C. (Pete) Latimer said afterwards:

"We will continue to devote our time and energies toward the uninterrupted operation of the Atlanta school system."

Judge Hooper is expected to hold a hearing on the board's plan to determine whether it

Text of Chairman Latimer's statement on pupil placement plan on Page 9.

meets the conditions laid down in his order issued earlier this year.

APPEAL SEEMS SURE

No matter what the outcome of the hearing, the decision is expected to be appealed.

Hooper was out of the city Monday, holding court at Rome. The plan was filed with the clerk of the federal court.

The plan, modeled largely after an Alabama pupil placement plan, which has been held constitutional on its face by federal courts, sets up a long list of criteria which students must meet in getting transferred from one school to another.

The board acted at a session attended mostly by members of the schools' administrative staff. There were few others at the meeting.

City Attorney Jack Savage and B. D. (Buck) Murphy, special attorney for the board in the integration battle, attended.

LEAGUE PURSUES

Among others were Miss Mary Richardson, president of the Atlanta Women's Voters Guild, and Mrs. William S. Shelfer, Mrs. Walter Paschall and Mrs. Phil Hammer, all representing the Atlanta League of Women Voters.

Text of the plan was published in the Nox. 6 issue of The Constitution.

Latimer, issuing his statement, said that the board "agreed to a course which would provide the strongest possible legal defense, while at the same time maintaining "a calm atmosphere."

Latimer said attorneys will transmit the plan also to the General Assembly of Georgia. At the present time, any Georgia school integrated would be automatically closed. Judge Hooper recognized the conflict between the state law and the federal courts and proposed that the plan to end segregation should be offered to the Legislature for action.

"We do not suggest to the General Assembly of Georgia the approach it should take to the problems confronting education in the State of Georgia, as we realize that this sovereign body is aware of the situation faced by this board as defendants in the federal court," Latimer's statement said in part.

"We assume that the General Assembly is aware that this board finds itself in a situation in which it is virtually without a solution on the local level, due to the great conflicts of law between the state and federal governments.

"We do suggest, however, that this great conflict can and must be resolved, and we pledge our efforts and energies in cooperation with the General Assembly to any degree to help resolve the matter in an orderly, peaceful fashion.

"Recognizing the great responsibilities inherent in the office to which we have been elected we wish to assure our more than 5,000 employes and the people of Atlanta that we will continue to devote our time and energies toward the uninterrupted operation of the Atlanta school system."

Gov. Vandiver said he was not familiar with the plan but:

"When it is submitted to the General Assembly of Georgia, I am sure it will be dealt with properly."

Latimer announced that the entire board had concurred in the statement before it was made public.

Dr. Rufus Clement, only Negro member of the board, also issued a statement explaining his vote for the plan.

"I am opposed to several provisions of the plan," Dr. Clements said in part. "I believe these provisions (which he did not identify) to be either ill-advised, impossible of accurate appraisal or subject to arbitrary decision. . . .

"As the matter now stands the desegregation of an Atlanta public school would probably cause all of the public schools of our city to be closed. Certainly, no intelligent citizen desires this. At the same time all of us . . . realize change is taking place and is inevitable. A decision to close and to abandon our public schools would have such disastrous results as to make even a momentary embracement of such action almost unthinkable.

". . . In the profound hope that we may peacefully be able so to resolve the present conflicts between our state and our overriding national laws as to permit the finest type of educational opportunities to be offered to the thousands of deserving boys and girls of our city . . . I am voting to approve it."

Reports were that Dr. Clements said when the plan was discussed at a secret board session last week he would not vote for the pupil placement. His stand Monday was regarded as a reversal of his former stand.

The Atlanta board thus attempted to place squarely in the laps of federal courts and Georgia legislators the conflict between the laws. If Judge Hooper accepts the plan submitted, the board will be off the spot temporarily—at least until the Legislature has a chance to act at its 1960 session.

There is some conjecture that the actual crisis of integration may be delayed until the 1961-62 school term but others contend it will come when schools open for the 1960-61 year next September.

Integration Plan Bared By Atlantans

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery
Dec. 12-1-54

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The Atlanta Board of Education gave its answer Monday to a federal court order for desegregation of the city's public schools — a pupil placement plan calling for gradual integration starting next year.

The board also pledged to fight to keep Atlanta's schools open despite current state laws allowing the governor to close any schools which integrate.

The board's plan is patterned after the pupil placement law in Alabama. It sets up an elaborate admission application system which any pupil—Negro or white—would have to go through to get into any given school.

The plan, in general, authorizes the school superintendent to assign pupils, subject to board review, on the basis of scholastic and psychological factors and the possible effect on public peace and economic impact.

Operation of the plan was made contingent on enactment of permissive legislation by the 1960 General Assembly. This contingency was approved by U.S. District Court Judge Frank Hooper when he ordered the board to submit a desegregation plan.

The board's proposal said the gradual integration would begin with the 12th grade.

School Board Acts For Public Schools

The Atlanta Constitution

The first duty of any school board is to the children who are to be educated.

That being true, the Atlanta Board of Education has earned the gratitude of every citizen for its forthright statement it will do all it can to maintain public education.

The board was under court order to submit a plan. It did so yesterday afternoon. The clerk's office received it. The court will study it at a later time. If accepted by the court as being within constitutional provisions it will then be submitted to the General Assembly. The court has said it wishes the 1960 Legislature to study it. This would indicate some part of court decision ordering the plan into effect before the 1960 fall term.

It is to be hoped, though admittedly no leadership has come forward to support such a hope, that the Legislature and the public will also study the plan and the pupil-placement laws held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court. They give to the states more power than they have ever had before. They prevent any overrunning of a school. They allow, if a board wishes, the assignment of the better qualified pupils to one school.

The placement law, administered without discrimination, makes possible a real breakthrough in educational efficiency. It permits, for example, establishment of classes for the fast learners, for the slow learners, and for those who are in one way or another retarded, with special attention for all. If we but have the good sense to rely on a law already held constitutional, it is possible to have schools without any one being overrun by Negro students, a fear which seems to be the chief bugaboo.

The Atlanta plan, a gradual one affecting one grade per year, would require 12 years to complete.

Here again leadership which has the best interests of the children of Georgia at heart can see that there is no rush and that there will be no great change in the present status of attendance.

The law is modeled after those in North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Texas, Arkansas and other states where public education is being continued without any chaos or trouble.

It is not necessarily true that the schools of Georgia must be closed before they can be reopened. Leadership which wants to continue public education should, we believe, have all possible assistance. Let all Georgians study the plan. And let everyone realize that the placement law is an answer to the fears existing.

Pupil Placement Plan Or Close the Schools?

The Atlanta Constitution

There is time for all to study the pupil placement plan which the Atlanta school board, under court order, has filed for study.

There is a hint that at least some legislators are willing to give it the necessary study.

We are up against reality. The state laws which the Legislature passed are similar to those already knocked down in other states, Virginia and Arkansas among them, as unconstitutional.

It is important to know what the Supreme Court has said. In plain language it has declared that no plans of evasion or any laws designed to thwart the 1954 decision will be allowed to stand.

It is a tragedy that the fanatics and the more extreme voices continue to deceive the people of the state in charging that an attempt is being made to integrate Atlanta schools. This is wholly false. The contrary is true. Attorney for the Atlanta board has been and is B. D. (Buck) Murphy, a die-hard opponent of the court decision. He has guided the board, which has resisted through every known legal means.

Mr. Murphy knows that the decision is one of a placement law, which controls entry of qualified students, or no public schools at all. State laws give no protection. They will stand only until tested in the federal courts. Mr. Murphy, whose distaste for the Supreme Court is strong, still is not willing to deceive the people of Atlanta or the state with false statements.

The NAACP has announced it will challenge the pupil placement plan sent to the court by the school board. This is routine. The court itself will look at the plan and will determine whether it is constitutional.

The Legislature, we hope, will keep first in mind the children. There is no reason why those school boards, confronted with a decision, should not be allowed to do what they can to carry out court orders. This would save other areas of the state from similar suits for a long time to come. Some of them could "buy" years of time simply by enabling cities under court order to comply with a placement law.

This would be good politics. It is morally right. It also is the only course open if education is to be saved.

Atlanta Pro-Am. loses bid Baltimore, Md. for stay

ATLANTA — The Board of Education last week tried to [illegible] out of an order to file with the U.S. District Court a plan for desegregation of its schools, but Judge Frank A. Hooper denied a plea for a stay.

In accordance with the order of July 9, the plan for desegregation was to have been filed by Tuesday.

Attorneys for the board asked postponement, pending the outcome of a review of the case by the Fifth District Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

* * *

"THE COURT is of the opinion," said Judge Hooper, "that the public interest would be best served by the submission to such Legislature of a plan at its approaching session in Jan., 1960, than to be deferred to a future session of the Legislature."

Had Judge Hooper granted the delay, it is doubtful if the Legislature would have had a chance to consider the city's plan for desegregation for the fall term next year.

Although it hasn't been adopted, the plan would begin with desegregation of the 12th grade and a grade each year thereafter.

* * *

MEANWHILE, in New Orleans the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled last week that the Florida pupil assignment law has been misused. Overruling a District Court judgment, it was stated:

"We cannot agree with the District Court that the pupil assignment law or even an interposing resolution opens the way for a pupil to apply to a school of his choice . . . the requirements of a plan of desegregation of the schools . . . constituted a reasonable start toward compliance."

* * *

ON THE SCHOOL front in New York, for the first time in the history of Westchester County a uniform hiring policy has been adopted by the Council of Chief School Officers.

"In our role as employing officers or as chief recommending officers," it was noted, "we seek the applications of all qualified personnel without respect to their age, color, religion or nationality of origin."

* * *

WHILE DOWN south in Birmingham, Ala., the Board of Education dismissed a petition of 135 parents seeking a school integration plan as not being "an appropriate request for any action."

Supt. Theo Wright, in replies to the parents, stated that "application blanks are available on proper request," but noted that the school board handles each individual pupil assignment by authority of the Alabama Placement Law.

* * *

AND IN Little Rock, 10 Horace Mann High School pupils lost another bid to be transferred to integrated Central and Hall High Schools.

The 10 pupils were among 18 denied transfers this fall when the board approved the transfers of eight others.

The board simply denied the requests for transfers at a closed meeting to handle "routine" business.

compliance with the injunction and by the filing of the plan.

Hooper, however said that a stay would "defer the filing by defendants of a plan of operation" to the court, thereby delaying a desegregation plan to the Ga. Legislature. He said the best interest of the public would be a plan to be submitted to the 1960 legislature.

Placement Plan To Be Submitted In Court Tuesday

Atlanta Daily World 11/

Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. District Court Judge Frank A. Hooper will apparently receive the Atlanta Board of Education's plan for desegregation of schools here Tuesday, it was felt Saturday.

Sept. 11 '59

No other choice was left the board Friday when Judge Hooper denied a supersedeas— stay of his order. This had apparently been a last ditch effort by city attorneys to delay the submission of the city's pupil placement plan.

Attorneys had asked for additional time "for the reasons that the questions involved are questions of public importance and the rights and interests of a great many people will be affected by

14d(1) 1959

GEORGIA

SENATOR HERMAN TALMADGE

Text of Talmadge Speech For School Amendment

(Text of remarks of Senator Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia before the United States Senate in proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States vesting exclusive administrative control of public schools in the states and their political subdivisions.)

Mr. President, no one can view dispassionately the recent course of events which has resulted in the closing of public schools in various localities of the South without experiencing a deep sense of sorrow.

Neither can one objectively contemplate a future in which those events are allowed to continue to their ultimate conclusion without experiencing a shocking sense of alarm.

The closing of any school anywhere is a lamentable occurrence.

The closing of a public school system is a terrible tragedy.

The destruction of public education in an entire region of our nation would be an unparalleled catastrophe.

Yet, Mr. President, a realistic appraisal of the facts of the matter affords no conclusion but that that will be the inevitable result of binding the citizens of the South in the chains of circumstance now being forged around them.

The Real Losers

And the real losers of such an eventuality unfortunately will be those who will have the least to say about it—the school children of the South and their parents.

The importance of education hardly can be overstated.

With the exception of seeking the salvation of his immortal soul, man has no greater responsibility than seeing that his young are educated to the fullest extent of their abilities and are equipped spiritually and intellectually to achieve their highest destiny.

The American concept of universal education, more than any other factor, is responsible for the greatness which this nation has achieved. And it very likely may prove to be the determining factor in the outcome of our present life-or-death struggle with international communism.

This critical juncture in our national life is no time to permit divisive issues to rob the nation of the minds and talents of a great segment of its youth by closing the doors of the public schools in their faces.

It is time, Mr. President, that someone spoke out in behalf of the voiceless masses who will suffer the consequences of such rash action.

From their standpoint there is little difference between those who would destroy public schools with bombs and those who would close them with court orders.

Children's Right

The end result of both actions is the same—to deny the children affected their right to a public education.

Let us put the question in its proper perspective.

The constitutional and sociological ramifications of the decision of the Supreme Court that separate, but equal, education is violative of the Fourteenth Amendment have stirred a continuing controversy which has divided the best minds of the country.

There are those who consider the decision to be the "law of the land" and who are determined to force its implementation regardless of the results.

There are others like myself who consider the decision to be outside the scope of the Constitution and who are dedicated to seeking its reversal by every lawful means.

Since there is no likelihood that those two viewpoints ever will be reconciled, it is essential to the future welfare of the nation that all citizens face up to the two incontrovertible facts of the situation. They are these:

1. Regardless of whether one accepts it or not, the Supreme Court's school decision is an accomplished fact which will remain so until it either is reversed by the court itself or is nullified or modified by Congress or the people; and

2. Regardless of whether one likes it or not, the overwhelming majority of the people of the South will neither accept nor submit to the forced implementation of that decision and there is no prospect of any change in that position within the foreseeable future.

Urges Early Action

Therefore, Mr. President, unless it is the wish of this Senate and this Congress that the nation be torn asunder and the schools of the South destroyed, action must be taken soon to resolve the issue on a realistic, constitutional basis in the light of the facts just stated.

To those who insist that compliance be compelled by federal force, I would point out the disastrous consequences of such an attempt in Little Rock, Ark.

Federal bayonets are not the answer.

To those who would have the federal government finance and operate the schools of the South, I would point out the abhorrent results we have witnessed in our lifetimes from the attempts by Nazi Germany and Communist Russia to control education at the national level.

Federal control of education is not the answer.

To those who advocate inaction and who would sit by idly and smugly while children go without an education, I would point out the unspeakable hypocrisy of using children as pawns of political expediency.

Rearing a generation in ignorance is not the answer.

What, then, Mr. President, is the answer?

That is a question to which I have given two years of serious thought and careful study and about which I have sought the ideas and advice of lawyers and laymen throughout my state and region.

Costly Mistake

In all candor I must admit, Mr. President, that I do not believe any one man, any one legislative body or any one court could devise a comprehensive answer which would cover all situations and meet all contingencies inherent in the present controversy.

That is why I am convinced that the historians of the future will record as one of the gravest and most costly mistakes of our nation the decision of the Supreme Court to make judicial questions out of matters of human relations which the sum total of the experience of mankind dictates should be left to the orderly process of evolution.

But now that the court has arrogated unto itself the authority to release the unknown contents of this Pandora's box, I submit, Mr. President, that it is now incumbent upon Congress to act to provide for the resolution of the resulting problems and tensions in a way compatible with American constitutional concepts.

That way, Mr. President, lies in the recognition of the fundamental fact that public schools in the United States are local institutions which have been established and are operated and financed by local people on the local level.

Paving the Way

That way lies in freeing the governors, Legislatures and school boards of the individual states to deal with each situation in the light of its own peculiar circumstances and in accordance with prevailing public opinion.

That way lies in removing external pressures seeking to force compliance with unacceptable directives and edicts and rather permitting local school patrons to determine for themselves the manner in which the school attended by their children shall be administered.

That way can be paved, Mr. President, by the submission by this Congress for ratification by the states of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would read as follows:

"Administrative control of any public school, public educational institution, or public educational system operated by any state or by any political or other subdivision thereof, shall be vested exclusively in such state and subdivision and nothing contained in this Constitution shall be construed to deny to the residents thereof the right to determine for themselves the manner in which any such school, institution or system is administered by such state and subdivision."

Under such a constitutional provision, Mr. President, the citizens of each state and subdivision would be left free to determine for themselves — in accordance with local conditions and procedures and prevailing attitudes—how and when their schools would comply with the Supreme Court's school decision.

Basis for Unity

Such a provision would prevent destruction of the public schools of the South and would end for all time any threat from any quarter of federal control of education.

Such a provision would assure uninterrupted instruction for all children regardless of their color or place of residence.

Such a provision would permit either retention of the status quo or orderly change as dictated by the requirements of public opinion and make certain that whatever change might take place would be by the constructive process of evolution rather than the destructive process of revolution.

Such a provision would create a basis for unity throughout the nation at a time when it is vitally important that we present a united front before our enemies.

Mr. President, it goes without saying that the course I advocate will not be acceptable to those who wish to further their own partisan ambitions by punishing the South or to those who prefer for selfish reasons to keep the issue unresolved.

But I submit, Mr. President, that it offers a constitutional solution to a national dilemma which is compatible with everything that is American and affords the one way in which those of us who disagree on the constitutional and sociological questions at issue can meet on firm common ground to serve the best interests of the present and future generations of American youth.

Basis of Freedom

I sincerely believe that there is not a member of this Congress—regardless of the degree of his personal belief on this question—who could not vote for such an amendment with a clear conscience and in complete consistency with his principles.

As for myself, Mr. President, I am and always have been a stanch adherent of the principle of local self-government and local self-determination. I regard it as the cornerstone of our freedom and there is not an issue in our national life today to which I would not be willing to apply it without reservation.

I cannot bring myself to believe that any member of this Senate who sincerely desires to see this disruptive issue peacefully and permanently resolved and who genuinely is concerned about the welfare of all the children of this nation would oppose the submission of such an amendment.

As a matter of fact, Mr. President, I cannot comprehend any thinking individual ever opposing the submission of any proposition to a vote of the people or their elected representatives.

The very basis of our form of government is, in the words of the Declaration of Independence, that it derives its "just powers from the consent of the governed."

And that is the crux of the present effort to force a new social order upon the South by judicial dicta—it is being done without the consent of the people directly affected.

The sentiment of the people of my State of Georgia is best summarized by two editorial excerpts.

The first, from the column of David Lawrence in the July 6, 1956, issue of U.S. News and World Report, states:

"The question before the country today is whether communities are free to adjust their school systems to meet their own local conditions and local sentiment. Those states which desire to integrate their schools ought to have the sovereign right to do so, and those which desire to operate mixed schools in some counties and separate their schools in other counties, either by color or by sex or by intelligence tests, should have the same sovereign right."

Georgia Editorial

The second, from an editorial by Editor James H. Gray in the November 27, 1958, issue of the Albany, Georgia, Herald, reads:

"Surely, if common sense is going to be injected into this question—and there has been too little of that because of the political capital that is being made of the votes of minority groups—this vital principle of consent of the governed must be maintained. Obviously, it can only be safeguarded by careful attention being paid to local conditions and local sentiment. . . . Freedom cannot flourish in a society where federal force and political whims are the predominant cementing elements."

It is interesting to note, Mr. President, that the second session of the 85th Congress in two separate enactments affirmed the local nature of public schools and provided for their control on the local level.

In the National Defense Education Act, Congress declared:

"The Congress reaffirms the principle and declares that the states and local communities have and must retain control over and primary responsibility for public education. . . ."

And in the Alaska Statehood Act, Congress provided in Section 6(j) that:

"The schools and colleges provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the state, or its governmental subdivisions. . . ."

South's Feeling

The states of the South, Mr. President, with no disrespect to the sister State of Alaska, feel they are equally entitled to "exclusive control" of their schools and colleges. And the amendment I am offering today, if submitted and ratified, would assure for all time that all states would enjoy that right.

The Supreme Court in its initial decision acknowledged the "variety of local problems" presented by its ruling and instructed the district courts to take "local conditions" into account in formulating their decrees under it. However, when the Little Rock District Court sought to do just that last year, the high court reversed itself and held that integration would have to proceed despite local conditions and the public interest.

The Supreme Court thus has sought to establish itself—without benefit of constitutional or legislative authorization—as a super board of education superior to the Constitution, to Congress and to the consent of the people. In the course of less than five years it has so disrupted laws governing education that every school in the nation now is subject to the whims of whatever five men happen to constitute a majority of the Court.

I do not believe, Mr. President, that it is the intent of this Congress or the wish of the people of this nation that the local schools which were paid for and are financed on the local level should be at the mercy of a court which has no knowledge of educational needs or the public interest in fulfilling them.

Stability of Schools

Of all our public institutions, none are more needful or deserving of stability and continuity than are our schools. It is inconceivable that the younger generation can be educated for responsible citizenship in the future under continually changing rules of instruction.

It is basic in organized society that the rights and wishes of the individual must be subordinated to the dictates of public opinion and the requirements of public interest. And it would be well for members of all three branches of government, executive and judicial as well as legislative—to reflect upon the fact that the source of all law is the people and that laws and court decisions are enforceable only to the degree that they conform to the "consent of the governed."

It is with the desire to invoke our heritage of the "consent of the governed" that I herewith submit for appropriate reference a constitutional amendment which would vest exclusive administrative control of public schools in the states and their political subdivisions.

As I earlier observed, Mr. President, there are those who prefer the issue and there are those who genuinely want to resolve it.

I hope that two-thirds of the members of this Senate—and of this 86th Congress—count themselves in the latter category and will be willing to stand up and be so counted.

This amendment is compatible with everything that is American.

It is the American way.

It is the constitutional way.

It is the way of reason and common sense.

I pray, Mr. President, that for the future of education in the United States this 86th Congress will give the people of America through it the opportunity to reclaim their constitutional right to run their schools on the local level according to the wishes of local people.

ASKS LOCAL CONTROL
Sen. Talmadge

Talmadge 'Solution' To Desegregation Problem

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Realizing that the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision is an accomplished fact which will remain so until it either is reversed by the Court itself or is nullified or modified by Congress or the people, Senator Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.) last week offered a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution which would reserve to the States exclusive control over public schools.

In introducing his resolution, the Georgie Senator declared that the closing of any school anywhere is a lamentable occurrence." He argued that the South is being bound in the chains of circumstance." And that the real losers are the school children of that area and their parents.

Talmadge conceded that education is responsible for the greatness which this nation has achieved. And it may prove the determining factor in the outcome of our present life-or-death struggle with international communism.

Must Not Hinder Progress

He admitted that at this critical juncture in our national life there is no time to permit divisive issues to rob the Nation of the minds and talents of a great segment of its youth by closing the doors of the public schools in their faces.

The Georgia solon contended that there is little difference between those who would destroy public schools with bombs and those who would close them with court orders. The end result of both actions is the same — to deny children of their right to public education.

"Great" Can't Agree

He pointed out that the best minds of the country are divided over the "constitutional and sociological ramifications of the decision of the Supreme Court that separate, but equal, education is violative of the 14th amendment.

Some consider this decision to be the law of the land, and others, including himself, consider the decision to be outside the scope of the Constitution and are dedicated to seek its reversal by every lawful means.

It was for this reason Talmadge offered his joint resolution which sets forth the proposal that "administrative control of any public school, public educational institution, or public educational system operated by any State or by any political or other subdivision thereof, shall, be vested exclusively in such State and subdivision and nothing contained in this Constitution shall be construed to deny to the residents thereof the right to determine for themselves the manner in which any such school, institution, or system is administered by such State and subdivision."

Alaska Law Questioned

The Talmadge proposal is said to have been inspired by a provision in the Alaskan Statehood law which specifically states that "The schools and colleges provided for in this Act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the State. . . ."

When President Eisenhower was asked at his press conference last Wednesday to comment on the Talmadge proposal, he admitted that he didn't know that Alaska's law was any different from that of other states.

Staff Photo —Dozier Mobley

CHILDREN OF MILITARY PERSONNEL RIDE ARMY SCHOOL BUS

Education of 12,000 Army Children in State Is Government's Responsibility

12,000 'Army Children' Face School Mix Problem

Three Fourths of Group Attend Public Institutions in State

By MARION GAINES

If Georgia's public schools are ultimately closed by federal court orders to integrate, nearly 12,000 dependent Army children in the state will be affected.

What does the Third Army plan to do about these children, three-fourths of whom are attending public schools in Georgia?

Third Army Headquarters at Ft. McPherson, which has 1,032 children of military and civilian personnel attending Atlanta area schools, has no official answer to this thorny question.

But the unofficial word is that Third Army, by virtue of the old chain-of-command principle, will do "exactly what the Defense Department tells 'em to do."

• • •

AND IF DEFENSE Department officials have any definite ideas as to how they'll meet public school closings in the South, they're not yet letting the word trickle down from Washington.

The 12,000 Army children in Georgia are the government's responsibility because their parents are either Regular Army personnel or government-employed civilians at Third Army installations throughout the state.

Shutdown of public schools probably would have little immediate effect on 2,830 Army children, since they attend classes on the Fort Benning reservation in four grammar schools which are operated by the Federal Government and which are already integrated.

But what about the others?

• • •

AT LEAST PART of the answer can probably be found in proposed amendments to existing laws that were submitted to the current Congress in the Eisenhower administration's latest civil rights package.

One of the "broad objectives" of the proposed legislation was underscored early in February by Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare for the Eisenhower administration.

It would, he said, "place the Federal Government in the position of providing education for the children of military personnel, whether or not they live on federal property, when public education is denied them through school closings."

• • •

UNDER PRESENT LAW, the Federal Government can provide U.S.-operated schools only for those dependent children who actually reside on military reservations. Those living off-post who go to public schools are presently taken care of through federal subsidies to the school systems.

These subsidies to "federally impacted areas," which saw Georgia's share reach almost $4,000,000 last year, would naturally stop going to any state that didn't have a public school system to operate.

"The proposed legislation may be regarded," according to Mr. Flemming, "as insurance for the some 70,000 children of active duty military personnel in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Mississippi."

Here's what Mr. Flemming says this proposed "insurance" is primarily designed to accomplish:

• • •

IT WOULD authorize the U.S. Commissioner of Education to "acquire possession of any school building constructed with the aid of federal funds . . . when the local education agency which owns the building is no longer using it for free public education."

The commissioner could do this if he "needs the building to provide education to children of military personnel or to other children who reside on federal property. . . ."

The commissioner couldn't take over these buildings free, however. He would have to pay to the local school district "a rental fee proportionate to its share in constructing the building . . ."

In Mr. Flemming's eyes, the proposed legislation is "realistically designed to permit the federal government to meet its obligations . . . in a constructive manner and without punitive intent or action. . . ."

• • •

NO MATTER what Congress does with the proposed amendments, it's virtually certain that shutting down Georgia's public schools would shut off most of the federal aid the state is accustomed to getting.

Mrs. Bernice McCullar, chief information clerk for the State Department of Education, said that in 1957-58 "federally impacted schools" in 75 of the state's 198 school systems received U.S. funds totaling $3,769,666.76.

Any school can apply for "federally impacted" funds, Mrs. McCullar said, "if it can show that at least 3 per cent of its average daily attendance consists of children whose parents work or live on federal installations."

• • •

MRS. McCULLAR listed "commuters" as the reason for as many as 75 Georgia school systems qualifying for federal aid.

For example, she said, a "commuter" might live as far south of Columbus as Stewart or Lumpkin counties—and his children go to school there—while traveling daily to his job at Fort Benning.

The unique federal schools setup at Fort Benning has been in operation since 1921, post officials said, although the first permanent school building was not constructed until 1931. No other installation in Georgia has federally operated schools. The four schools employ 98 teachers whose "salary range is between that of Muscogee (Columbus) and Fulton County systems," officials said.

• • •

THE SCHOOLS encompass kindergarten through the eighth grade, officials pointed out, and the curriculum "is comparable by law to that of the civilian community" (Columbus in this instance).

Although the Fort Benning schools are integrated by law and in fact, it should be pointed out that integration in any federally operated school is of a "controlled" nature.

Such integration is "controlled" simply by the fact that the Army dictates the proportion of white and Negro troops stationed at a particular installation, as well as the number of white and colored civilian employes.

Fort Benning officials said they did not have a numerical breakdown of the white-Negro ratio in the four post schools but added that white students are well "in the majority."

• • •

THIRD ARMY Headquarters gave this breakdown of "Army children" in the state:

Fort McPherson—1,032 children of military and civilian personnel in Atlanta area schools.

(In addition, 275 children whose military fathers are stationed elsewhere also attend Atlanta area schools, raising the total to 1,307.)

Fort Benning—6,887 attend Columbus area schools, in addition to the 2,830 in the four grammar schools on post. Of that number, an estimated 5,000 are children of military personnel.

Fort Gordon—3,243 in Augusta area schools (513 miiltary, 2,730 civilian).

Fort Stewart—513 in Hinesville area schools.

Court in Atlanta Bars School Bias

By AL KUETTNER,

United Press International.

ATLANTA, June 5.—A federal district court today issued a preliminary order forbidding racial segregation in Atlanta public schools.

The order came at the outset of a non-jury before two federal judges of a request by 10 Negro parents for a declaration that Atlanta's segregated public schools are unconstitutional.

Although a speedy trial had been predicted in the efforts by Negroes to desegregate the Atlanta public school system, the swiftness of the action caught the crowded courtroom by surprise.

Judge Frank Hooper, presiding in the unusual two-judge

non-jury trial, said both sides would be given "ample opportunity" to offer arguments against the decision.

"To make any other ruling would only add to the confusion" which he said is now rampant in the public thinking about the desegregation issued. Judge Hooper said.

Mayor Hartsfield Issues Appeal; Decree In Offing

By JOHN BRITTON

ATLANTA, Ga. (SNS) — Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield has called on the Georgia Legislature to allow the capital city to decide its own fate on the future of Atlanta schools. He pointedly made reference to the Friday federal court decision outlawing segregation in Atlanta Public Schools.

Mr. Hartsfield advocated a pupil placement law, as well as local option, in his proposals which called for such legislation to be enacted at the 1960 session of the General Assembly.

A Georgia law enacted by the Georgia General Assembly calls for the closing of schools immediately upon court orders to desegregate.

Hartsfield indicated that he desired decisions regarding the fate of Atlanta schools left in the hands of Atlanta citizens and asked state lawmakers to act out of respect for the wishes of city officials.

The Atlanta mayor's statement came one day after U. S. District Court Judge Frank A. Hooper issued a preliminary order deeming it illegal for the Atlanta School System to continue operation of Atlanta schools on a racially segregated basis.

FINAL DECREE

Judge Hooper made it clear at the conclusion of the Friday hearing that the contents of his final decree will contain: 1. A finding that discrimination has existed and does exist in the Atlanta Public School System. 2. An injunction will be ordered against the further practice of discrimination by the board. 3. An order commanding the board to present a plan for operation of schools without discrimination at a reasonable time.

Court officials were contacted Saturday regarding the date the final written decree, signed by the presiding judge, will be available, however, no definite date was suggested by either contacted official.

In ordering the desegregation of Atlanta schools, Judge Hooper said: "It is a matter of common knowledge that for many years separate schools have been maintained throughout the City of Atlanta for both the white and the colored children, pursuant to the law as declared by the U. S. Supreme Court prior to the decision in the Brown case in 1954."

Judge Hooper further said: "This Court cannot at this time make any other ruling except a ruling to the effect that the operation of racially segregated public schools in Atlanta violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. To rule otherwise would only add to the confusion which already exists in the minds of so many of our good citizens, and to build up in the breast of our citizens hopes of escape which would soon be torn into shreds by rulings of our appelate courts on review."

Defense attorneys directed their efforts at the hearing largely toward attempts to prove that the admitted pattern of segregation in Atlanta was by choice, and had not been "ordered" officially by the defendant school board.

Hooper, however, issued the court's preliminary ruling based upon the fact that public schools here are segregated. His ruling was what the 10 plantiffs asked for in their January, 1958 petition to the court to end segregated schools.

DAVIS TESTIFIES

During the course of the arguments allowed by Judge Hooper after he had already stated the opinion of the court, Georgia Rep. James C. Davis was called as a defense witness and attempted to report on conditions in Washington, D. C., public schools following the District's desegregation action in 1956.

Davis testified, over plantiffs' objections, that the standards of discipline and student achievement had dropped since the desegregation of Washington schools, however, Judge Hooper cut the Georgia congressman short saying there was, as yet, no comparison between the Washington situation and that faced by Atlanta and that Davis' report was "premature"

Following the courts desegregation finding, city attorneys indicated they would appeal the federal tribunal's decision to a higher court. They said it would be "safe to assume" the defense will appeal Judge Hooper's decision.

OFFICIAL "NO COMMENT"

Superintendent of Schools, Miss Ira Jarrell, said she had "no comment" when approached regarding the court's decision, however, Paul Stephens, deputy superintendent of schools said the desegregation decision could have been reasonably expected based on previous judgements in Arkansas and Virginia.

When asked at what time an implementation of the court's decision would be attempted, Attorney A. T. Walden, one of a battery of plantiffs' attorneys sitting in as an advisor, said the decision would be left up to the citizens of Atlanta. Walden further said the decision opens the doors to all Atlanta Negroes and not just merely the plantiffs. He added that it is possible that some Negro citizens may attempt to register at the "closest schools to their homes" this fall

Talmadge Sees Closing Of Schools

Constitution State News Service

ATHENS—Georgia's developing school integration crisis is a matter that addresses itself to the governor and the legislature, Sen. Talmadge told the Athens Exchange Club Monday.

He said that unless the state law is changed it will be the duty of the governor to close down schools forced to integrate. "I think it will take that course," he said.

Reiterating his own support of the state's county unit system, Georgia's junior senator said he has thought for some time that unless some slight modification of the system is made that the liberal Supreme Court might strike down the entire system.

The senator's remarks to the Athens' audience came by telephone from the nation's capitol. He answered questions put to him by members of the civic organization.

Talmadge said he is optimistic that the federal budget will be balanced in fiscal 1960. He based his optimism on improved economic conditions across the nation and on the fact that Congress thus far has voted less money for federal expeditures than President Eisenhower requested in his budget message.

Talmadge said, however, it is unlikely that Congress will increase postal rates and gasoline taxes as Eisenhower has requested.

Children must come first'

WASHINGTON

"If the schools are closed when we move into the 1962 campaign for governor and there is no assurance that they'll be opened again, then I'll be a candidate on this one simple proposal: The education of our children must come first, no matter what!"

Ellis Arnall, former governor of Georgia, further told reporters from the Peach State:

"You just can't turn loose a million school children out in the fields and onto the street corners, 6,000 bus drivers, 48,000 teachers and 17,000 school employees — one third of the people of Georgia."

Now a practicing attorney, the former governor was in Washington to represent clients at two hearings before house subcommittees concerned with anti-monopoly legislation.

* * *

ARNALL INDICATED that he wasn't particularly interested in running for governor again but if Georgia shuts down its public schools to thwart integration, Arnall declares he'll be a candidate in 1962 and "I'll be elected, you wait and see!"

He said that the public school system must be maintained at all cost.

"I want our public schools operated with as much segregation as we can have under the law," he added, obviously referring to the recent court ruling that segregated public schools in Atlanta are unconstitutional.

* * *

"WE ARE for public education at all costs," he said, declaring: "And we are going to have it."

He said that integration in the classroom can be held to a minimum by a three-point program — pupil placement, local option and grants-in-aid.

"We can control integration with pupil placement, local option and grants-in-aid. If someone is so opposed to going to mixed schools, then that state would provide some financial assistance to attend private schools."

Will Meet To Weigh An Appeal

By TED LIPPMAN

The Atlanta school board will submit a desegregation plan "at the proper time," board President A. C. Latimer said Wednesday.

Latimer also said the board will meet sometime next week to consider an appeal on the court order that was issued Tuesday.

The Tuesday order, by U.S. District Judge Frank Hooper, called on the city's school authorities to submit a desegregation plan in "a reasonable time."

NO DEFIANCE SEEN

Latimer said Wednesday that the board does not now have any formal plan for desegregation. "We've known, of course, for some time that the case would be heard. We've been looking ahead and thinking about it, but we don't have anything you could call a plan—not even an outline."

The board president said he did not believe the school board will defy a federal order to desegregate its schools.

"When it is determined that the ruling is final, I anticipate that the board will call together all concerned and begin work on making plans as ordered by the court," he said.

VANDIVER WARNS

While Latimer was making this statement, Gov. Vandiver issued a pointed warning at his press conference. "I would remind all that the laws of Georgia require (the closing of schools) should integration be ordered pursuant to federal Supreme Court decisions," the governor said.

Vandiver said he had confidence in the school board's attorney, B. D. (Buck) Murphy, and said state officials were watching the situation "very carefully."

"As governor it is my responsibility to uphold the Constitution and the laws of Georgia. That I will do," he said, concluding his statement.

Tuesday night Mayor Hartsfield had expressed the hope that state laws would be changed to allow Atlanta to keep its schools open. In addition to Vandiver, another state leader commented in a vein Wednesday that indicated the mayor's hopes had scant chance of fulfillment.

State House Floor Leader Frank Twitty of Camilla said flatly: "I don't believe the Legislature will change the laws to allow any county to integrate its schools."

Murphy and Latimer both said the decision regarding an appeal could not be made until school board members and attorneys could get together and study the decree in the case.

The decree is to be written by the plaintiffs in the case, based on Judge Hooper's order.

"The board president, who is an Atlanta attorney, reminded parents and others concerned about the ruling that no action of any kind is expected prior to the opening of schools in September. "The board hopes that the public will not be unduly alarmed by or drastic changes in the operation of the Atlanta schools," he

14d(1) 1959

School Suit Set To Begin Friday

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 5-31-59 p. 1

By JOHN BRITTON

The third major trial this year involving attempts to desegregate Atlanta's public facilities is scheduled to open in U. S. District Court Friday with arguments centered around the Atlanta public schools.

The trial Friday will be a hearing on the contentions of 10 Negro parents who declare that an injunction should be levied by the federal tribunal preventing the Atlanta Board of Education from practicing segregation in the city public schools.

The hearing on the public school suit will be the third major attack this year brought by Negro citizens against state and local agencies that worked under policies of segregation of the races.

Last January District Judge Boyd Sloan ruled that the Georgia State College of Business Administration here could no longer bar Negroes from attendance at that school solely on the basis of race and color.

Judge Sloan also enjoined the business college and the board of regents from continuing admissions requirements that were, by their nature and "the nature of existing Southern social pattern," impossible for prospective Negro applicants to meet.

The very next week after the desegregation decision involving Georgia State, two ministers who initiated a "class" suit seeking an injunction against Georgia Public Service Commission and the Atlanta Transit System heard Federal Judge Frank Hooper break down racial marrier on Atlanta buses.

The judge failed to issue an injunction against the two public agencies, however, he did bar the arrests and persecution of Negro freedom riders by law enforcement agents in attempts to enforce bus segregation. He deemed the enforcement of segregation laws on buses unconstitutional.

Now the public school suit, filed in January, 1958, is scheduled for a hearing Friday with Judges Sloan and Hooper sitting jointly on the district court bench to hear the case. Apparently the judges will render a joint decision on the matter.

There were rumors last week that two of the original 10 parents who initiated the suit in behalf of their children had decided to withdraw from the action, however, a further investigation revealed that all 10 of the plaintiffs are still parties to the action and that they "now have no desire to withdraw from the suit."

Atlanta Attorney E. E. Moore is counsel for the 10 plaintiffs in the school suit, while Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, of the NAACP legal defense staff will assist in the plaintiff's fight for desegregated Atlanta schools. Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., is also listed as a counsel for the plaintiffs, however, it has not been determined if he will take an active part in the arguments Friday. Mrs. Motley has been in Atlanta for some time and it is expected that she will take an active part as she did in the successful desegregation of Georgia State.

Attorney for the Atlanta Board of Education have tried at least twice to have the suit thrown out of court based on their contentions that the action had no basis since there had actually been no refusad by the white school of the application of a Negro child.

The court ruled, however, that "in action of this type" there was no need for an application to be made to any specific school by any specific child.

B. D. (Buck) Murphy, special counsel for the Atlanta Board of Education and City Attorney Jack Savage are listed as the defense attorney who will lead the fight for the continuation of the present school set-up.

Barring a last minute delay, the hearing on the long-pending public school desegregation suit will get underway at approximately 9:30 a. m. Friday in U. S. District Court at the Old Post Office Building.

GEORGIA

Ask Savannah Board Intentions For Integration

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tue. 5-29-59

SAVANNAH (UPI — The NAACP asked school officials here Wednesday what they plan to do about integrating the public schools.

President E. J. Bartlett of the Savannah - Chatham County Board of Education said he sent the letter from Savannah NAACP President W. W. Law to Education Supt. L. Leon McCormac for consideration.

Law's letter asked whether the school board has taken steps to comply with the Supreme Court integration decision, and when the board plans to comply - if it does.

The NAACP president asked for answers to the questions "immediately after the next school board meeting."

The board will hold its next session June 9.

No Negroes so far have sought to enter Chatham County schools.

Ask Savannah Board Intentions For Integration

Wash. D.C. p. 1 Wed. 6-3-59

SAVANNAH (UPI — The NAACP asked school officials here Wednesday what they plan to do about integrating the public schools.

President E. J. Bartlett of the Savannah - Chatham County Board of Education said he sent the letter from Savannah NAACP President W. W. Law to Education Supt. L. Leon McCormac for consideration.

Law's letter asked whether the school board has taken steps to comply with the Supreme Court integration decision, and when the board plans to comply - if it does.

The NAACP president asked for answers to the questions "immediately after the next school board meeting."

The board will hold its next session June 9.

Alabama Avoided Georgia's School Blunder

(X) editorial

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. April 19, 1959

THE Atlanta Board of Education has been ordered to abandon compulsory segregation and to submit to the U.S. District Court a plan for integration "consistent with the welfare of all our people, with the maintenance of law and order and with the preservation if possible of our common school system."

U.S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper acknowledged that the abolition of public schools might be a consequence of any integration order. However, "for this court to declare as law that which is not law would be not only a futile gesture, but a great disservice to our people."

Running through Judge Hooper's order is the feeling of a judge compelled by his duty to impose "the law of the land" but restrained by an awareness of the monumental problems. He has given the city and the state ample opportunity to make some accommodation, going so far as to take notice of the state laws prohibiting race-mixing in Atlanta schools and agreeing to give the legislature sufficient time to change these.

Thus, since the legislature does not meet until January, 1960, Atlanta seems assured of one more year of status quo operation and perhaps longer.

★

SINCE this is the closest to Montgomery that a federal court has told a city to get moving, a review of court rulings from the 1954 Supreme Court decision to date seems in order.

Probably the best recapitulation is one in the May issue of the *Virginia Law Review*. It was written by Daniel J. Meador, University of Virginia law professor, and a graduate of Auburn and the University of Alabama Law School.

The federal courts have generally upheld the view, Meador begins, that the Supreme Court's segregation ruling was a negative command. That is, "The Constitution . . . does not require integration. It merely forbids discrimination." No constitutional violation is involved if the races accept continued segregation. If, however, Negro parents challenge the existing order, that is another matter. But even then, he says,

> . . . both the Fourth and Fifth [U.S. Judicial] Circuits, the courts likely to handle the bulk of school racial litigation, seem to be in agreement that no general realignment of pupils in a formerly segregated school system is legally necessitated . . . and furthermore that the permitting of racially separate schools is consistent with the Constitution, *so long as no official compulsion is present* [italics ours].

★

THIS is the key to the survival of Alabama's 1955 school Placement Law in the Birmingham test. The law was declared valid "on its face" by the U.S. Supreme Court. It is also the key to the reason Atlanta has been hit with a blanket order to make integration plans even though Negro petitioners there did not attempt to enroll in any specific school. Georgia's defenses are all *prohibitive*, whereas Alabama's pivots on the Placement Law, which is—at least on its face—*permissive* of token integration. Georgia has no placement law.

Neither a board nor a state can "with impunity maintain a fixed position against any desegregation," Meador says. He continues:

> If it does, either formally or in practice, it will generally be subject, if proper suit is brought, to an injunction in effect requiring abandonment of its segregation policy.

At the time of the ruling on Alabama's law, this state's legislation did not constitute "a fixed position."

All inflexible barriers to integration had been wisely removed by our legislature. Birmingham thus avoided the kind of blanket injunction At-

lanta is now faced with.

It behooves state and local authorities [Meador says, after reviewing recent rulings] to clear their statute books of everything requiring segregated schools or penalizing desegregated schools and to avoid a "fixed position" — an enforced policy of absolute segregation of the races.

★

THIS should be a word of warning to the Alabama legislature. The Georgia legislature ignored such obvious perils with the Atlanta injunction the result. Meador advises:

. . . Where there is a valid assignment law with adequate and operative administrative remedies, with no legal or practical bar to desegregated placement, no general injunction will be put on the [school] board . . . If the board can avoid such a decree it is in a position to deal with individual applicants without being in the shadow of contempt proceedings.

But, obviously, once a specific case of rejection on the basis of race is alleged and proven to the court's satisfaction, this sets the stage for an order forcing admission of a specific child to a specific school. What Alabama will elect to do in this event remains to be seen. Probably schools will be shut down. But the advantages of avoiding a general injunction to integrate are obvious.

Meador concludes his comprehensive study of the situation as of May, 1959:

At this point a pupil assignment statute has the virtue of being the only arrangement which Southern legislators and the U.S. Supreme Court have agreed on as valid. This bit of common ground should be further explored. Perhaps under such a plan, for a while anyway, the schools can find shelter from the storm. And possibly this means life and law may in time adjust so that in the South universal, publicly supported education will survive and peace will return.

Vandiver Names Anti-Integration Team of Lawyers

5 To Give Advice on Legislation

By GENE BRITTON

Gov. Vandiver Monday night named a team of five lawyers to advise him on possible new legislation for reinforcing Georgia's anti-integration armor.

Vandiver picked his committee after a council of 22 aides and legal experts went over with him federal integration decisions in Little Rock and Norfolk.

EXPERTS SUMMONED

He summoned the experts by personal invitation last week after U.S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper ordered the Atlanta School Board to submit, by Dec. 1, a plan for breaking down racial barriers in the city's public schools.

The experts reviewed the federal rulings in other states in an effort to find new defenses for Georgia.

A small, orderly, hymn-singing crowd of segregationists "demonstrated" on The Prado outside the executive mansion during part of the two-and-a-quarter-hour huddle. The governor said later, however, that he and his conferees, closeted in a closed-in, second-floor sunporch, could hear nothing of the demonstration.

LEGISLATION EYED

After the meeting, Vandiver told newsmen the lawyers went carefully over the federal edicts and then suggested he appoint a "special group" to "assay carefully Georgia's present position and to make recommendations to me for possible legislation, if it develops that any is needed, to be presented at the 1960 or at other sessions of the General Assembly."

He named Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook; Griffin Bell, his chief of staff; B. D. (Buck) Murphy; Albany attorney Holcombe Perry and Peter Zack Geer, his executive secretary.

He said no final decision was reached Monday night on any possible laws that might be enacted "at the next session of the General Assembly or at any future regular or special session of that body."

At his news conference Monday morning, Vandiver indicated he was not, at that time, considering a special session.

"A special session is not anticipated at this time," he said.

The governor met reporters with a prepared statement at the end of the conference. He would not permit questions and said he didn't want to make any further comment. But he did say rumors that he might seek out-of-state legal assistance — possibly from Little Rock — were "ridiculous."

The conferees scattered quickly after the meeting, leaving the governor to face newsmen alone.

Earlier in the day, however, one of the invited lawyers said he wasn't sure what could be accomplished by the gathering, if anything. Calling the meeting was a good move on Vandiver's part, however, he said, because it showed his "desire and willingness to do something."

He suggested that formulation of advice to the Atlanta School Board on whether to appeal the local federal ruling might be a major target of the conferees.

Vandiver didn't mention anything about that, though.

As he arrived at the meeting, Macon segregation lawyer Charles Bloch said he doubted the group would attempt to offer any advice to the Atlanta board.

But B. D. (Buck) Murphy, one of the board's defense attorneys, said he was ready to listen if some advice were to be handed out. He indicated he had not come to a decision himself on the question of appeal.

Vandiver's House floor leader and one of his top aides, Rep. Frank Twitty of Camilla, said if the lawyers and the governor should agree on new legislative proposals he'll do his best to get them passed by the General Assembly.

There was considerable effort at screening persons admitted to the Mansion. State troopers checked off names of invited lawyers and a group of state capitol reporters who had been cleared for admittance to the Mansion as they arrived.

The following is a complete text of Vandiver's statement following the meeting:

"At my request a group of distinguished Georgians have met with me at the Governor's mansion tonight (Monday) for the purpose of studying recent federal court rulings, decisions and orders regarding segreated education and for the purpose of reviewing Georgia's constitution and laws pertaining to that subject in light of these decisions.

"We have reviewed the ruling in the Little Rock case, in the Norfolk case and in other recent federal decisions. No final decision was reached at this meeting as to any potential laws which might be recommended for enactment at the next session of the General Assembly or at any future regular or special session of that body.

"The group present at the mansion suggested the appointment of a special group of attorneys to assay carefully Georgia's present position and to make recommendations to me for possible legislation, if it develops that any is needed, to be presented at the 1960 or at other sessions of the General Assembly.

"To make this study I have appointed to this special group the following: Hon. Eugene Cook, Hon. Griffin Bell, Hon. B. D. Murphy, Hon. Holcombe Perry and Hon. Peter Zach Geer."

14d(1) 1959

GEORGIA

No Date Set For Suitable Solution

By JACK KAPLAN

U.S. District Judge Frank Hooper Tuesday ordered a desegregation plan for Atlanta public schools but granted time for any necessary legislative action.

The final order, a confirmation of his temporary ruling June 5, allowed the Atlanta School Board a "reasonable time" in which to submit a plan to end school segregation, but no definite deadline was set.

Text of school order on Page 16.

"This court fully realizes the difficult position in which the defendants are herein placed," the order pointed out. "If they integrate the schools, all state money under existing laws will be cut off and it may be that such funds are necessary for the operation.

"The continued operation, however, with discrimination as in the past will not be tolerated."

The Supreme Court had called for "deliberate speed" in ending segregation. Judge Hooper's order interpreted that speed to be one that would be "consistent with the welfare of all our people with the maintenance of law and order, and with the preservation if possible of our common school system."

The order said a solution must be found to fit the "particular conditions which exist in this case."

"This court feels that it should give defendants a reasonable opportunity to submit to the Court a plan whereby racial discrimination will be discontinued," it said.

"However, such a plan may be submitted subject to approval thereof by the Georgia Legislature, and the Court would allow sufficient time for the Georgia Legislature to act upon the same."

The Georgia legislature is scheduled to convene in January.

The legislative clause was not a part of the June 5 order and came as a surprise in the final ruling.

The type of "gradual process" plan mentioned in the decree was not a surprise. It was forecast by the judge's courtroom remarks about a pupil placement plan. The order said "the court now assumes that any plan submitted would contemplate a gradual process, which would contemplate a careful screening of each applicant to determine his or her fitness to enter the school to which application is made."

"Even the most ardent segregationists," Judge Hooper's decree stated, "have now acknowledged that the Brown decision (the original Supreme Court ruling ordering an end to segregation in public schools) is the law of the land."

The final ruling said "The sole issue of fact, therefore, was whether or not racial discrimination existed in the custom and practice of the operation of the Atlanta public schools. The Court finds that the undisputed evidence in the case demands that this question be answered in the affirmative."

The order said further "This court is under no duty, nor does it have the power to order integration, but it is compelled to enjoin racial discrimination."

When the Atlanta School Board submits a de-segregation plan to the court, their responsibility in the case is finished. The order said, "If the defendants (the board) submit a reasonable plan, and it should be approved by the court, defendants would have done all that they are able to do under the circumstances."

However, Hooper also added that if no plan is submitted, it would be "construed by the court to be a refusal to do so."

The original suit was brought against the Atlanta school board by 10 Negro parents on behalf of their children. It sought an injunction against the board to stop discrimination in Atlanta public schools on a racial basis. The injunction was granted.

The school board's attorneys have ten days to notify Judge Hooper of any objections to the ruling.

Let Common Sense Prevail on Schools

Judge Frank Hooper, of the Federal District Court, has handed down his formal decision in the Atlanta school case. It is one of enormous common sense and moderation, taking into account all the difficulties, yet one which is forthright and unequivocal.

Atlanta's schools will operate for at least another year without interference. But there must be action. The whole emphasis is on "reasonableness" by the city and state. The main points are these:

1. Segregated school systems are unconstitutional. The court, however, again emphasized something to which most people close their ears and eyes. It is that a school placement law permits screening as to scholarship, morals and health. It prevents the flooding of any school. Therefore, the Atlanta school system was asked to prepare a plan, with all this in mind, to present to the court. Failure to do so will be construed as refusal.

2. Perhaps the most important phase of the decision was the second. The judge suggested to the Atlanta board that it submit its plan to the Legislature. The Georgia Legislature, which meets in January, is, in effect, asked by the court to clear its books of the statutes which prevent the Atlanta school system, or any other which may later come under similar order, from operating.

3. The court took note of the difficulties and hence provided the time and suggested the method. Here we have a splendid example of the decision of 1954. It never was the intent of the law to "ram" anything down the throats of people. The court gave discretionary powers to the district judges. Judge Frank Hooper has just given a magnificent illustration of this fact.

But he made it equally clear that if there is not a reasonable reply by the city and the state, the court reluctantly will be required to proceed against them.

Here we have a challenge.

Is there within the political leadership of Georgia, in the Legislature, in the other elective offices, enough leadership of reasonable and patriotic strength to respond to this understanding and cooperative approach by the federal court?

The State of Georgia has on its great seal the motto, "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation."

That should be on the minds and hearts of all those in public and private life.

The Legislature in January of 1960 will make a decision which will either doom a generation of children to educational handicaps and the business and industry of this state to unnecessary damage and loss, or allow the public schools to function and the state to progress.

The least that can be done is to permit local boards to have local authority. Do we really believe in local government or not?

Is it now possible for men of good will and love of the state to shut their ears to extremist folly and meet common sense and moderation on common ground?

Federal Action Leaves Fate Of Atlanta's Schools In Air

BY AL KUETTNER

ATLANTA (UPI) — A few years ago the city of Atlanta inherited by reason of a city limits expansion a two-room, unheated, untoileted Negro schoolhouse.

The school was soon abandoned, its pupils being transported by bus to a county Negro school several miles away — and a considerable distance further than the nearest white school.

On such a foundation Negroes built their case that led to a federal court order Friday enjoining the Atlanta School Board from "further discrimination" in the operation of city public schools. The board was directed to produce within a "reasonable time" a plan for compliance with the court's order.

The order, which will be spelled out in a final decree to be handed down soon, set off a two-way legal battle. The defendants, the Atlanta School Board, will file an early appeal which is expected to reach the U.S. Supreme Court. Strong Atlanta political and civic forces are planning a last ditch fight in the Legislature next January in an effect to win relaxation of state laws which now require the closing of an integrated school anywherein the state.

Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield urged the 1960 Legislature to adopt laws that will permit the Capital city to "decide the fate" of its own schools and pupils.

Hartsfield was renewing a plea that failed to pass when brought before the 1959 Legislative session—a plan of local option on desegregation.

"If the desegregation decree should be made final, I sincerely believe the federal courts will give Atlanta sufficient time to adjust to this situation."

Judge Frank Hooper, in handing down his order to the school took note of the difficulties arising out of such a transition in the Deep South.

Hooper closely questioned several witnesses in an effort to learn if any steps at all were being taken to comply with the 1954 Supreme Court school decision. He concluded, however, that it was obvious Atlanta schools were strictly segregated —despite denials by defendants that this is by official regulations—and said the 10 Negro plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction.

FOLLOWS PATTERN

Hooper also observed that wholesale integration such as Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.) testified had come about in Washington, D. C., would likely hurt the Atlanta school system. He said this was not the intent of the current case.

Hooper, probably with the help

of fellow Judge Boyd Sloan who sat with him as consultant - observer, would decide on any school plan submitted by the city.

This follows a pattern set in several other states. The Nashville, Tenn., grade-at-a-time integration system was set up by the school board and approved by the federal court. At one time, a Little Rock integration plan was court-approved.

PEOPLE'S MANDATE

In recent months numerous groups in Atlanta have issued statements urging continuation of public schools regardless of integration. But state government officials have given no sign they are ready to relent on Georgia's ironclad race laws.

The state contends there was a mandate from the people on this score in 1954 when Herman Talmadge was governor. A constitutional amendment authoring the use of state money for private schools was ratified at Talmadge's urging.

Since the Atlanta case hit the court dockets, at least six private school organizations have been chartered. They are expected to flourish regardless of immediate court orders.

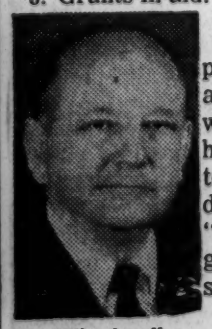
Arnall Asks Placement, School Aid

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. 7-6-26-59

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, — Ellis Arnall said Thursday that public schools can be maintained in Georgia and integration held to a minimum by a three-point program:

1. Pupil placement;
2. Local option;
3. Grants-in-aid.



Ellis Arnall

"We are for public education at all costs and we are going to have it," Arnall told newsmen, declaring that "controlled integration" is possible.

"I want our public schools operated with as much segregation as we can have under the law," the former governor declared.

POTENTIAL CANDIDATES

Arnall repeated a declaration he made in Atlanta several weeks ago that he will run for governor again in 1962 if the state's public schools are closed down because of integration orders.

"If the schools are closed when we move into the 1962 campaign for governor and there is no assurance that they'll be opened again, then I'll be a candidate on this one simple proposal: The education of our children must come first, no matter what.

"Not only that," Arnall said, "I'll be elected, you wait and see!

FEARS DISPERSAL

"You can't just turn loose a million school children out in the fields and onto the street corners, 6,000 bus drivers, 48,000 teachers and 17,000 school employes—one-third of the people of Georgia," Arnall added.

Here to represent law clients at two hearings before house subcommittees concerned with anti-monopoly legislation, Arnall aired his school views in answer to queries from Georgia reporters.

"We can control integration," he said, "with pupil placement, local option and grants in-aid. If someone is so opposed to going to mixed schools, then that state would provide some financial assistance to attend private schools."

SPELLING OWN PROGRAMS?

Arnall said he would not predict what the Georgia Legislature will do next year in the school crisis being brought on by a federal court decree that racially segregated schools in Atlanta are illegal.

He also said he would not attempt to tell the Legislature what it should do. But Arnall appeared to be spelling out his own program if he runs for governor in 1962.

"We are going to keep the schools operating," he said. "I hope they will do it without me," he added, indicating that he does not particularly want to be governor again.

AP Wirephoto

JUDGES WHO HEARD SUIT ON INTEGRATION
Jurists Sloan (Left) And Hooper Walk To Courtroom

Federal Decision Hits Segregated Atlanta Schools

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser Sat. 6-6-59

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Atlanta school officials Friday were enjoined from discriminating against Negro pupils by a federal court which earlier declared the city's segregated schools illegal.

The injunction was granted by U.S. Dist. Judge Frank A. Hooper who said he would give the Atlanta Board of Education a reasonable time in which to submit a plan for integration. He said that any final order would not mean integration next September.

In a statement at the end of the hearing, Hooper said that his final order would cover three points:

1. That racial discrimination has and does exist in Atlanta schools.
2. The plaintiffs would be granted an injunction against this discrimination.
3. That the Atlanta school officials would be allowed a reasonable time to submit a plan for integration.

NO ALTERNATIVE

Hooper heard the case with U.S. Dist. Judge Boyd Sloan who acted in an advisory capacity. At the outset Hooper told the participants that his court has no alternative "except a ruling to the effect that the operation of racially segregated public schools in Atlanta violates the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution."

This was an apparent attempt to forestall any prolonged arguments over the case. However, attorneys for the plaintiffs and for the city insisted on being heard.

Hooper said he was making the statement "in order to clarify the issues," and that such a tentative ruling would not mean immediate integration or closing of Atlanta's schools.

LOSE FUNDS

Under state law any schools ordered integrated would automatically lose state funds and could be closed by the governor to preserve peace and order.

B. D. Murphy leading counsel for the board of education, said after the decision, "It's my guess the ruling will be appealed."

Attorneys for the 10 parents of 27 Negro children seeking to end school segregation in the city issued a statement, saying: "The court has indicated the specific terms of the decree which will be issued in this case. The terms of the decree, which it indicated, are in accord with our views as to the type of decree to be entered in this case."

'SINCE 1955'

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York, an attorney for the Negroes, argued the Atlanta school board has been studying possible integration since 1955 and should be ready by this time.

Murphy maintained that the plaintiffs had failed to prove any discrimination and that there was no requirement to take any action until the plaintiffs proved this point.

Attorneys for the Negroes said immediate integration should be ordered and attorneys for the defendants denied that segregation is being practiced by law.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver, a leader among those who have kept Georgia among the very few states without integration at all educational levels, rapped what he described as "out-of-state agitators" and "interference from outside." He referred, obviously, to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People which is assisting the Negro plaintiffs.

Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga) in Washington observed the litigation might seriously damage race relations without benefit "to anyone whatsoever, white or colored."

On the other hand, Atlanta's Mayor William B. Hartsfield tacitly accepted the inevitability of direct integration order, expressed hope the court would allow some delay and reiterated earlier demands that the Legislature allow Atlanta to decide whether to accept some integration or to close its schools.

Hooper recessed court to allow study of his preliminary ruling. When the hearing was resumed, Murphy argued the U.S. Supreme Court decision of 1954 can not be applied in this case because no Negro child has sought admission to a specific school and thus it can not be demonstrated that they are excluded because of race.

Talmadge Introduces School Bill

Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Sen. Talmadge Tuesday introduced in Congress a bill that would remove the jurisdiction of federal courts over the administration of public schools.

This was the latest in a series of moves by Talmadge aimed at presenting to the nation the South's views on state sovereignty and control of public education.

The most publicized of these moves has been Talmadge's proposed constitutional amendment to give state and local governments exclusive administrative control of their schools.

In a speech in the Senate, Talmadge had very little to say about racial integration or segregation of public schools.

But, as he has done often before, Talmadge criticized the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision as a judical decree which ignored 105 years of judicial precedent and substituted psychological and sociological "modern authority" for the Constitution.

If through some extremely unlikely development the Talmadge bill were to be passed, it would make the federal courts henceforth keep their hands off the public schools.

The junior senator from Georgia confined his argument to strictly legal grounds and cited criticism of the Supreme Court by the Conference of State Chief Justices.

CITES CRITICISM

The state chief justices last year charged that the U.S. Supreme Court has adopted the "role of policy maker without proper judicial restraint," and has "assumed . . . primarily legislative powers."

Talmadge told the Senate that so long as the 1954 school decision is allowed to stand the nation "will never be free from the threat of judicial dictatorship."

In writing that decision, the senator said, the high court "ignored 105 years of judicial precedent, the clear meaning of the Tenth Amendment and the obvious intent of the Fourteenth Amendment.

"It overruled at least five of its own decisions, at least 18 federal district and circuit court decisions and at least 59 state and territorial decisions," Talmadge added.

"It was unable to point to a single law or legal precedent to support its decision. It could not because there were none—they were all on the other side.

His amendment would add this new section to the U.S. code:

"No justice, judge or court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to hear, determine, or review, or to issue any writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command with respect to any case, controversy, or matter relating to the administration by any state or any political or other subsidivision of any state, of any public school, public educational institution or public educational system operated by such state or subdivision."

Upper Darby Firetrap School May Stay Shut

The Keystone Elementary School in Upper Darby, closed as a "firetrap" last month, probably will never reopen because the cost of repairs is prohibitive, Vanleer A. Bond, chairman of the Upper Darby school board's building committee, said yesterday.

Conceding there was a slight possibility that something could be done, Bond said a private architectural firm had been retained to survey the building at West Chester pike and Keystone ave. The first estimate of $200,000 on repairs was rejected as prohibitive.

The Bywood School, where Keystone's 160 students from the first grade up were transferred, and the Highland Park School, which absorbed the Keystone School's 45 kindergarten children, are adequate to handle the extra pupils permanently, Bond said.

All have been made to "feel at home" in their new surroundings and their transportation problems were taken care of by the school board, Bond said. The teachers from Keystone have been absorbed in other Upper Darby schools.

The Keystone School, opened in 1909, had 12 classrooms. Bond said it was large enough to accommodate 600 pupils while only 205 were attending it and the neighborhood was thinning out, anyway.

The matter will be taken up at a public meeting of the board Tuesday night at Upper Darby High School.

Byron E. VanDyke, cochairman of the newly formed "Citizens Group to Keep a Safe Keystone School," said his group would attend the meeting and oppose abandonment of the school.

Citizens Committee Hits Inadequate Monroe School

MONROE, Ga. — At its regular meeting last Tuesday the Walton County Board of Education heard a first hand report on the acute inadequacies of the present administration and school plant of Carver Elementary and High School.

Granted a hearing before the Board, the Negro Citizens Committee, through its spokesman, Dan Young, requested improvements in facilities, curriculum and pointed to the need for additional space in the combination elementary-high school.

Mr. Young raised several points of concern and the Board agreed to study the notes of the meeting and provide the committee with further information at a later date. In addition to Chairman Young members of the Citizens Committee included: Mrs. Grace Perry Young, Hope Thomas, . . . Stella Simmons and . . . Lena Henson.

After receiving a letter from the committee requesting the hearing the board invited the principal, trustees and a group of patrons to also attend the meeting.

Accordingly, Principal C. P. Cochran and the following trustees were present at the hearing: Edward Ellis, Sr., Cleveland Martin, Phillip Rakestraw, John Culbreath, Calvin Kilgore, James Butler and Herman Avery.

The patrons present included: Castell Avery, John Thomas, Jack Hutchison, Johnny Broughton, J. L. Norman, Moses Btuler, James Jackson, Arthur Jackson and Perry Morrow.

Rev. Joseph Kerr also attended the meeting as an observer.

Mr. Young directed some of the committee's criticism at the principal and faculty at Carver. Rev. Kerr suggested that the committee work within the frame work of the P-TA or school organizations to seek a remedy.

County School Superintendent Clyde Pearce said, "the School Board is interested in the welfare of all children in its jurisdiction and will do everything possible to improve the curriculum, facilities etc., but that the Board is limited in what it can do." Patrons, themselves, he added, "must be willing to help meet their needs and cooperate with school officials in improving their schools."

Vote Group Denies Stand On School Integration

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP) — Denial that the Georgia League of Women Voters, which ended its convention here Wednesday night, had taken any action on integration in the public schools was made Thursday by Mrs. Edward Vinson of Atlanta, state president.

Mrs. Vinson declared the league does not intend to debate the merits or demerits of segregation but believes the citizens of Georgia can find a way to "preserve the public schools in Georgia which will be legal and at the same time preferable to closing the schools . . ."

The public school section of a two-year program adopted by the league at an executive meeting of delegates Wednesday was announced by Mrs. Vinson as follows:

"Education. Promotion of citizen responsibility for measures to preserve and improve public schools in Georgia."

Mrs. Vinson said the program was adopted unanimously.

Discussing the program to guide the league during the next two years, Mrs. Vinson, who was re-elected president Wednesday night, said it contained four principal items.

Relative to the section on education, she said, the league has taken no position on segregation or integration and does not intend to debate the merits or demerits of segregation. "We believe the citizens of Georgia are as capable as the citizens of North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee, and can find a way to preserve the public schools which will be legal and at the same time preferable to closing the schools and thus denying to the vast majority of children in Georgia a chance for education. We think an educated, intelligent citizenry is at the heart of the southern way of life.

"The league has no formula. We do not know how this can be done but we are really confident that when the people of Georgia know the facts and understand the real meaning of the ruling of the supreme court we can work out a solution.

"We will work to bring out the facts and promote discussions, as we believe all people should discuss all sides of this issue. We think that if the people of Georgia really want no public schools they should fully evaluate the consequences of closing the schools and should be completely informed about various ways in which the schools can be maintained."

The league, in the matter of legislation, urged more equitable representation, more effective organization and procedure; and in elections it advocated an equitable system and commended Sens. Russell and Talmadge for their advocacy of an adjustment of the county unit system.

Bishop Waters Comments

Atlanta Mayor Predicts Ga. Would Close Schools

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—If a showdown comes, Georgia state officials will close public schools rather than integrate the races, Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta predicted Saturday.

Speaking over a special telephone circuit to a desegregation symposium at the University of Notre Dame Law School, Hartsfield said Georgia's "best minds have been largely silent, while the demagogues have been active for many years."

The southern mayor described himself as a moderate and said the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision "must be recognized as an accomplished fact and the law of the land."

"The most important thing is not how fast we're moving in school desegregation, but in what direction," he said.

Placement Boards.

Mayor Hartsfield suggested creation of placement boards to examine capabilities of Negro children during a gradual procedure of school integration, because "any unwise, ill-considered mixing up of children, disregarding their capabilities, would cause harm."

Two southern clergymen at the symposium emphasized church responsibilities in desegregation. Bishop Vincent S. Waters, Raleigh, N. C., described interracial banquets and sports events arranged since he banned segregation in the churches of his diocese in 1953.

"Occasions must be created which improve racial relationships, each a further step in the right direction," Bishop Waters said. "Segregation is a morally wrong and sinful practice which may not be approved by any Catholic."

The Rev. J. J. Murray, former Moderator of the Virginia Presbyterian Synod, warned, "a segregated church cannot speak with any sincerity or power about integration in education. The first duty of the churches is to refuse to assist in any effort to evade or delay the process of integration in our public schools.

"In this, as in all human relationships, it is not a battle which we are trying to win, but a fellowship which we are trying to achieve. Any success here that leaves bitterness is far less than the best," said Mr. Murray, who is now visiting professor at Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

Atlanta Integration Suit To Open Friday

ATLANTA (AP) — The eyes of Georgia and much of the South will be on Atlanta Friday when the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People opens a major offensive to destroy the city's school segregation laws.

The battleground will be a federal district courtroom. It is the first major encounter in the racial integration fight in Georgia since the U.S. Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954.

Judges Frank A. Hooper and Boyd Sloan will hear the suit brought by 10 Negro parents.

The state constitution and laws say public schools in Georgia must be segregated. If the courts order race mixing, the state can close the public schools.

Both Hooper and Sloan have issued rulings recently favorable to integrationists.

Judge Hooper ordered integration of Atlanta trolleys. In so doing he pointed out that the Supreme Court's mandate in the Montgomery, Ala., bus case had fixed a precedent which governed him.

Judge Sloan recently ruled that Georgia State College could not bar admittance because of color. He commented that it would be "futile" to rule against the Supreme Court school integration decision.

The scheduling of the case on a Friday has provoked some conjecture that the judges might issue a quick ruling, such as Hooper returned in the trolley suit. The school case will be heard without a jury.

The state of Georgia has not intervened directly on the side of the Atlanta Board of Education. The school board, however, has hired B. D. (Buck) Murphy, whom the state also usually retains in integration cases.

ship is emerging in Georgia.

The unyielding segregationists, faced now with vocal opposition, have accepted the challenge.

"The rest of the State, which can outvote Atlanta, will never permit integration here," said Roy V. Harris, long-time political power in Georgia, publisher of the weekly segregationist Augusta Courier and president of the States Rights Council of Georgia.

"Closing public schools would contribute 20 years to the advancement of education in this State," said R. Carter Pittman of Dalton, former president of the Council. 'Put the child in a chickenhouse, if it's comfortable and with a good teacher he'll get an education."

Gov. Ernest Vandiver and the Legislature are unalterably committed to a school closing program. But political leaders are worried.

Georgians have shown in the

...hat they don't like politicians tinkering with their schools. In 1941, the late Gene Talmadge packed the State Board of Regents and was whipped by Ellis Arnall who charged Talmadge had made college diplomas scraps of paper.

The 3-judge Federal Court decision in the Virginia school closing case last Jan. 19 worries the Georgia leaders.

The judges ruled that Virginia could not close some schools and operate others; it had to operate them all or close them all.

It is conceded that Gov. Vandiver and most of the Legislature might keep Atlanta's schools closed to maintain complete segregation.

But if the state were forced to close all the schools and ou... 00 children, that pos... different problem.

At... desegregation suit led ... January, 1958, by 10 Negroes on behalf of their 28 children, likely will not come to an unappealable order until next year. But if the schools are closed, it is no secret that top white legal talent is ready to go into court to force their reopening in Atlanta or closure throughout Georgia.

Meanwhile, observers believe a bending in Georgia's rigid posture has been paved by its two Senators.

When he was Governor, Herman Talmadge once said that integrated railroad trains would be stopped at Georgia's line and segregated. Talmadge sponsored the private school amendment to Georgia's Constitution in 1953—even before the Supreme Court decision.

iSnce then, he has been adamant in resistance to school desegregation and held the Supreme Court's decision was not the law of the land.

But in a Senate speech on Jan. 27, Talmadge said the closing of a public school system "is a terrible tragedy."

"Regardless of whether one accepts it or not, the Supreme Court's school decision is an accomplished fact which will remain so until it either is reversed by the Court itself or is nullified by Congress or the people," he said.

And in a speech to a joint session of the Georgia legislature on Feb. 11, Talmadge discussed the segregation proposals he has introduced in Congress.

"I would be less than candid if I told you there was any chance of adoption of these bills at the present time," he said. "There is not."

Russell, who also has been unyielding on the issue, had had news too for the Georgia lawmakers. Georgia and the South were helpless in Congress, he said.

"We have not only lost support of many of those from other sections on whom we once relied," he said, "but the Representatives and Senators from the 11 States of the old Confederacy no longer present a solid front."

Out of the racial controversy will come another legal attack by Atlanta on Georgia's county unit system of determining Democratic primary winners.

The unit vote system, based on rigid and outmoded apportionment in the State Legislature, gives tremendous political power to rural areas. To win an election, state-wide candidates must capture these rural unit votes, even if evidenced in rural Georgia changing the county unit system from the unit vote blind, their means ignoring the cities. On the school desegregation stands no chance of election. But the pressure from grow... more temperate attitude on ... chance on having it destroyed ... the school question would be ... candidate who is ... mounting in another court test.

Even With Some Desegregation

Sentiment Seen Growing in Georgia To Preserve Public School System

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

ATLANTA, Ga.—A growing number of Georgians are speaking out for the preservation of public schools even though this means some desegregation.

This is a significant development in a state where, until recently, tolk about accepting any school desegregation was not tolerated and those who thought about it sat in quiet.

Accelerating this change was collapse of "massive resistance" in Virginia, traditional symbol of leadership in the South.

Sobering to many Georgians, too, were speeches by Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.) and Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.). Stripped of their defiant verbiage, these speeches were solemn appraisals that Georgia and the South were losing their battle.

Out of the Georgia controversy may come some desegregation in public schools and end of the 40-year-old county unit system of voting and lopsided apportionment which has strangled the urban and more temperate voices.

Center of the controversy is Atlanta, founded as a brash business town with a a plantation heritage and now the industrial, business, trading and educational hub of the South east.

Here is a city with 550,000 population, a reputation as the most liberal city in the deep south, with a metropolitan area fast approaching a million persons from all sections of the Nation.

As Arlington and Norfolk in Virginia and Miami in Florida, bustling Atlanta is suspect by the politically power rural areas. The city's fight for more representation has been long.

As in the case of Virginia's "massive resistance," the state has imposed an inflexible no intergration anywhere policy of school closing to thwart desegregation.

Fulton County (Altanta) legislators were rebuffed when they attempted to get a pupil assignment program through the recent session of the state legislature.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta has pleaded that his people be allowed to vote on whether to slose schools, rather than desegregate. He desegregated the public golf courses here upon court orders in defiance of then Gov. Marvin Griffin who suggested the greens and fairways, instead, be plowed up and planted in alfalfa.

More and more groups have taken their stand for public schools: 319 Atlanta area ministers, faculty members at Emory and Oglethorpe Universities, the Georgia Council of Churches, some scientists at the Communicable Disease Center and a significant development—419 private physicians.

White mothers started a pro-public school movement now called Hope, Inc.—"Help Our Public Education."

On March 4, some 1800 Atlantans turned out for a Hope rally which, a few months earlier, would have drawn practically no one. On hand was the Mayor. So was Sylvan Meyer, editor of the Gainesville Daily Times, who said:

"The climate is changing imperceptibly, but changing . . . Those weary battlers who know in their hearts they chose the wrong road in the early fifties sound tired . . . A new leader-

SEGREGATION SCHOOLS ILLEGAL

Judge Indicates Final Decree To Order Plan For Implementation

By JOHN BRITTON

ATLANTA, Ga. (SNS) —

An opinion of the U. S. District Court here Friday made illegal for the Atlanta School System to continue operating At[lanta] schools on a racially segregated basis.

The tentative order, handed down by U. S. District Judge Frank Hooper, with the advise-ment of Judge Boyd Sloan, was the prelude to a final decree that will spell out the judge's order more pointedly.

The preliminary order of the court outlawing segregation in Atlanta public schools was stated by Judge Hooper shortly after the beginning of the trial session now-ing before approximately sev-en hours of arguments from both sides following his tentative rul-ing.

In ordering the desegregation of the schools, Judge Hooper set no time limit regarding when the desegregation process was to be-gin. Judge Hooper said, "The tentative ruling here made does not mean that this court in this case will order immediate integra-tion of the Atlanta Public School to the end that Atlanta's Public Schools must be integrated or else closed by September, 1959."

MRS. MOTLEY

After a short recess, Mrs. Con-stance Baker Motley, NAACP counsel for the 10 plaintiffs who initiated the court action, along with Atlanta Attorney E. E. Moore, Jr., began arguments at-tempting to convince the court that an immediate plan of desegregation of schools should be or-dered by the court.

The plaintiffs' counsels offered evidence and the testimony of several witnesses supporting their contentions that there had been ample studies previously conduct-ed by the Board of Education to permit the group to have formul-ated some definite plans for de-segregation of the public schools.

On the defensive special board counsel B. D. (Buck) Murphy and Assistant City Attorney Newell Edenfield argued against the en-tire ruling, saying that "there had been no proof presented in evi-dence at the trial, or during pre-trial depositions from witnesses, that any discrimination was prac-ticed by the Atlanta Board of Ed-ucation."

Judge Hooper interrupted Ed-enfield's arguments to inject his opinion that "it surprises me that the defendants could contend that segregation is not practiced in Atlanta public schools."

Edenfield continued to argue over the judge's "surprise," that no discrimination was practiced by the Atlanta Board of Educa-tion.

POSITION TOLD

Judge Hooper reiterated his position and added that it was a matter of common knowledge that the Atlanta school system had provided separate schools for Ne-groes and whites for 90 years, un-der the now outlawed separate but equal doctrine.

[illegible] pointed down as to whether he was contending that the Board of Education act-ually did not practice discrim-ination, Attorney Murphy scratch-ed his head and answered, "I [illegible] didn't say that Judge; I said there has been no 'proof' of any dis-crimination on the part of the board."

When asked by Judge Hooper if he was willing to back up his contentions that no discrimina-tion was practiced by the board by promising the Court that no discrimination would be practic-ed in the future, Murphy said he had no authority to make such a statement. Harper said if that promise had been made, he would have dismissed the case from the calendar as a settled issue.

FINAL DECREE

In the final written decree to be presented by Judge Hooper at the earliest possible date, he in-dicated that the decree would con-tain findings of the court to the effect that:

1. Discrimination has existed and does exist in the Atlanta Pub-
2. An injunction will be ordered lic School System;
against the further practice of discrimination by the board;
3. He shall order that the board shall, in reasonable time, ready a plan for operation of schools without discrimination, to implement a legal precedent re-garding deliberate speed and "good - faith compliance."

In a joint statement after the trial, plaintiffs' attorneys said "This court had indicated the specific terms of a decree in this hearing, which will be issued in this case. The terms of the de-cree, which it indicated, are in accord with our views as to the type of decree to be entered in a desegregation case of this type."

Placing of Pupils A Duty, Cherry Says

DeKalb Superintendent Urges Education Without Interruption

DeKalb County School Superintendent Jim Cherry said Tuesday it is the duty of constitutional school of-ficials to maintain public education, placing pupils ac-cording to race in separate but equal schools.

Speaking to the Atlanta Kiwanis Club, Cherry said enforcing a placement plan according to race is not a matter of violating rulings by the court. It is the "valid right" of officials to provide the opportunity to learn without inter-to learn, he said.

Urging the continuation of con-stitutional safeguards to public education, Cherry pointed out that economists and political leaders "have accepted public education as the way to train people not only to produce wealth but to con-trol and use it in an orderly fashion."

Cherry pointed to illiteracy which once flourished in Georgia and the South due to the lack of public schooling. He also pro-posed:

1. The reaffirmation of the state's constitutional guarantees to adequate education for all.

2. Uniting of energies and abili-ties to maintain, expand and im-prove schooling.

3. Holding officials accountable for providing education to all children at public expense.

4. Revision of the Minimum Foundation Program of Educa-tion to provide adequate finances for school systems on a partner-ship basis with the state.

5. Assertion of the inherent and constitutional right of the state to educate its young people for the self-preservation of itself and the nation.

Relief For Schools Hinted In Atlanta

ATLANTA (AP) — New legis-lative steps to keep Atlanta schools open in the face of a feder-al court integration decree were indicated Monday by Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

The governor, who has declined to comment directly on the case while it is before the court, told a news conference he is watching the matter carefully.

"I might have some recom-mendations to make to the 1960 session of the General Assem-bly," he said.

He declined to elaborate, saying what form his recommendations might take will "be disclosed then" — presumably when sub-mitted as bills.

A U.S. District Court ruling Fri-day declared segregation illegal in Atlanta public schools, but in-dicated some time will be al-lowed to make plans for compli-ance.

A pupil placement law similar to an Alabama act has been pro-posed for Georgia. But Vandiver brushed aside a question as to whether he thought it might have merit.

Atlanta Mayor William B. Harts field also has urged local option allowing Atlanta to choose be-tween integrated or no public schools. But Vandiver previously has flatly rejected that proposal.

Clement Cites Responsibility Of Group During Desegregation

Tolerance, action within the law, acceptance of programs of desegregation which will minimize friction, and recognition that different communities will move at different speeds were urged as responsibilities of the Negro community as the directives of the Supreme Court on school desegregation are carried out. This is the opinion of President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta Univeristy, an elected member of the Atlanta Board of Education, speaking at a Conference on Public School Desegregation at the University of Notre Dame, recently.

"Permanence of change is much more to be desired than is the speed with which the change is attempted," Dr. Clement said.

The conference, sponsored by the School of Law of Notre Dame University, brought together twelve southern leaders including Senator Cooper of Kentucky, ex-Governor McKeldin of Maryland, Superintendent Hanson of the Washington, D. C., Schools and Superintendent Omer Carmichael of Louisville, and Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta, who addressed the conference by telephone hook-up.

GROUP SEEKS FREEDOM

Dr. Clement emphasized the fact that the Negro is not seeking social associations with others, but merely individual and group freedom, nor did he see school desegregation leading to "destruction of the white race" any more than standing in line at a post office general delivery window or riding in the same passenger coach or airplane.

Recognizing the validity of the criticism that Negro children made poorer scores than white children on "standardized tests," he blamed this on the separate school system in which Negro children had been shortchanged for decades under teachers who had themselves been victims of limited opportunities.

Dr. Clement counseled Negres to be helpful in reaching agreement on programs which will lead to desegregation with the least attendant friction and greatest promise of community acceptance. Among measures which he would approve are grouping on basis of ability and the establishment of separate high schools for the two sexes, if this would allay fears.

The closing of the schools to avoid desegregation would work to the disadvantage of the average white family as well as the vast majority of Negro families, since these would be those who could not afford private schools, he said.

"The situation imposes upon the Negro the obligation to work vigorously and continuously at the task of upgrading the group from within," he concluded. "Jackie Robinson would never have broken the color line in organized baseball if he had not been better than the average performers who were engaged in this great American sport."

School suit lawyers ask Oct. deadline

ATLANTA — Attorneys representing parents in Atlanta's school desegregation suit have asked Judge Frank A. Hooper of U.S. District Court to set an Oct. 1 deadline for presentation of the Atlanta School Board's desegregation plan.

In his June Ruling, Judge Hooper ordered the board to submit such a plan, but failed to set a specific date.

He had also directed the attorneys for the parents to serve a proposed decree on the counsel for the board which would be in line with his ruling.

The decree has already been sent to the school board lawyers, who have until about Tuesday to file objections.

* * *

THE PROPOSED version of the final decree asks that a "complete plan" be submitted by Oct. 1., and that it "provide for a prompt and reasonable start toward desegregation of the public schools of the City of Atlanta and a systematic and effective method for achieving such desegregation with all deliberate speed."

Judge Hooper indicated in his original ruling that no order would be issued requiring desegregation this fall.

A Way To End The Argument on Schools

(From The Louisville, Ky. Times of May 16, 1959

It was a curious argument that Senator Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia offered this week in support of a proposed constitutional amendment to give the states exclusive control over their public schools, as a means of preserving segregated classrooms in the South.

Eleven states and Hawaii, which is soon to become a state, have such a guarantee now, he told a Senate subcommittee. This case about, he contended, through congressional approval of their constitutions. The Southern states, he argued, should enjoy the same privilege as a matter of constitutional equity.

It so happens that every one of the states he mentioned as having exclusive control of their schools operates integrated classrooms. That fact alone leaves his argument rather pointless.

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF RIGHTS

The sort of control Mr. Talmadge is advocating would amount to an abridgement of the equal-protection guarantee of the Fourteenth Amendment on which the Supreme Court based its 1954 decision outlawing segregation in public schools. We can't imagine how Congress' approval of a state's constitution could possibly abridge any part of the United States Constitution.

Certainly if any of the 11 states on the Senator's list tried to establish segregated schools, they would hear from the court quickly enough. They may enjoy exclusive control in other matters of school policy, but their immunity from what the higher court has said is the law of the land is positively inconceivable.

This doesn't mean, of course, that the goal Mr. Talmadge is seeking couldn't be achieved through constitutional amendment. Theoretically it could be, but only theoretically. For all practical purposes, such an amendment hasn't a ghost of a chance of becoming law. Surely the Georgian and those associated with him in the sponsorship must know that.

TWO HIGH HURDLES

It would have to be approved by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress and then ratified by three fourths of the 49 states. It couldn't even meet the congressional test. And even if it could clear that hurdle, its rejection by the states would be overwhelming. Five to eight Southern states, at most, might vote for ratification.

Actually, it might be a good thing if Congress submitted the proposal to the states. That would be one way of settling the question once and for all. Once the nation has spoken, no longer could Southern politicians hope to delude their own people into believing that the rest of the country, or any sizable part of it, shares any desire to turn back the clock on social progress.

Atlanta's School Problems Reaching Hour Of Decision

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — Slowly the hour of decision creeps up on Atlanta.

Will it begin to send its white and Negro children to the same schools, or will it shut down its school system to prevent integration?

The answer at the moment appears to be that the schools will close if a U.S. District Court orders integration, as they have in several communities in Arkansas and Virginia. Nearly 100,000 children of both races would be affected here.

But the Atlanta situation reflects a difference. For the first time, there is organized and widespread sentiment which says, in effect, "closing the schools is too high a price to pay."

GROUPS PLEAD

Groups of clergymen, educators, scientists, physicians and parents have urged that public schools be saved even if it means some classroom integration.

And, again for the first time, some public officeholders are demanding that Atlantans be allowed to decide the fate of their own schools.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield called for a vote by the people. He said: "If the people of Atlanta want to destroy their educational system, they should have the right to make that decision themselves."

To implement the mayor's stand, a bill for local option is planned for introduction in the Legislature when it convenes next week.

EFFECTIVITY DOUBTED

It is doubtful that these moves can be effective. State laws establishing the procedures can be changed only by the Legislature. And Georgia's Legislature is dominated by rural areas where devotion to white supremacy is generally more unyielding than in the larger cities.

Gov. Marvin Griffin, who was elected four years ago on a pledge that there would be no integration, says the proposed measure "has about as much chance of passing as ice cream has of surviving the fiery furnace."

Griffin yields the executive chair Jan. 13 to quiet-talking Ernest Vandiver, now lieutenant governor, who shares Griffin's views on segregation.

Even in the unlikely event that the Legislature grants local option to Atlanta, it is far from certain that the rank and file of voters would follow the leaders seeking to save public schools.

NORTHERN SECTION

For one thing, sentiment against school closings thus far has come mostly from the Northern sections of the city where economic levels are higher and Negroes fewer.

But Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, wife of a former legislator and one of the incorporators of HOPE Inc. — Help Our Public Education — is among those who won't concede defeat.

"We wouldn't have started if we hadn't thought we had a chance," she says. She reports support for the voluntary, nonprofit group, chartered only last month, has come from all areas of the city. Ultimately HOPE plans a campaign for statewide support.

Most people speaking out for preservation of the public schools see classroom integration as undesireable and hope that such mixing will be kept within modest bounds until the idea is more generally accepted. But they insist that disruption of public education is too high a price to pay for diehard resistance to change in Southern social patterns.

UNDER ATTACK

Segregation in Atlanta classrooms already is under direct attack in two key suits in U.S. District Court, one involving a college and the other grade schools. Georgia State College of Business Administration in Atlanta was ordered opened to Negroes by U. S. Dist. Judge Boyd Sloan in a ruling on applications from three Negro women. He struck down key wording in entrance forms which the University System has managed to block admission of Negroes.

The ruling, handed down Saturday could affect other units of the University System. An immediate effect, as soon as the Negroes are permitted, would be loss of state funds by those units ordered integrated.

Much more significant is a suit filed a year ago by 10 Negro parents in behalf of 23 children seeking admission to grade schools.

Judges Sloan and Frank Hooper have promised trial soon enough for "a decision prior to the September 1959 opening of the Atlanta schools, and in time for an appeal by either side prior to such opening."

115-SCHOOL SHUTDOWN

An order to integrate in this case would bring a shut down order for all 115 schools in the Atlanta system, with its 95,000 pupils. Closed Arkansas and Virginia schools had about 15,000 pupils.

Up to now no school in Georgia has been ordered integrated since the Supreme Court in May 1954 ruled that integration should proceed "with all deliberate speed" under orders from district courts.

Georgia's political leaders are committed solidly to a last-ditch fight against any school integration. They have a stockpile of special laws which ultimately may include one final drastic proposal—outright sale of public schools to private interests. Such a measure reportedly has been prepared for introduction at the legislative session.

But there is growing doubt that such a plan would be legal, just as there is doubt as to how long other segregation measures would hold up under challenge in federal courts.

LEASING VOTED ON

Georgia voters in 1954 voted 210,488 to 181,148 for a constitutional amendment permitting the leasing of public schools to private firms if integration is ordered. A legislative enactment of 1956 provides for closing of all the schools in a district if even one is ordered to integrate.

But a recent ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court struck a body blow at such laws. The court warned on Sept. 29 that "evasive schemes for segregation" involving use of public funds for private, segregated schools cannot be used to circumvent the basic integration decision.

Gov. Griffin has said that the state should cling to its private school plan until it is actually outlawed by the federal courts.

Gov.-elect Vandiver has vowed: "There will be no mixing in the classrooms come hell or high water." He adds that the state won't be stampeded into choosing between no schools and integrated schools, but he hasn't yet spelled out how he will avoid this hard choice. He says that the plans he will offer the Legislature will not include any local option privileges.

Growing doubt on the workability of the untried segregation laws has set the fires of public concern crackling in Atlanta.

White groups including ministers, teachers, physicians, scientists, parent-teacher associations and the Fulton County grand jury have issued statements decrying the prospect of school closings. Town hall type meetings at churches and schools have produced many resolutions calling for a change in the official, inflexible position.

And there was Mayor Hartsfield's stand that a vote of the people should determine the fate of their schools.

Griffin flayed the veteran Atlanta mayor, declaring he "cannot throw in the towel for me or any other Georgian."

Hartsfield stood his ground and said the 1954 vote was based on a belief that the private school system would work. Because of the later ruling against such evasions, the mayor said, "it now is a simple question of whether hundreds of thousands of white Georgia children shall be able to read and write.

"Let the state give us exactly what they are asking the federal government to do for Georgia. Let the people of Atlanta be the jury to decide the fate of their own schools."

State Rep. M. M. Smith plans to introduce the local option bill in the Legislature because "it's now simply a question of whether or not we want public schools. And I want public schools."

Negroes' Suit Will Be Won, Says Expert

ATLANTA (AP) — James W. Dorsey, former U.S. district attorney here and now chairman of the legal committee for Hope, Inc., Wednesday predicted Negroes would win their suit to get into Atlanta schools.

At the same time he said that while HOPE as an organization does not intend to start litigation to close all schools in the state should Atlanta's be closed, it expects individuals sympathetic with HOPE's aims to do so.

Dorsey, who resigned as district attorney Dec. 31, made the statements in an interview during a HOPE press luncheon where the announcement was made that a professional director has been hired by the save-the-public-schools organization.

Asked about the pending suit in which Negroes seek the right to attend any school in the city, white or Negro, Dorsey said, "I don't see how they can miss."

He added that he does not believe that the approach used in Atlanta will hamper the Negroes' chances of success.

It had been the subject of speculation previously that some organization like HOPE would file a suit to close the schools statewide should the governor or

...der Atlanta's schools closed to preserve segregation.

Georgia's Teaching Ranks Feel Segregation Tension

Vandiver Guarantee Hailed As 'Life Saver' for Schools

By [illegible]

Gov. Vandiver's guarantee of teacher contracts in the face of possible school closures was hailed last week as a "life saver."

And if that guarantee stopped 5,000 teachers from leaving the state, as one official has said, then calling it a life saver may have been putting it mildly.

Whether or not you accept the figure of 5,000 as authoritative (and some do not), there is little disputing the fact that teachers have been uneasy — and then some. (Although here again some persons connected with education in the state have said that the anxiety on the part of the teachers has not been demonstrable.)

* * *

"WE'RE DISTURBED all right," Mrs. Essalee Burdette said in answer to a question. Mrs. Burdette teaches at Washington, Ga., and is Southeastern Regional Director of Classroom Teachers for the National Education Assn.

"We've been disturbed since about last October," she said. "There's been plenty of unrest and anxiety on the part of teachers. I've noticed it here and at meetings with other groups of teachers."

Mrs. C. B. Collins of Gainesville, president of the Georgia Education Assn.'s department of classroom teachers has said pretty much the same thing.

"All teachers are disturbed about the uncertain future," she said.

* * *

BOTH MRS. BURDETTE and Mrs. Collins said they did not know of any unusual amount of resigning by teachers during the current year. But Mrs. Collins suggested that a very real indication of the teachers' feelings about the future would be seen when contract signing time comes up this spring.

"Many teachers," she added, "are waiting to see what happens in the Atlanta integration suit."

Frank Hughes, executive secretary of the GEA, was the official who estimated that 5,000 teachers would have quit the state's school between February and June without the assurance from the governor regarding contracts.

Five thousand is an alarming figure. In 1957 the State Department of Education made a teacher supply and demand study, covering the school year of 1955-56 and the first half of the 1956-57 year.

* * *

THAT STUDY SHOWED 1,480 teachers resigned during the whole '55-'56 year. Seven hundred twenty-seven resigned from September to February in the '56-'57 year.

That would mean that resignations in the February-to-June 1959 term would have been about seven times as great as they were during the similar term only three years ago—if Hughes' estimate of 5,000 was realistic.

Hughes said his figure was an "experienced estimate." Some of the experiences that led to the estimate were:

"Many, many letters, telegrams and calls from superintendents and others asking for some assurance to give anxious teachers concerning their contracts.

* * *

"ONE HUNDRED to 150 phone calls from teachers asking for assurance their contracts would be honored—in just the three-week period prior to Gov. Vandiver's letter's being made public."

"The fact that resignations have been a little higher so far this school year than usual." Hughes said there were no statistics on this, but that he had been given that impression in his talks with school officials over the state.

"There is a good deal of anxiety on the part of teachers, Hughes said, "especially in south Georgia."

South Georgia—particularly counties bordering on Florida—were cited by another education official as the area of greatest unrest. "A lot of teachers in those counties are investigating the possibility of moving to Florida to teach," she said.

* * *

FLORIDA'S PUBLIC school system has been a sort of a beacon to Georgia teachers for several years, however, and not all of the reasons have to do with integration.

One of the reasons, for instance, is money. "Florida," according to that state's educational association's executive secretary Ed Henderson, "has been getting an increasing number of inquiries from teachers not just in Georgia but all over the South."

Florida salary levels have been improving since 1947, and the inquiries for positions are probably as much related to that as to the threat of schools closing in other Southern states.

* * *

SCHOOLS COULD be shut down in Florida because of integration—and that issue has not been tested yet. While the state's constitution provides that free, public education is an obligation of the state, the governor of Florida has been given the power to close schools and other public facilities if an emergency warrants it.

In two counties in Florida there are challenges in the courts to segregated schooling.

Georgia's other neighbors don't seem to be having any higher-than-normal teacher turnover, as Hughes suggested this state had been experiencing up until the statement by Gov. Vandiver.

* * *

ALABAMA EDUCATION Assn. officials say the number of resignations there are normal this year. "It's generally not a question of anything but money when they do leave," AEA's Dr. W. N. Eddins said. He said most of the teachers that leave Alabama leave for jobs offering better salaries.

The same is apparently true in Tennessee, which has already integrated some schools. F. E. Bass, executive secretary of that state's education association, said the school closing had never been an issue in teachers' leaving there.

Bass said he did not know if many Georgia teachers were trying to get positions in Tennessee schools. "More than likely," he added, "Tennessee teachers are looking to Georgia for jobs, because of the salary situation here."

* * *

NOT ALL SCHOOL officials in Georgia are alarmed — at least, not publicly alarmed—about teacher unrest. According to school superintendents there seems to be little unrest in the larger cities.

Miss Ira Jarrell, Atlanta's school superintendent, said last week that there was not a single vacancy in the system. She added that teachers did not appear worried. Turnover in teacher employment was not higher than in former years, she said.

William Henry Shaw, superintendent of Columbus-Muscogee schools, said the number of resignations this year had been less than in the past.

Mrs. Burdette

Mrs. C. B. Collins

Frank Hughes

Miss Ira Jarrell

GEORGIA ASKED TO STRENGTHEN SEGREGATION

Six Bills Are Offered by Gov. Vandiver

Atlanta, Jan. 15 (AP)—Six bills "designed to strengthen our position in the fight to preserve segregated schools in Georgia," were placed before the General Assembly Thursday by Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

In his first speech to the legislature, Vandiver said he "has no intention of turning Georgia schools and colleges over to the federal government for any purpose, anywhere, at any time during the next four years."

Could Close Schools

The six segration proposals proposed by Vandiver would:

1. Authorize the governor to close a single public school if it is ordered to be integrated, and to close the school attended by the pupil seeking integration.

2. Prohibit any political subdivision having an independent school system from levying ad valorem taxes to support mixed schools. This would keep such systems from attempting to operate their schools with local funds if state funds are cut off.

3. Permit the governor to designate legal counsel in school cases, and to pay fees and expenses of counsel and court costs.

Age Limits Set Up

4. Set age limits on prospective university system students except where special dispensation is made. This would be a bar to one of the three Negro women who successfully brought a suit against Georgia state college of business administration. She is more than 40 years old.

5. Authorize the governor to close any unit of the university system to preserve the peace.

6. Allow taxpayers credit on their state income tax for contributions to private schools. This would facilitate the setting up of schools such as are now in operation in Little Rock, Ark.

Nine children perish as bus sinks in pond

TIFTON, Ga., March 3—(AP)—A school bus carrying 86 children careened off a road into a farm pond today, drowning nine of the children.

Five girls and four boys ranging from 5 to 15 lost their lives as the terrified children fought to reach windows of the half submerged bus.

The vehicle, bringing the Negro pupils to schools here, hit a rut and slipped into the pond at 8:40 a.m.

TWO BOYS in the bus managed to open a window and crawl out. They, with two white men who saw the accident, broke windows and hauled all of the children out.

Thirty-eight of the children were brought to Tift County Hospital. All were released after first aid except three suffering shock.

Doyle Jones, 38, Negro, the driver, said the bus went out of control after hitting the rut and the wheels seemed to lock.

JAMES COLLINS, 17, and Oscar Holt, 15, first out of the bus, started pulling others out through the windows. They were joined by Carl Lowry and Charles Ahrens, first white men on the scene.

One mother fainted after viewing the body of her child. Others became hysterical.

Jack Withers, a farmer, saw the accident and summoned the State Patrol and ambulances. He joined others in giving artificial respiration to the victims. Withers said the bus was traveling about 30 miles an hour when it left the road.

Possible School Close Hit by GEA President

Atlanta Constitution

Constitution State News Service

DALTON, Ga.—To abolish public education would deprive a possible 90 per cent of the people of an education, a noted educational leader declared here this week.

Randall Minor, president of Shorter College and now serving as president of the Georgia Education Assn., made this prediction in a speech before the Dalton Rotary Club.

Minor also declared that the answer to maintaining public segregated schools has not been found, and that a solution to the present crisis will not come from the extremists of either side.

These remarks were made at the conclusion of an address which dealt mostly with the subject of private schools, Shorter College in particular.

He concluded his speech with a plea for prayers for a leader to steer us through the crisis in the right direction, saying that our survival depends upon human relationship at home and abroad.

"We are getting a bargain in public education," the educator of 30 years declared.

There are now about 10,000 students enrolled in private colleges in Georgia. The estimated cost to keep these students in school, not counting the capital outlay, is about $8 million annually.

Minor was introduced by Charles E. Bowen, a long-time friend and associate. The program was arranged by Norman Burkett. Two new members were introduced to the club, Dr. Robert W. Jackson and Bill Eakes.

Indiana School Will Get First Negro Teacher

HAMMOND, Ind. (AP) — The Hammond school system will get its first Negro teacher next fall, heading off a federal court suit on charges of race discrimination.

U.S. District Judge Luther M. Swygert dismissed the suit of Mrs. Annie B. Hicks, 22, Hammond, Wednesday after the school board called a special meeting and accepted her 18-month-old application for a teaching job.

Mrs. Hicks' lawyer, Henry Walker, East Chicago, said the hiring "proves to our satisfaction that there is no discrimination in the Hammond school system." There are 800 teachers in the system.

Her job application was rejected in June, 1958. She taught in the fifth grade of Gary school in 1958-59 and had sued for $1,500 damages for the expense of her travel between the neighboring

COLP'S SCHOOL ILLS LAID TO NEGRO BOARD

Tribune Chicago Ill. Wed. 9-23-59

State Orders Group to Revise Program

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 22—George T. Wilkins, state superintendent of public instruction, said Tuesday that his top executives found that mismanagement by an all-Negro board of education is the chief cause of difficulties facing the Colp school district in Williamson county.

The Colp officials, all of whom are on relief, have been ordered to follow a reorganization program that could lead to probational recognition and restoration of state grants in February, Wilkins said they have promised to cooperate.

Lacks Direct Power

The state school official said he does not have direct power to force school integration in Williamson county. The ultimate solution, he told a reporter, would be consolidation that would have the Herrin district absorb Colp and other small grade districts. Residents of the Herrin and Colp districts have voted for consolidation, which was blocked by opposition in the other districts, which are all-white.

The Illinois branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People has complained that segregation has been allowed to exist in Colp.

Make 2 Inspection Trips

Part of the blame was placed on the Negro school board in a report by Guy E. Cornwell, Wilkins' first assistant; Kenneth H. Lemmer, legal adviser, and Joshua Johnson, a high school supervisor, who made two trips to Williamson county to study the situation. Johnson, former principal in Madison county, is the first Negro school supervisor to be appointed in Illinois.

The Colp school now has 43 Negro and two white students. Since 1957, when the white minority of three members resigned from the seven man board, most white students have boycotted the school. In two years, 18 white families with 41 children have moved out of the economically depressed coal mining area. The six incumbent board members are either unemployed or disabled, and all are on relief.

Orders Salary Cut

Wilkins sent Cornwell, Lemmer and Johnson to survey the Colp situation Aug. 27 and again last week-end. They ordered that the board reduce the salary of Secretary Abel Williams from $35 to $5 a month. His duties are to write minutes of board meetings.

Integration of the board by getting white members to serve also was recommended. Wilkins said the Negro incumbents agreed, but that former white members had refused to serve again.

Order School Abandoned

Also recommended was the abandment of the deteriorated school building, with classes to be held in a former white high school which can be rehabilitated. Colp children attend high school in Herrin.

Appointment of an additional teacher and integration of the faculty also was recommended. The school now has two Negro teachers.

Leslie Stilley, county superintendent of schools in Herrin, agreed to take over educational leadership by close supervision at Colp.

Urge Bond Issue

Other recommendations were for improvement of equipment and supplies and for a bond issue that would create a working cash fund and enable the school to continue operation until state aid can be made available.

Property valuations and potential bonding power are higher in the Colp district than in surrounding areas.

Cornwell and Lemmer said they have talked twice to officials of the Sunnywide district, which separates Colp from Herrin and which has been against consolidation. They said that Sunnywide has a poor school that would benefit by a general reorganization.

SMALL STATE HIGH SCHOOLS FACE PROBLEM

Tribune Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-3-59.

Can Lose Recognition, Wilkins Contends

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 2 (AP)—A 1959 legislative enactment threatens small Illinois high schools.

The general assembly ruled a high school must have at least 60 pupils—it used to be 36—to be eligible for state aid.

Therefore, does the state school superintendent have authority to deny recognition to high schools with less than 60 pupils in average daily attendance?

State School Supt. George T. Wilkins said yes and promised a specific policy statement this month.

Twenty-five to 30 schools mostly in northern Illinois fall in this category, he estimated.

His assistant, Guy Cornwell said they could not be identified until their application for recognition were received.

Any high school district which is not recognized for two consecutive years must be dissolved.

Storms brewed recently when Wilkins withdrew recognition from two small high schools in Bureau county each with less than 60 pupils.

Wilkins rescinded the actions because he found that formal recognition from his office had gone to the same schools, a few weeks earlier.

Could Bar Other Funds

The reprieves also restored transportation funds which Wilkins withheld after he denied recognition. After denying recognition, the state suprintendent also would have authority to deny vocational and homemaking training funds.

A school that had never applied for state aid could be denied recognition under the Wilkins policy, critics said.

On the basis of present figures, nine high schools in Bureau, Putnam, and LaSalle counties would go out of existence in 1960 under the ruling.

Wilkins said he is willing to have his attitude challenged in a friendly suit. A test cannot come until applications for recognition are received next June 30.

"Must Take Stand"

"The public wants larger and better schools," Wilkins told a reporer. "We have to take a stand to raise standards of education."

A minimum average daily attendance of 15 for elementary schools has been set. Since 1945, schools districts have been reduced from 11,000 to 1,725.

"If the legislature won't give financial aid to a school with less than 60 pupils," Cornwell said, "it's the belief of this office that it should not recognize the school's program as effective.

"Doesn't Guarantee Quality"

"There isn't anyone in Wilkins' office who would say bigness in istelf guarantees quality. But we do believe bigness — how big, I don't know — will offer opportunities that small schools cannot provide."

Reinhard Gerdes, member of the board of education of Bureau Township High school with 34.26 pupils in average daily attendance commented during his school's controversy with Wilkins' office:

"We don't think that all the advantages for our children lie with bigness. Smallness has some very definite advantages too."

NEGRO SCHOOL PRINCIPAL IS ABLE EDUCATOR

BY ROI OTTLEY

Byron C. Minor, a World War II veteran and an educator for 20 years, heads Drew Elementary school, one of the newest south side institutions erected by the board of education.

Minor

His school, built at a cost of $900,000 and named after a distinguished Negro scientist, Dr. Charles Richard Drew, who developed the Red Cross blood bank, has a staff of 32, including 25 faculty members, and a student body of 800.

Has 22 Classrooms

The Drew school, which operates on a yearly budget of $191,500, has 22 classrooms, a combination gymnasium, assembly hall, and lunchroom, for youngsters attending from kindergarten to the 5th grade.

Minor, who passed the principals' examination in 1953, has been principal since the school opened in 1957. To serve the community after school hours, he conducts a social center program at the school three afternoons a week for children of Drew and Gillespie Elementary schools.

Before taking over Drew, Minor served as assistant principal of Forrestville Elementary school, and taught at Dunbar Vocational High school, and Drake and Williams Elementary schools.

Born in Vicksburg

The Negro educator was born in Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 23, 1914. His late father, Cassor, who settled the family in Chicago in 1916, was a post-office employe. His mother, Willye, was a public school teacher.

Young Minor attended Willard Elementary school and Hyde Park High school, where he played football and tennis. He was graduated in 1933, and later entered Illinois Institute of Technology.

After two years, he transferred to Northwestern university, where he was graduated in 1936, receiving a bachelor of science degree. In 1938, he received a master's degree from the University of Chicago.

Minor has since taken graduate work at the University of Chicago, and studied education and administrative supervision at Loyola university. He also spent two years at John Marshall Law school.

In 1939, Minor resigned his post as a teacher to enter the army. He served in the Mediterranean theater with the 184th field artillery regiment, and with the 92d division in Italy.

He was mustered out a major, and was decorated with the Italian Cross of War. Minor presently is a lieutenant colonel of the 1st air defense battalion of the Illinois National Guard.

Has Three Children

He is married to the former Frances Anderson, a graduate of Roosevelt university and a public school teacher. They have three children—Diane, 7; Frank, 3; and Courtney, 2.

Minor is a member of the Chicago Urban league's board of directors, a member of the editorial staff of Principals Club Reporter, a quarterly publication, and a member of the advisory board of St. Edmund's parochial school.

Education Chief Names Negro Aide

By SIMEON B. OSBY

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — George T. Wilkins, superintendent of public instruction, said Monday that he plans to take forthright action in cases of school segregation in Illinois.

Differing with his predecessor, Vernon L. Nickell, as to the responsibility of the state in enforcing school anti-segregation statutes, Wilkins declared:

"I think the major responsibility for enforcement under the law lies with this office. If we find a school district that persists in following a policy of segregation after we have instructed it otherwise, we will proceed to do as the law provides — withhold state aid funds including school lunch funds."

Wilkins said he believes the legislature should create a commission to investigate alleged cases of racial segregation in schools in some areas of southern Illinois.

He said he planned to consult "with members of the legislature with regards to the need" for such a commission.

He told a news conference the commission could look into "certain areas where we still have problems of" school segregation.

Nickell had insisted during his administration that the superintendent of public instruction was powerless to withhold state funds from a school district if the county superintendent of schools filed an affidavit with the state office, as required by law, declaring that there was no segregation of pupils because of race in the particular district.

Wilkins said he has had one meeting with the state Human Relations commission and the commission has promised to work with him in the areas where school segregation is still practiced.

Also at the conference Wilkins announced the pending appointment of the first Negro to his professional staff.

Joshua Johnson, principal of the Dunbar elementary school at Madison, a colleague of Wilkins for several years, will join the staff March 15, as general supervisor and classroom consultant.

In making the announcement Wilkins made a point that Johnson would be a full fledged supervisor and would not be restricted in his work as to district or to schools in a particular district.

"His authority will be the same as any other supervisor on my staff," he declared.

NEGRO BOARD FIRES COLP'S SCHOOL HEAD

Tells Money Problem Since Integration

Colp, Ill., June 22 (AP) — A Negro school board has fired the Negro principal of a grade school which was the center of an integration controversy.

The Rev. Archie Mosley said Monday he does not intend to fight the board's action. The five member board cited "financial reasons" in announcing the dismissal.

Financial difficulties started in the Colp grade school district in 1957 when white and Negro grade schools were integrated in the Williamson county village.

White students have refused to attend the integrated school. Most white students in the district pay tuition to attend schools in adjoining districts.

3 White Members Quit

Three white members of the Colp school board resigned after the seven member board voted, 4-3, to integrate the grade schools.

Colp is a town of 500 near Marion. More than half the population is Negro. County Supt. of Schools Russell Emery said the Colp school will have an enrollment of 50 pupils next fall.

When the school boycott continued last fall, the Rev. Mr. Mosley, 33, said the district would be unable to pay its way unless the white children returned.

Urge Staff Reduction

State education officials last year advised the Colp board that dismissing a teacher would help the school's financial condition. They also recommended that Colp ask for emergency state and federal aid. The Colp district is granted probationary recognition by the state.

The state also suggested the district discontinue the salary of the board secretary. State officials said the Colp district was one of two in the state which pays a salary to the board secretary.

The ouster of the Rev. Mr. Mosley was approved in February or March. It was made public Saturday by a Colp school board member.

The Rev. Mr. Mosley taught in Colp five years. The school now has two teachers, Willie Duncan and Mrs. Emma Carter.

Mixed school head fired

COLP, Ill. — The Rev. Archie Mosley, principal of the

Oust School Head in Ill. Mixing Row

BY TED WATSON

COLP, Ill. — The Rev. Archie Mosley, principal of a grade school here, which was the center of an integration controversy, has been fired from his position.

The Rev. Mr. Mosley's dismissal from the school board was a result of financial difficulties that began in the Colp Grade School in 1957 when white and Negro grade schools were integrated here.

It was during this time that white students refused to attend the integrated school and that situation still prevails. It was found that most white students in the Williamson County District pay tuition to attend schools in adjoining districts.

■

THREE WHITE members of the Colp school board resigned after the seven-member board voted 4 to 3 to integrate the grade schools. The two board vacancies have not been filled.

Colp has a population of 500 and more than half is Negro. When the school boycott continued last fall, the Rev. Mr. Mosley said the district would be unable to pay its way unless the white children returned.

The ouster of the Rev. Mr. Mosley was approved in February or March, but was just recently made public by a school board member.

integrated elementary school here, was fired by the school board last week for "financial reasons."

When desegregation began in 1957, white pupils refused to attend the school and instead paid tuition to attend white schools in adjoining districts.

The boycott continued during the past school year, and the Rev. Mr. Mosley announced that the school district would be unable to pay its way unless the white pupils returned.

THE TOWN has 500-odd residents, the majority of whom are colored, three white mem-

...s of its school board resigned following the integration move and have not been replaced.

The Rev. Mr. Mosely said that he does not intend to fight the board's decision.

IN ARCHBISHOP'S STATEMENT

Chicago Desegregation Move Urged

CHICAGO (AP) — The Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago Wednesday told President Eisenhower's Commission on civil rights that Chicago needs a forthright program of desegregation, not merely an extension "of the boundaries of the racial ghetto."

The statement of the Most Rev. Albert G. Meyer was read on the second day of the two-day hearing in the U.S. courthouse by Msgr. John J. Egan.

The Archbishop said America boasts of many Negroes who have made the ascent into the middle classes but are unable to choose their place of residence. He added:

"We all must wish, work and pray for the disappearance of all disabling restrictions based on race, religion and national ancestry. Such evils cannot easily be terminated at a stroke. We ought to concentrate and insist on the not-inconsiderable accomplishments that could be ours now.

"This, it seems, is the case with residential integration," Archbishop Meyer said. "The Negro middle classes ought to have the choice of leaving the ethnic community if they wish, nor is it rash on our part to suggest that the time has come for practical measures to that end."

Archbishop Meyer called for "a truly free market" permitting the entrance into white middle class communities "of a proportion of Negro families who could only be considered as an asset in any neighborhood."

Members of the commission at the hearing are the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame; John S. Battle, former governor of Virginia, and George N. Johnson, dean of the Howard University Law School.

Segregation

Promises To Withhold Funds From Violators

State Superintendent of Public Instruction George T. Wilkins said in Springfield this week he would make a full investigation of charges that segregation is being practiced in schools in about 15 Illinois counties.

Wilkins said the charges were made by Dr. L. H. Holman, Joliet, of the Illinois branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Wilkins said, "If we determine that segregation actually exists we will request officials to halt such practices.

WITHHOLD FUNDS

"If local officials fail to act and make no effort to eliminate outright segregation, then we will enforce our policy of withholding state aid funds, including school lunch funds."

Wilkins did not say which counties or school districts were involved in Holman's charges.

For the past several years Chicago civic leaders have made vehement protests about racial segregation in the public schools here. Officials of the NAACP branch in their effort to end this discrimination have made several remedial recommendations to the Board of Education.

And Rep. Charles Armstrong has a bill pending in the state legislature which would prohibit gerrymandering of districts so that the school are racially segregated. The measure would promote integration in Chicago schools. It is currently before the Senate, having passed in the House.

Gerald Bullock as president of the Illinois Conference of NAACP, was one of the leaders who helped expose the illegal racial practices in the schools and has fought consistently for a program of integration.

School Board Fires Negro Principal

COLP, Ill. — (AP) — A Negro school board has fired the Negro principal of a grade school which white students refused to attend after integration.

The Rev. Archie Mosely said Monday he does not intend to fight the school board action. The five-member board cited "financial reasons" in announcing the dismissal.

Financial difficulties started in the Colp Grade School district in 1957 when white and Negro grade schools were integrated in the Williamson County village.

White students have refused to attend the integrated school. Most of them paying tuition to attend schools in adjoining districts.

Whites Boycott Colp School

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (ANP) — State aid has been cut off from the Colp Attucks school in Williamson county because of "failure to meet standards."

George T. Wilkins, state school superintendent said the action affecting the school which has about 52 Negro pupils, had "nothing to do with segregation and integration," even though the financial straits of the school district No. 29, probably derive from a boycott of white pupils now attending nearby public schools and paying tuition.

State aid is paid on the basis of average daily student attendance. Wilkins said his action . . (withdrawing recognition and state aid from the school) means the school may no longer participate in state aid and will go out of existence at the end of the 1960-61 school year unless its standards are raised.

Said Wilkins, "this is unlikely because the 65 percent tax rate on the district's $864,000 of assessed property value brought in only $5,600 last year. This, swelled by state aid to about $10,000, was not enough to cover the salaries of teachers."

Financial difficulties started at Colp district in 1957 when the school board voted 4-3 to integrate white and Negro schools in the comunity of 500 persons. Since that time, three white members of the board resigned and the white students refused to attend the integrated school. Negro residents outnumber white residents in Colp.

RACE TROUBLED SCHOOL LOSES ILLINOIS FUNDS

Low Standards Traced to Pupil Boycott

Springfield, Ill. July 28 (AP — State School Supt. George T. Wilkins has withdrawn recognition and state aid from the Colp Attucks School in Williamson county for failure to meet standards.

The school was among 65 given notice of nonrecognition this year.

Wilkins said the action affecting the school, which has about 52 Negro pupils, had "nothing to do with segregation and integration."

He did, however, say the financial straits of school district 29 probably derived from a boycott of white pupils now attending nearby public schools and paying tuition. State aid is paid on the basis of average daily student attendance.

Integration Splits Board

Financial difficulties started in the Colp district in 1957, when the school board voted 4-3 to integrate white and Negro schools in the community of 500 persons.

The three white members of the predominantly Negro board resigned after the vote and white students refused to attend the integrated school. Negro residents outnumber white residents in Colp.

Wilkins, who took office in January, said the school was put on probation last year when it had three teachers for the pupils, all Negro, in grades 1 to 8.

Down to 2 Teachers

The school board intends to operate the school for about the same number of pupils next year, but with only two teachers, he added.

Wilkins said his action means the school may no longer participate in state aid and will go out of existence at the end of the 1960-61 school year unless it's standards are raised.

This is unlikely, he said. The 65 per cent tax rate on the district's $864,000 of assessed property value brought in $5,600 last year. This, tho swelled by state aid to about $10,000, was not enough to cover the salaries of teachers.

Because of the white pupil boycott, Wilkins foresaw little chance of a tax referendum's passing even if proposed.

Owen Integration Hearing Set Monday

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 9 (AP)—Federal District Judge H. Church Ford Monday ordered a hearing here next Monday on a suit asking integration of Owen County grade schools.

Owen County high school has been integrated for some time, but the county's elementary schools have not opened their doors to Negro students, although a plan calling for integration in four years has been filed.

Study Shows School Gains In Kentucky

'Tremendous Improvement' In Five Years

Citing what was termed a "tremendous improvement" in Kentucky public schools, the Kentucky Council for Education yesterday released a study of the schools which showed:

1. More students are attending school more days of the year and more years of their lives.
2. A huge upswing in high-school graduates.
3. A whopping number of school districts had enriched their curriculums.
4. Vocational education on the increase.
5. An increasing use of vocational aids and equipment.

More Enter College

6. Increased library services in both elementary and high schools.
7. An increased number of high-school graduates entering college.

The study was based on information gathered from 175 of the state's 215 school districts and sent to K.C.E.'s executive director, Mitchell Davis. Some figures were projected on the basis of districts studied and others are actual State-supplied figures.

The council, made up of 175 state-wide business, civic, and professional organizations, was formed in 1950 to interest Kentuckians in improving their school facilities.

Formed In Louisville

It was formed in Louisville by officers and directors of the Kentucky Congress of Parents and Teachers, Kentucky School Boards Association, and Kentucky Education Association, and others interested in education.

Purpose of the organization was to encourage educational-facility studies, promote local education councils, formulate legislation to meet State education needs, and suggest plans of action for member organizations.

The statistics gathered represented the sweeping changes made between the school years 1952-53 and 1957-58.

Davis attributed the bright outlook indicated by the study to what he said was "obviously an improved school program and a greater interest in education by the people of Kentucky."

Enrollments	1952-53	1957-58
Grades 1-8	471,353	487,642
High-School Grades	103,463	133,242
Ungraded Children	951	1,786
Totals	575,767	622,670

Ungraded children are those in special categories—those who may require special attention in special fields because of handicaps.

The 46,903 increase during the period studied reflects a per centage increase of 8.15.

Projected increases suggest that the school year 1960-61 will show a 3.15 per cent rise over 1957-58. In the following year, an increase of 1.87 per cent is expected and for the year 1963-64 a rise over the previous year of 31,630.

Attendance Increases

A significant increase between the 1952-53 school year and 1957-58 was noted in average daily attendance. The figures showed 87.4 per cent attendance for the earlier year and 91.2 per cent attendance last school year.

Total number of children from 6 through 17 in 1952-53 was 682,830. Last year there were 718,158, an increase of 35,828. The number of children in public or private schools for the same years were 590,580 against 653,683, an increase of 46,903. The number not enrolled in school, either public or private, for the years studied was 85,800 in 1952-53 against 64,470, a drop of 21,330 in spite of an increased enrollment.

Enrolled at the end of the school year 1952-53 were 532,797. In school at the end of last year were 586,149, an increase of 53,352.

More Enter College

In 1952-53 there were 16,581 students graduated from high school. Last year 21,856 were graduated. In the first year studied, only 5,104 high-school graduates entered college. Last year's group provided 7,464 college entrants. This is an increase of nearly 4 per cent. For the same years, 1,191 entered some other kind of school after graduation from high school, against 1,657.

No figures are yet available to show the number of high-school graduates from last year who will be graduated from college, but of the 1952-53 class, 1,677 were graduated from college.

In 1952-53, ninety-two per cent of the children entering the first grade were under 6 years of age—a total of 29,760. Last year, 22,766 entered before their sixth birthday, or 31.11 per cent.

More Days In School

Total number of days the average student spent in school during the school year increased by one, indicating better health and less truancy.

For physically handicapped children studied from the years 1951-52, only 23 school districts provided programs. These districts were reimbursed 13.17 per cent of the excess cost of teachers' salaries only.

In 1957-58, there were 78.1 classroom units available for these educable handicapped children in 60 school districts.

Last years there were 46 classroom units for educable mentally retarded children in 14 school districts and five units in five districts for the trainable mentally retarded. No figures for the 1952-53 year were available.

Curriculum improvements or additions since the State's foundation program was enacted in 1954 showed both an increased interest in education by Kentuckians and reflected consolidation and desegregation policies of many school districts, which have decreased the number of schools in many cases.

These figures show a per centage of the districts that have improved their study programs in a few fields listed:

Subject	Elementary	Jr. High	Sr. High
Science	39.7	10.8	52.9
Physical education	18.2	13.2	16.5
Music	34.7	13.2	14.9
Home economics	—	—	10.9
Foreign languages	—	—	23.1
Driver training	—	—	15.7
Mathematics	—	—	38.9
Art	22.3	—	—
Industrial arts	—	6.7	19.0
Speech	—	—	15.7
Commerce	—	—	35.5
Agriculture	—	—	5.0
Social studies	5.0	—	6.7
Band	12.5	6.6	11.6
Sociology & economics	—	—	5.0
Reading	15.7	9.1	—
English	—	—	9.9

In 1952-53, the State paid a total of $861,243, at an average per-student expenditure of $1.83 for textbooks for Grades 1 through 8. Last year, the State expenditure was $1,044,313, or $2.14 a student. The average per-book cost rose during that period from $1.14 to $1.62. The number of books short for the two school years was 1,036,770 for the early year and 1,218,430 last year.

Vocational Enrollment Up

While programs in vocational education rose only slightly in number—representing consolidation figures, total enrollment increased from 28,883 to 40,570. The per centage of high-school students enrolled in home-economic studies or agriculture rose from 27.9 to 36.7.

Instructional aids and equipment showed spectacular increases for the comparative years, ranging in jumps from 78.9 per cent in use of film projectors to a 377.7 increase in the use of music records in school. Over all, there was a 304 per cent increase in the use of all training aids and equipment.

Libraries in elementary schools jumped from 746 to 838, a 10.7 per cent increase for the two years studied. And 151.4 per cent more money was made available to these libraries—from $223,040 to $596,306.

Amounts Increased

Amounts received from school boards also increased from $170,009 to 401,969. From other sources, money received jumped from $53,031 to $167,337.

High-school libraries showed a similar improvement.

From 1952-53 to 1957-58, the number of libraries decreased, another result of consolidation. But theamount spent jumped from $247,900 to $447,428. This reflects a per-student increase of from $1.86½ to $2.44½. School boards spent $202,449 in 1952-53 against $374,393 last year. Other funds available for high-school libraries went from $45,450 to $73,450.

Christian County Negro School Razed by Flames

Hopkinsville, Ky., March 19.—The Pee Dee Negro school burned to the ground Wednesday night.

The 14 students enrolled in the one-rool school near here were transferred Thursday to the Gainesville school.

County School Superintendent T. W. Stewart said the cause of the blaze had not been determined. The comparatively new frame building was heated by a coal stove. It was insured for $1,500.

The Pee Dee school is not expected to be rebuilt, school officials said. Christian County now has only three one-room schools, Edgefield, Brent Shop, and Gee—all Negro schools.

Owen County School Board Is Ordered To Integrate Elementary Grades In Fall

2 Negro Plants To Be Absorbed

By ALLAN M. TROUT
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 16.—The Owen County Board of Education was directed Monday to integrate elementary grades at the September opening of the 1959-60 term.

The order was handed down in Federal Court here by United States District Judge H. Church Ford. It followed 4 hours of evidence and arguments in a case that has been pending since December 23, 1957.

Owen County High School was integrated in September in response to an order by Judge Ford on February 20, 1958. Nine Negro pupils are now in attendance there. The white enrollment is around 370.

Enrollment Totals 79

Two Negro schools will be absorbed in the elementary integration. One is at Owenton, with enrollment of 35, and the other is at New Liberty, with enrollment of 44. There is white enrollment of 413 in the elementary school at Owenton, and 208 at New Liberty.

A year ago, when Judge Ford ordered the high school integrated, he directed the board to make a "prompt start" toward integrating the elementary grades.

Louisvillian Files Suit

He noted from the bench Monday that the board has not made a "prompt start." To the contrary, he observed, the board has made no cost studies of integration. It has failed to integrate 15 Negro pupils for which, admittedly, there is room in the white school at New Liberty.

And, he went on, the board has not explored the possibility of using the two Negro schoolhouses to relieve the added overcrowding that integration might cause.

Nor is Owen County in a class to itself, Judge Ford added. Other counties have faced, and are facing, the same problems, but with the determination to find solutions.

The suit was filed and practiced by James A. Crumlin, Louisville attorney and president of the Kentucky State Conference of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People. It was brought in the names of eight Negro pupils and their parents.

Describe Overcrowding

The suit was against the Owen County Board of Education and Howard C. Smith, County superintendent. They were represented by John Berry, New Castle attorney.

Crumlin made his case with three Negro witnesses. His evidence was merely to the point that Negro elementary pupils are being denied legal rights to public education by reason of their race and color.

His witnesses were Lawrence T. Grimes, a pupil; Mrs. Mary Grimes, the pupil's mother, and Mrs. Corinne Sanders, mother of four.

Berry made his case with these witnesses: Smith, the superintendent; O. V. Jones, elementary principal at Owenton; E. G. Traylor, elementary principal at New Liberty, and E. T. Reed, chairman of the Board of Education.

These witnesses presented a picture of insufferable overcrowding in the antiquated white schools. Except for room at New Liberty for six more third-graders and nine more sixth-graders, to crowd more into the two schools would create inhumane conditions, they said.

But, these witnesses went on, there is no disposition to evade the legal compulsion of integration. The board, therefore, submitted the question of a 5-to-50-cent special building tax at the November, 1958, election. A three-month campaign in its behalf was conducted to impress upon the voters the need for expansion in order to integrate the elementary grades.

Special Tax Defeated

The special tax was defeated by a vote of 1,511 to 474. Meanwhile, the board petitioned the court to approve a four-year plan of staggered integration, beginning in September with the first grade, continuing in 1960 with the second, in 1961 with the third, and in 1962 with the remaining five grades.

It was thought, the witnesses said, that Owen countians might approve a second submission of the special tax if, first, they realized integration is taking place and, second, as they observed that overcrowding becomes progressively worse.

But the court rejected both the line of defense reasoning, and the four-year staggered plan.

'Not Valid Reason'

Judge Ford observed that overcrowding, while abhorrent, is not within itself a valid reason against integration. Overcrowding is simply a condition that school districts either must tolerate or overcome.

Nor was the failure of the special tax a valid reason against integration, Judge Ford went on. It simply showed, among other things, that two thirds of those voting are willing to tolerate overcrowded schools.

"If we waited for districts to vote new taxes in order to integrate," he said, "there wouldn't be many integrated schools."

Registration To Be April 8 For Entering First Grade

April 8 will be toddlers' day in Catholic and public elementary schools here.

Parents of children who will reach age 6 on or before December 31 should take them to their neighborhood school that day and register them to enter the first grade in September.

Parents should also take along the child's birth certificate or other documentary evidence, and a statement or evidence of satisfactory vaccination against smallpox.

Registration hours will be from 9 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

19 Systems Co-operating

A total of 19 Kentucky school systems are co-operating in the sixth annual preschool registration day. The hours, however differ in some of the systems.

The systems are Louisville Jefferson County, Louisville archdiocese, Anderson County Bardstown, Bullitt County, Burgin, Carrollton, Georgetown Glasgow, Greenup, Hardin County, LaRue County, Lebanon, Monticello, Mount Sterling, and Oldham, Shelby, and Spencer counties.

Preschool registration gives school officials information on which to plan for next fall, and acquaints parents and pupils with their school and its requirements. Further information may be obtained by telephoning school-board offices.

14d(1) 1959

KENTUCKY

School Named For Negro Educator, W. H. Perry, Sr., To Be Dedicated

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Staff Photo.

PORTRAIT of his father, William H. Perry, Sr., is adjusted by William H. Perry, Jr., as Mrs. Sara Perry Nevers and Victor K. Perry look on. A new school named for Perry, Sr., will be dedicated tonight.

Wed. 10-28-59.

A new school named for a pioneer Negro educator and civic leader will be dedicated at 8 tonight. 14d(1) Ky.

It is the William H. Perry, Sr., School at 16th and Magazine. It replaces the 32-year-old school at 1526 Magazine.

Dr. Perry, who died in 1946 at age 86, was the first Negro to become a medical doctor by examination in Kentucky. He taught 50 years in Louisville schools until his retirement in 1927. He never practiced medicine but was a founder and board member of Red Cross Hospital.

Began Teaching Career At 17

He was a 33d degree Mason and grand master of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Kentucky. He was a graduate of Central High School, Loyola University, Chicago, and Illinois Medical College.

He began teaching at 17 at the old Maiden Lane School, now Booker T. Washington, and for many years was principal of Western Elementary School at 1526 Magazine. He was instrumental in founding Kentucky State College at Frankfort.

Three of his four children are teachers here—Mrs. Sara Perry Nevers, math teacher at duValle Junior High; William H. Perry, Jr., principal of Madison Junior High, and Victor K. Perry, physics teacher at Central High.

Another son, Bertelle Perry, is supervisor of the parcel-post division of the Cincinnati Post Office.

The children who are teachers have followed in their father's footsteps in being active in civic affairs.

William, Jr., is grand secretary of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge.

Victor is commissioner of the Midwest Officials Association, a former vestryman in the Episcopal Church, and a former director of the Kentucky Negro Education Association.

Mrs. Nevers is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, a director of the Chestnut Street Y.M.C.A., and a member of the Falls City Medical Auxiliary.

William has taught 37 years; Victor, 33 years, and Mrs. Nevers 30 years. They all are graduates of Fisk University, Nashville.

The new $695,000 school has 892 pupils. Architecturally, it is unique among City schools with lower ceilings and square classrooms. The firm of D. X. Murphy & Brother was the architect.

The old Perry School will be razed and its site made into a playground.

DILEMMA IN THE SOUTH

Louisville Integration Just A Sham, Study Shows

Daily Defender

14dd Ky

By ENOC P. WATERS, JR.

In Louisville, in spite of glaring faults, mixed schools are an actuality. But under a free transfer system which permits whites to avoid attendance at a predominantly Negro school, schools, for the most part, are either mostly all colored or mostly all white.

Another factor blocking complete integration of the system is the stubborn refusal of School Superintendent Omer Carmichael to integrate the teaching faculties.

3-26-59

The obvious result is Negro schools with a few white or white schools with a token enrollment of Negroes.

James M. Bond elementary school, with all - Negro faculty, has 697 Negro pupils and two whites. The Belknap elementary school with all - white faculty has 347 and only two Negro pupils.

CITE FIGURES

The Stephen Foster grade school with an almost 50-50 enrollment, 370 whites to 302 Negroes has an all - white faculty.

With one exception every school with a colored faculty has fewer than six white pupils. The exception is Frederick Douglas grade school with 275 Negro and 83 white pupils.

Central high, the city's only Negro high school under the jim crow system, still has an all-Negro faculty and a 100 percent colored enrollment. The same is true of the city's three Negro junior high schools — Madison, Jackson and DuValle—they have no white teachers, no white pupils.

Louisville school integration has not reached them yet.

The only difference made by institution of the integration plan in Louisville is that all white high schools now have at least two Negro students. Their faculties are still all white.

Not only is there no integration of teachers in the Louisville system and no plan to do so any where in the near future, pupil integration as can be readily seen from the facts already presented is a sham, a timid beginning at integration, but nowhere near the accomplished fact that one is led to believe from the wealth of publicity given the "Louisville Plan."

OVER PRAISED

Further Omer Camichael, the school superintendent, has been overpraised for a job he didn't do, isn't doing and doesn't plan to do.

In the first place, it was not Carmichael's idea to integrate Louisville schools. In 1956, two years after the Supreme Court decision and a year after the state had moved to comply with the decision, the Louisville school board told Carmichael to submit a plan for the integration of Louisville schools.

As an employe of the board he had two alternatives, either to refuse to do so and resign or to submit a plan. The present status of integration in Louisville schools attests to how enthusiastic he is about mixed schools and how thorough was his plan.

He has been praised and applauded by public and educational leaders from President Eisenhower down because of the "peaceful transition." The peace was possible because there has been very little transition.

There has been very little transition because fundamentally Dr. Carmichael's thinking and philosophy have been conditioned by the era of which he is a product — the era the Supreme Court intended to destroy with its May 1954 dicision.

BRON IN SOUTH

Born and educated in the South, Dr. Carmichael has worked all his life in jim crow school systems. An integrated system is something with which he has had no experience, for which he has had no preparation, and of which he cannot spiritually be a part.

To Louisville Negroes who are demanding a thorough integration of the schools, including the integration of teachers, Carmichael says:

"White parents will not accept Negro teachers for their pupils."

Carmichael "is not sure the time has come to make a start on teacher integration."

He adds:

"The average white teacher is considerably superior to the average Negro teacher in competence as a person to teach children. . . How can a person come out of a slummy, crime ridden area of the city, with poor churches and a few of the things that go to enrich life — how can a person come out of such a background the equal of one who comes out of a more cultured community . . .?"

The most charitable thing that can be said of the widely heralded Louisville integration story is that only the introduction has been stated. We are far from the midway point in the story, far from the climax, and no where near the end.

The end, we know, must be fashioned by a different philosophy than the one which began it, and the hope that the direction of the story might change has come with the election of the first Negro to the school board in Louisville.

Plan To Shift Negroes To School At LaFayette Draws Protests

Courier-Journal

Cancel Order, 20 Ask Board

p 1 - 2

Special to The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Hopkinsville, Ky., July 14.—A plan to transfer Negro students this fall to a community-built school for white pupils has drawn protests from citizens in the Lafayette community near here.

A delegation of some 20 La Fayette school patrons met Monday night with Christian County School Superintendent T. W. Stewart to urge that the School Board's action be rescinded.

Says 200 Signed Petitions

7-16-59

"We want this plan dropped, so that our strong community spirit will not be damaged and our property values lowered," declared Edmund Burks, a member of the delegation.

Under the School Board plan adopted last week, the 240 white students who had attended La Fayette will be transferred to South Christian Junior High, four miles away.

Burks said some 200 people have already signed petitions opposing the moving of Negro students to the white school.

He explained that citizens of the community built the handsome eight-room school in 1931 and paid for it through numerous fund-raising campaigns.

"I laid a slab of concrete on my farm and gave dances for two years just to help raise money for the school," Burks said.

Study Of Matter Pledged

"Our P.-T.A. (parent-teacher association) bought the equipment for the cafeteria. Farmers brought their horses to the school and helped with the landscaping. Now we're going to lose it."

Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt, attorney for Christian County schools, said Superintendent Stewart was sympathetic with the delegation's request and promised to take the matter up with the School Board at the next meeting.

Stewart himself was out of town Tuesday and not available for comment.

Breathitt said the transfer came from pressure brought by the State Department of Education for the elimination of all one-room and two-room schools.

The consolidation plan involves some 150 Negro students from three one-room and two-room structures, all in poor condition.

Students Integrated In City Up 6½ Pct.

3,704 Remain In All-White Schools, While 3,469 Are In All-Negro Buildings

A total of 84.6 per cent of all City school pupils are enrolled in schools with both white and Negro students. This is an increase of 6.5 per cent over last year.

At the same time, the number of Negro pupils has increased and the number of white pupils decreased. There are 14,756 Negroes—924 more than last year—and 31,848 white pupils—a decrease of 955.

The total enrollment is 46,740, a decrease of 96 from last year.

There are 39,431 pupils in mixed schools this year, compared with 36,450 last year. A total of 3,704 are in all-white student bodies and 3,469 in all-Negro student bodies.

Segregation Off Steadily

The percentage of integration increased only .1 of a per cent from the time it began in September, 1957, to September, 1958. The number of children in all-white or all-Negro schools, however, has decreased steadily. There were 10.7 per cent of the pupils in all-white schools in 1957 and 11.1 per cent in all-Negro schools in 1957.

The all-white schools remaining are Beechmont, Bowman Field, Emmet Field, Jacob, Longfellow, Rubel Avenue, Rutherford, Shawnee Elementary, and Shelby. The all-Negro schools are Central High, Madison Junior, Talbert, and Booker T. Washington.

'Continues To Go Well'

(County schools, with a much smaller proportion of Negro students, reported 756 Negroes and 25,791 whites in 25 schools. There are three all-Negro schools with a total of 887 pupils. The remaining 29 schools are all white.)

In a memorandum to the Louisville Board of Education, City School Superintendent Omer Carmichael said yesterday the program of desegregation "continues to go well."

He commended the "very fine service of principals, teachers, and other workers. Their alertness in preventing and discovering incidents and their wisdom in handling them when they occur keep group problems from developing . . ."

Police Get Appreciation

Carmichael also expressed appreciation to Police Chief Carl Heustis and his staff for their help in handling and preventing incidents. The superintendent continued:

"Two problems we have had are more annoying than serious. One is unfounded gossip in regard to alleged problems of a racial nature or wild exaggeration of small problems which do arise in the schools. There are those in the community who apparently find delight in creating problems for us in this manner.

"The second is the fact that, on the basis of these exaggerated and often completely untrue reports, individuals who oppose the program of school desegregation file complaints with grand juries. With a new grand jury each month, a considerable amount of time on the part of school employees and sometimes school children is consumed in giving accurate information to grand juries. . . .

No Adverse Findings

"I believe during the 1958-59 school year, three different grand juries made such investigations. The number might have been larger, except for an understanding Commonwealth's attorney who helped new grand juries to understand the background from which these complaints generally, if not always, came. None of the grand juries reported any findings adverse to the schools."

The School Board heard a report that the number of free plate lunches served indigents during the first 15 days this school year increased 35 per cent over the same period last year.

A total of 8,706 free lunches were served, compared with 6,420 last year. There were 1,866 applications for free lunches this year, of which 141 were denied. The 1,725 children served represent 679 families.

A total of 57 per cent of those served list State welfare aid as their source of income. The median income per family is $108 a month.

Petition Received

The board received a petition from 150 residents of Hillcrest Avenue, protesting unsafe traffic conditions for school children. The petition was referred to Miss Mary May Wyman, supervisor of safety and special education.

The School Board learned expenditures for instructional salaries this year will exceed budget estimates because of the appointment of two additional elementary teachers, a household-arts co-ordinator, and the payment of $30 to each of 150 new teachers who reported two days early for a workshop. Also the cost of sabbatical leaves may be as much as $7,000 more than budgeted.

However, the additional costs are not expected to exceed $30,000 set up in a contingency fund.

Faculty Integration Causing No Problem

Carmichael Says No Parent Has Asked Child Moved Out Of Negro Teacher's Class

The presence of Negro teachers in classrooms with Negro and white students has caused "almost no specific problems at all," Louisville superintendent of schools Omer Carmichael said yesterday.

He said he had "not had a single call from a single parent wanting his child moved out of a Negro teacherer's class."

Carmichael promised 19 members of the Jefferson County Sunday School Association that the partial integration of facilities which began in five schools this fall was "only the beginning."

'Won't Come Overnight'

"The time will come when we will make (teacher) appointments with complete consideration on competence and not have to consider race." But he warned that "this won't come overnight" and that the school system would not move "at breakneck speed" in integrating teachers.

The Rev. Daniel J. Hughlett, executive secretary of the association, praised Carmichael in introducing him ,but commented, "He has not been as fast as some of us thought he might have been in integrating faculty."

Carmichael acknowledged this and said there were other group which felt he moved too fast. "I am so constituted that I move with caution," he said.

Praises 'Fine Spirit'

He said the 10 Negro teachers now in "all-white" elementary and junior-high schools "are discreet, and were selected for their professional competence and their fine sense of judgment and sensitivity."

He said he particularly appreciated "the fine spirit of the white principals and teachers" in assisting the integration of teachers. "If there is anything in the three years (of integration) which I appreciate more than any other single thing, it is the spirit with which our teachers have approached the problem."

The superintendent said a report on enrollment for this year soon to be finished will sho wthat there has been "some increase in integration" this year," both in the number of schools and the number of pupils in mixed classes.

Carmichael repeated an earlier report that tests of pupil achievement in scholarship over the first two years of integration in Louisville schools showed that Negro children had made "significant progress" and there had been "a little increase" in achievement among white students.

These findings "answer a question of some white parents who feared that integration would hold down the quality of learning by white children . . . There has been progress on the part of both (races) and definite progress by Negro children," he said.

The group to which Carmichael spoke has long been interested in the welfare of Negroes in Louisville. The small association representing leaders of some 25 Negro churches, holds an annual institute to discuss progress of the race.

Has Led In Projects

Mr. Hughlett recalled yesterday that it was to the association that Carmichael made the promise that a new Negro high school would be built as soon as funds became available. Central High School was the result.

The group has also taken the lead in projects for the improvement of health among Negroes—working for the support of Red Cross Hospital—encouraged the building of housing for Negroes, and given special attention to problems of Negro youth.

The institute will conclude today at Brown Memorial C.M.E. Church with a discussion of working conditions for Negroes, health, and housing.

14d(1) 1959

KENTUCKY

Board Votes To Integrate Teachers in Fall

New Policy to Begin On Limited Basis

The Louisville Board of Education, in a unanimous vote last week, approved a plan submitted by School Superintendent Omer Carmichael that will desegregate the city's school faculties this fall.

The new program, which will begin on a limited basis, was approved in a closed executive session of the Board during its last meeting. City schools in the past have been staffed with faculties either all-white or all-Negro.

Would Help

The new move would assign Negro teachers to schools which have white faculties but a substantial number of Negro pupils. Carmichael stated that some principals and teachers in integrated schools with large Negro enrollments stated that Negro teachers would help them deal more successfully with the Negro children.

The teacher integration policy extends to the entire school system, said Carmichael, which will affect both elementary and secondary schools. He revealed that the exact details concerning the number of Negro teachers to be reassigned and where have not been released.

Carmichael also stated that the matter of teacher integration has been under intermittent review since the integration of pupils in September of 1956. Said Carmichael, "We have constantly discussed the problem of when to integrate the Negro teachers and how. The decision was not made until last Tuesday's Board meeting."

No Resistance

The Superintendent added that he didn't anticipate any resistance among white teachers to the new policy "since in the past he had adways received good cooperation from both white and Negro teachers on any program the board of education proposed."

Carmichael stated that Negro teachers who are most likely to be placed in integrated situations are those who have the "professional competence and personal qualities which we think will insure their success."

By personal qualities, Carmichael said he was speaking of those "teachers not too aggressive on the race question and who possessed good poise, judgement, consideration for fellow workers and all other qualities needed to insure success of the program."

The Superintendent said that the reason teacher integration was not recommended to the Board in 1955 along with pupil desegregation was because he felt that "faculty integration would develope opposition from some people who would accept pupil desegregation and that one big problem at a time was enough."

Reasons

Carmichael gave the following reasons prompting his teacher integration recommendation to the Board of Education:

1. That pupil desegregation has progressed to the point where he thinks teacher integration could begin with reasonable assurance.

2. That the school system has many Negro teachers with the personal and professional accomplishments to succeed in an integrated situation.

3. That the presence of Negro teachers on faculties would give designated Negro pupils a greater feeling of security.

4. And that faculty desegregation would be taken by Negro teachers as both recognition of their competence and a challenge to continued growth that will contirbute to their morale.

Criticism

The issue of teacher integration has bought considerable criticism to the Board of Education and Supt. Carmichael in the past from Negro leaders. Negro leaders believed that with integrated Negro children attending schools with white faculties and the decrease in number of Negro children enrolled in schools with Negro faculties, retiring Negro teachers would not be replaced.

Thus, they said, a gradual elimination of Negro teachers would occur. It would also amount to an economic situation, they stressed, for a minimum of 20 new teachers would mean at least $60,000 to the Negro community.

The Defender, in 1958, published "Teacher Integration," a series of articles which showed the feasibility of teacher integration and why the plan should not be delayed. The series, through exhaustive research and interviews, revealed the following points involving desegregation of teachers:

1. That white parents, as a whole, were not opposed to Negro teachers.

2. White educators would work with Negro teachers.

3. That Negro teachers were ready and qualified for teacher integration.

4. And that teacher integration has progressed in other communities without incident.

Educators Comment

Negro educators here have hailed the Board's decision to begin teacher integration. Most have attributed various organizations, groups and individuals for the all-important step. Included among these were the Baptist Ministers and deacons organization, the NAACP, The Defender, and Woodford Porter, the lone Negro member of the Board of Education, who's conduct as a Board member has been commendable.

Dr. Henry Wilson, instructor at Bellarmine College, who has worked in integrated situations for a number of years, had this to say: "My experience has been quite pleasant and agreeable. There is no doubt that the integration program will work as fine as the pupil situation."

Dr. Charles Parrish, head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Louisville, another who has worked closely with white educators, said: "Of course I work in a different situation than that of the city school system, but I think teacher integration should have begun in 1956 along with pupil desegregation." Dr. Parrish added that the whole situation was a matter of doing your job to the best of your ability.

Union County Integrates Lower Grades, 44 Register

A total of 54 Negro pupils were expected to enroll in former all-white Union County elementary schools this week after Federal Judge Henry L. Brooks ordered the schools integrated.

At total of 44 Negro children enrolled in the formerly all white schools during the first day of school this past Monday No Negroes registerd in two all-white elementary schools at Morganfield and Uniontown.

A total of 871 pupils registered in Union county during the week. Police patroled the school area but proceedings were quiet. State police had five cruisers in the area in case of trouble.

Judge Brooks failed to issue an injunction against the Union County board, noting that no representatives of the body were present for the hearings. He expressed belief that the board would comply and abide by the law.

James A. Crumlin, president and attorney for the Kentucky Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had initiated the action to require the Union County Board to integrate the schools on behalf of 41 Negro pupils living in Sturgis.

The students, before the integration order, had been traveling from 11 to 18 miles to attend the Dunbar Elementary, all Negro, in Morganfield. The Union County Board had paid for the transportation of the students.

Thurs. 9-3-59

Ready To Integrate

The Union County high schools were integrated in 1957 after a similar action by the district court. In this instance, a court order was issued to open the high schools and an injunction requested by the NAACP was turned down.

Said Atty. Crumlin of the integration order, "They (the school board) realized that it was no longer a legal, but a moral and social problem, but it was necessary to obtain a court order to integrate the schools."

Louisville, Ky.

Continued Crumlin, "They were more ready to integrate than segregate in the schools." The attorney stated that the county was already short of 3 Negro teachers and one Negro principal. "I suppose," said Crumlin, "that they will not hire replacements at this time."

Thurs. 9-3-59

Atty. Crumlin stated that the order "was in keeping with the policy set by the district courts of Kentucky which is essential to keep the state in the foreground of liberal states.

Union Told To Integrate Lower Grades

Sat. 8-29-59

Negroes At Sturgis Now Travel 12 Miles

Federal District Judge Henry L. Brooks yesterday ordered the elementary schools of Union County to admit Negroes as well as white children when the schools open Monday.

James A. Crumlin, Louisville attorney for the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, had asked for

an order to require the Union County school superintendent, Carlos Oakley, and School oBard members to integrate the elementary schools.

Judge Brooks, pointing out that no representatives of the school system were in court to object to Crumlin's petition, said he did not believe it was necessary to issue an injunction. He expressed the belief the School Board would abide by the law and integrate the schools upon court order.

Recalls 1957 Action

He recalled the court took the same action in 1957 when Union County was ordered to integrate its high schools. At that time he issued an order but turned down the N.A.A.C.P. motion for an injunction against the school board.

"A mandatory injunction was not necessary then and I don't think it is now," he added.

Crumlin had charged that the Board of Education had refused to register "the infant plaintiffs in the public elementary schools at Sturgis." He cited two letters from the board in which admission was denied.

Attend At Morganfield

Parents and next of kin of 41 Negro elementary pupils brought the suit. All live in Sturgis but attend the all-Negro Dunbar School, about 14 miles away in Morganfield.

Two of the Negro children, accompanied by their mothers, were in court. They were Antoinette Lott, 7, daughter of Mrs. Ernest Jackson, and Gwendolyn Brown, 6, daughter of Mrs. Loretta Brown.

Scholarship Improved by Integration

By CHAS. K. PENTECOST,

United Press International.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5.—The social and legal aspects of public school desegregation have tended to obscure another vitally important question involved in the issue: How are the pupils in newly-integrated schools been doing scholastically?

In Louisville, which integrated its schools peaceably in 1956, and still is the largest city below the Mason-Dixon line to have done so, the answer is that there has been an improvement in both Negro and white students—"significant" among the former, slight among the latter.

Omar Carmichael, Louisville's superintendent of schools, whose careful preparation for integration helped smooth the way, says of scholarship levels since integration:

"For reasoning people, who think things through, the problem of greatest concern is preserving the quality of education.

"The achievement of Negro children in the first two years of the desegregation program, as measured by special tests, has increased in an amount which statisticians would say is 'significant.'

"While that was happening to the Negro children, the white children did not slip back, but improved, too, although not by a quantity statistically measureable."

Meeting a Challenge.

Mr. Carmichael added that "improvement in achievement also was shown during the test period among Negroes attending segregated schools as well." (Several schools in Negro areas have remained virtually 100 percent Negro.)

Elaborating on this phase of the survey report, Mr. Carmichael explained the situation this way:

"Negro teachers were distressed because I have said they are not as good as white teachers. They've worked like Trojans to disprove it. That's true in every case.

"The whole (school) system was keyed up to do good work and the Negro teacher was particularly anxious to prove himself—partly because of job insecurity."

The source material for the statistical report on Louisville's scholarships levels since integration came largely from Dr. Frank Stallings, now with the Department of Education of the University of Louisville.

Dr. Stallings investigated the scholarship levels of both white and Negro pupils in the second, sixth and eighth grades of the city school system.

Theanalysis was made of Negro children attending largely white schools with white teachers and those remaining in Negro schools with Negro teachers.

Integration In Louisville Raises Scholastic Levels

By CHARLES K. PENTECOST

LOUISVILLE, KY. — (UPI) — The social and legal aspects of public school desegregation have tended to obscure another vitally important question involved in the issue: How are the pupils in newly-integrated schools been doing scholastically?

In Louisville, which integrated its schools peaceably in 1956, and still is the largest city below the Mason-Dixon line to have done so, the answer is that there has been an improvement in both Negro and white students—"significant" among the former, slight among the latter.

Omar Carmichael, Louisville's superintendent of schools, whose careful preparation for integration helped smooth the way, says of scholarship levels since integration:

"For reasoning people, who think things through, the problem of greatest concern is preserving the quality of education.

"The achievement of Negro children in the first two years of the desegration program, as measured by special tests, has increased in an amount which statisticians would say is 'significant.'

"While that was happening to the Negro children, the white children did not slip back, but improved, too, although not by a quantity statistically measurable."

Carmichael added that "improvement in achievement also was shown during the test period among Negroes attending segregated schools as well." (Several schools in Negro areas have remained virtually 100 per cent Negro.

"Negro teachers were distressed because I have said they are not as good as white teachers. They've worked like Trojans to disprove it. That's true in every case.

"The whole (school) system was keyed up to do good work and the Negro teacher was particularly anxious to prove himself — partly because of job insecurity."

Carmichael's feeling that the city's Negro teachers have proved themselves is borne out by the fact that desegregation of teachers is now beginning on a limited scale.

A relatively small number of specially selected Negro teachers are being assigned to schools with white facilities and substantial numbers of Negro pupils. The superintendent feels that this will "give a greater feeling of security to the Negro pupils."

The source material for the statistical report on Louisville's scholarship levels since integration came largely from Dr. Frank Stallings, now with the Department of Education of the University of Louisville.

Dr. Stallings investigated the scholarship levels of both white and Negro pupils in the second, sixth and eighth grades of the city school system.

"It was consistent that no matter where the Negro student stayed, there was marked improvement," Dr. Stallings said.

"We were particularly interested in seeing whether the white child was handicapped at all when integration took place. The evidence was quite to the contrary — he was not handicapped."

Dr. Stallings said he and his assistants thought there might be something of a challenge when the Negro realized suddenly that he was in competition with the white pupil.

"In interviews with both Negro pupils and teachers, they mentioned over and over again that they feel that now they must show up well if they are going to intermingle. They feel they must hold their own — there is a definite challenge."

Dr. Stallings next wants to study the gifted Negro child, with an IQ exceeding 130, who he believes may have made "spectacular gains" since classrooms have been integrated.

"We believe there is something rather phenomenal there," he declared.

14d(1) 1959 LOUISIANA

New Orleans Gets Orders

Civil rights body to probe Louisiana voting complaints

Afro-American

NEW ORLEANS, La.—For the third time, the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed a lower court decision ordering the desegregation of this city's public schools.

Two district judges, J. Skelly Wright and Herbert W. Christenberry, had ruled several times previously that students should be admitted to the public schools without regard to race.

Baltimore Sun

These rulings were appealed by the parish (county) school board through Jack Gremillion, state attorney general.

Pittsburgh Courier

THIS THIRD ruling by the appellate court seems headed for fulfillment. The state would gain nothing by attempting to appeal the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court because that court would probably act speedily in refusing to review the case. The state then would not receive any appreciable delay in the desegregation order.

The appellate court also upheld Judge Wright's ruling that Act 319 of the 1956 state legislature was unconstitutional.

This act provided for: the continuance of segregated schools in cities of over 300,000 population; the classification of new schools as "white" or "colored" and the employment of white teachers only for those schools labeled "white" and colored teachers for those called "colored."

* * *

THE WATERS in Virginia remained troubled with currents flowing in every conceivable direction.

Gov. Almond spoke for the graduation of the private schools set up by the Front Royal Education Association. He had been scheduled to speak almost since the school opened last fall.

Afro-American

However, when the state supreme court knocked out the "anti - NAACP" laws upon which the "massive resistance" program was based, segregationists called the governor a "traitor" and demanded that he not be allowed to speak.

However, his invitation to speak was not rescinded and the governor made still more enemies when he made a strong plea for the continuation of public education. (This was particularly ironic in that he was speaking at one of the very private schools that segregationists hoped to pattern a statewide system on.)

See full story on governor's talk on Page 8.

IN CHARLOTTESVILLE, school officials assigned 11 colored students to previously all white schools. Nine of these students had been parties to litigation which resulted in the system being ordered to desegregate.

The two other students had not been parties to the suit but were admitted on the basis of a simple application and a complex series of tests and evaluations devised by the board.

One colored student who applied was denied a transfer. R. Stanley Goodman, school board chairman said: "Because he had a physical defect, we didn't think it would be the right thing to do."

White students with physical defects are not denied admission on that basis.

Observers were elated over the move, however, because the admission of the two students who had not been parties to the suit tended to show that in the future it would not be necessary for every colored student wishing a transfer to file suit.

* * *

OVER IN FLOYD County, the school board refused to act on the transfer applications of 14 colored students. They said the applications had not been made on official state forms.

If made on the 'proper' forms, however, the forms would have been forwarded to the state pupil placement board. Now, although the board has 30 days in which to act, it is expected to rule on the applications at its next meeting.

* * *

THE RECALL ELECTION in Little Rock, Ar. that resulted in three die-hard segregationists being kicked off the school board, came to fruition last week when three persons were named by the school board to replace them.

One told newsmen he was "very much in favor of public schools." The father of two teenaged boys, he said he did not support the view that he "would rather be ignorant and uneducated than to go to school with Negroes."

The three new members are: J. H. Cotrell Jr., a state representative; B. Frank Mackey, a retired police detective now employed by an insurance company, and H. L. Hubbard, a building contractor.

Rep. Cottrell made the statement in support of public education.

* * *

IN HOUSTON, the financial capital of Texas (Austin is the) looms testing whether or not local citizens want the public schools desegregated.

The city is actually under federal court order to desegregated. However, state law requires that each city must have the vote before it desegregates; otherwise, the school will lose state funds.

Mrs. Charles White, wife of a local dentist and only colored member of the board, opposed the election. She told her fellow board members:

"I suggest the board sit down together to work out plans for following Federal Judge (Don) Connally's order rather than to go to this great expense to circumvent it."

The board voted against this proposal because, a spokesman said, "if we did not vote for the city- wide referendum on the question, the state would cut off the $5 million we get every year."

* * *

A DIFFERENT state with a different point of view is Illinois where an official said of counties suspected of segregation:

"I we determine that segregation actually exists, we will enforce our policy of withholding state aid funds."

This statement, in direct contrast to those being made further to the south, was delivered by M. Wilkins, state superintendent of public instruction.

He spoke in answer to the complaint of Dr. L. H. Holman, state NAACP official, that there were 15 Illinois counties with segregated schools.

New Orleans schools told to integrate

News #2

Baton Rouge, La., 7-15-59

NEW ORLEANS, July 15—(AP)—A federal district judge today ordered the Orleans Parish School Board to present by March 1, 1960 "an over-all plan covering the complete desegregation of the public schools in the city."

U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE J. Skelly Wright issued the order. He commented that the school board "apparently has done nothing to comply" with his directive in February, 1956 ordering the board to end segregation with all deliberate speed.

Wright's order suggested that the board "consider a plan under which the first grade would be desegregated the first year, the first and second grades the second year, and soon until all grades have been covered by the plan."

THE ORDER also said that "the choice as to whether New Orleans will become another Little Rock is not the school board's alone. Our news media, our public and private leaders, our church men, and the public generally will share the responsibility for that decision . . ."

The court, the order concluded, "has every confidence that these responsible influences on our community life will take their places, as they have in the past, on the side of law and order."

School Racial Plan Ordered

Afro-American

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP) — A U.S. District Court judge ordered the Orleans Parish School Board to present by March 1, 1960, an over-all plan covering the complete desegregation of the public schools.

Judge J. Skelly Wright issued the order Wednesday. He commented that the school board "apparently has done nothing to comply" with his directive in February, 1956, ordering the board to end segregation with all deliberate speed.

Monitor 7-16-59

...IGHT MIXING ORDER RAPPED

Times-Picayune

Rainach Voices Criticism at YMBC Meeting

News-Item 7-23-59

Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright, who last week gave the Orleans Parish School Board until March 1 to present a plan for desegregating public schools, was sharply criticized Wednesday by State Sen. W. M. Rainach.

Baton Rouge 7-24-59

The criticism was voiced by the segregationist candidate for governor at a luncheon meeting of the Young Men's Business Club at the Roosevelt Hotel.

"Judge Skelly Wright is inviting the people down here in New Orleans to participate in their own self-destruction," said Rainach.

'WE'VE SLOWED THEM'

Rainach charged that the date for submitting a plan for integration was deliberately placed after the gubernatorial campaign. He said he heard "they were told to hold off or else you might elect Willie Rainach governor."

"We've slowed them down," the speaker said. "We've even gotten up to the supreme court of the United States. They handed down three decisions in one day slapping the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) in the face. That's a far cry from 1954. Do you think they wanted to turn around? We made them turn around."

The speaker said he regards himself as a Southern Democrat.

"Instead of the NAACP becoming the balance of power in the United States, the Southern Democrats could become the balance of power," he added.

Rainach charged that the state of Louisiana and the federal government are encouraging immorality by subsidizing children.

He said that although he is in favor of labor unions, he is definitely not in favor of permitting the labor bosses to take over and run the various states.

PLEDGES PORT SUPPORT

Rainach said "you should take more power from Baton Rouge and put it back in the parishes."

"In New Orleans," he added, "you've got your port. Trade is the life blood of your city. I pledge to you that I will work with you for the growth of this important part of your economy. You need a good climate in this state so industry can look down through the years and say, 'We can come in and develop.'"

Rainach charged that the Communists are trying to stir up racial hatred in the South. He said it is all part of an international Communist plan.

Rainach said that he is a business man, and that the NAACP tried to have him boycotted.

"But the colored people who were my customers didn't pay any attention. I have 1500 of them on my books. The colored people prefer their own country. And I can't say I blame them. They probably have lots more fun."

New Orleans Ordered To Act on Integration

NEW ORLEANS, July 16 (AP). — A Federal District Judge yesterday ordered that a plan for desegregation of New Orleans schools be presented by next March and said the choice of whether the city will become another Little Rock "is not the school board's alone."

Judge J. Skelly Wright suggested the Orleans Parish (County) School Board consider a plan for gradual integration of the schools, starting with the first grade the first year and expanding each year "until all grades have been covered by the plan."

He noted the School Board apparently had taken no action to heed his directive of February, 1956, ordering that public schools be desegregated with "all deliberate speed."

Reviewed 5 Times

The United States Supreme Court twice has reviewed the judgment which was made final last October 23 and the United States 5th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Judge Wright's earlier ruling for the third time last June.

"It is now the order of this court," Judge Wright said yesterday, "that the (school) board prepare, present and file in the record of this case by March 1, 1960, and overall plan covering the complete desegregation of the public schools in this city."

"The choice as to whether New Orleans will become another Little Rock is not the School Board's alone," he said in reference to the Arkansas city where National Guardsmen were sent to protect integrated students. "Our news media, our public and private leaders share the responsibility of that decision. It is only with their help, their intelligent and active support that the board will be able, without civic excitement, to comply with its duty under the law."

"Confident" of Compliance

"This court have every confidence," his ruling concluded, "that these responsible influences of our community life will take their places, as they have in the past, on the side of law and order."

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, a Negro attorney from New York, represented Negroes seeking the desegregation plan. She asked that such a plan be offered by September. She also asked the court to direct the school board to present a plan by August 15, designed to comply with the 1956 desegregation order of the court.

Instead, Judge Wright issued the March 1 mandate.

Schools On Spot In New Orleans

U.S. Judge Orders City To Have Integration Plan By Next March

By The United Press International

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—A Federal judge Wednesday ordered the New Orleans School Board to map out an integration plan by next March, and said he was confident New Orleans would not become another Little Rock.

United States District Court Judge J. Skelly Wright told the school board to submit by March 1, 1960, an integration plan "covering the complete desegregation of the public schools in this city."

Judge Wright suggested that the plan call for integration of the first grade the first year, the second grade the second year and so on up the line until all grades are integrated in the largest city in the South.

New Orleans has already experienced some integration without undue excitement.

Many Involved

Judge Wright said that the "choice as to whether New Orleans will become another Little Rock is not the school board's alone."

"Our news media, our public and private leaders, our churchmen and the public generally will share the responsibility for that decision.

"It is only with their help, their intelligent and active support that the board will be able without civic excitement to comply with its duty under law.

"This court has every confidence that these responsible influences on community life will take their places, as they have in the past, on the side of law and order."

Judge Wright issued the order in response to a motion filed last July by A. P. Tureaud, attorney for 39 Negro students and their parents. Tureaud said Wednesday that he would have no comment until he has studied Wright's order.

No Comment

The school board also would not comment.

Judge Wright ordered the school board on Feb. 16, 1956, to end segregation with all deliberate speed. But he said Wednesday that "other than appeal that decision, the board has apparently done nothing to comply with that order."

The segregation barriers in New Orleans were pierced last year when the public transit system was integrated with only minor incidents, although a sort of voluntary segregation has been practiced on buses and streetcars.

In February of 1959, Louisiana State University's New Orleans branch was integrated, again with only minor incidents.

School Board Given Until Mar. 1, 1960

The Orleans Parish School Board was ordered last week by Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright to prepare by next Mar. 1, a plan for desegregation of public schools, and to let it include a plan for a grade a year desegregation, starting at the first grade and continuing through high school.

The case was presented for the Negro plaintiffs by a woman lawyer, Mrs. Constance Motley, New York, assistant counsel, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

There were just 14 Negroes in the courtroom and five Negro lawyers -- including A. P. Tureaud and A. M. Trudeau, local figures associated in the case -- and 24 whites. One of the court attendants remarked that integration cases seemed now to be only run of the mill cases.

No real trouble is expected in integrating schools in New Orleans. Buses and street cars have already been integrated with minor incident and City Park, large recreational center, is now being integrated with Negroes holding picnics and no incidents recorded.

Catholic schools in New Orleans are almost as large as public schools and have nearly as many students. Archbishop Frances Joseph Rummel, head of the Catholic church in the New Orleans area, said last week that Catholic schools would be integrated along with public schools. Thus, they will not represent a haven to which those seeking separate schools may send their children.

Upon handing down the decision, Judge Wright remarked, "The choice as to whether New Orleans will become another Little Rock is not the School Board's alone. Our news media, our public and private leaders, our churchmen and the public generally will share the responsibility.

After Judge Wright's action, Lloyd J. Rittiner, vice president of the School Board said: "We have several legal steps which can be made by March." He added, "We don't think this is the proper time to integrate the schools and hoped Judge Wright would delay his decision until these appeals could be ruled on by the Supreme Court."

The school board's major plan is an appeal to the United States Fifth Circuit Court which would remove the board as defendant in a suit filed by 39 Negro students and their parents.

The Court of Appeals has previously dismissed the board's appeal and the present action now calls for a rehearing.

School Board Attorney Gerald Rault said if the rehearing is not granted the board will file application for writs in the U. S. Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has already on three occasions upheld Judge Wright's decision ordering the New Orleans Public Schools to submit a plan of action for its public schools.

Meanwhile, elsewhere in the state, segregation leaders appear to be grouping their forces. Rep. John Garrett of Haynesville, vice chairman of the joint legislative committee on segregation vowed in a press conference Thursday that Louisiana public schools will continue to operate on a segregated basis if at all.

According to the Claiborne parish segregationist the existing laws are sufficient enough to thwart the court's decision.

What kind of laws does Louisiana have? "Massive resistance" failed to subvert the court's decision in Virginia and most recently the celebrated case of Little Rock, Arkansas went by the boards. Is Louisiana above the law of the land?

Orleans Parish Gets '60 Deadline to Mix

By JOHN E. ROUSSFAU

NEW ORLEANS—The United States District Court, with Judge J. Selkly Wright, presiding, has ordered the Orleans Parish School Board to prepare by March 1, 1960, an over-all plan for desegregating public schools in New Orleans.

The court originally had ordered the desegregation of Orleans Parish schools "with all deliberate speed" on Feb. 15, 1956.

The hearing was on a motion filed by the plaintiffs, Earl Benjamin Bush et al, for further relief from Judge Wright's 1956 ruling which was made final in October, 1958.

The recent motion was made by Atty. A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans, and Atty. Robert Carter, New York; Atty. Thurgood Marshall and Atty. Constance B. Motley, New York.

During the hearing, Atty. Constance Baker Motley, representing the plaintiffs, offered the court a suggested plan for desegregation of the public schools by September, 1959.

She asked the court to direct the school board to present a plan by Aug. 15, designed to comply with the desegregation order of the court.

Judge Wright, however, gave the Orleans Parish School Board until March 1, 1960, to "prepare, present and file in the record of this case" a plan for integrating the schools.

Gerard Rault, special attorney for the school board, indicated he would appeal Judge Wright's order to the Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

14d(1) 1959

LOUISIANA

ABOLISH OFFICE, LA. P-TA URGES

Asks Education Superintendent's Job Ended

The Louisiana Parent-Teacher Association Saturday adopted a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment abolishing the office of state superintendent of public education.

The resolution states that [illegible] be appointed instead by the state board of education.

The action was taken as the association ended its convention in the Jung hotel.

RESOLUTION TEXT

Presented by the association [illegible]

Mrs. W. B. Myrick, president, Baton Rouge; Lawrence Higgins, Baton Rouge, first vice president, and Mrs. a Cash, third vice president, Monroe.

The new president succeeds Mrs. George Walther Jr., Lake Charles.

The resolution calling for the constitutional amendment abolishing the office of state superintendent of education won by a vote of 431 to 201.

The resolution read:

"We continue to be concerned that the selection of the state superintendent of education is determined by a partisan political campaign requiring no qualifications other than residence in Louisiana. We propose a constitutional amendment abolishing the office of state superintendent of public education effective at the expiration of the current term.

The state board of education shall appoint in lieu thereof a commissioner of education."

A substitute motion pulling much of the teeth of the resolution was beaten by a vote of [illegible] to 120. The substitute motion was made by Dumont C. [illegible], Lake Charles.

It said:

"We continue to be concerned that the selection of the state superintendent of education is determined by a partisan political campaign requiring no qualifications other than residence in Louisiana.

"We favor all measures that work toward the removal of partisan politics from the office of the state superintendent of education. We concur with the findings of the Peabody survey and recommend that the Louisiana P-TA work toward the creation of the professional climate essential to the implementation of the recommendations of this survey group."

After Mills' resolution was beaten, the original one was adopted.

Opponents of the original resolution noted that it "has not accomplished anything because it says nothing of the qualifications of the commissioner."

The present state superintendent of education is Shelby Jackson.

Another opponent suggested that "making the position appointive will not take it out of politics."

REQUISITES ADOPTED

While the vote was being counted, requisites of the head of the state public educational system, as adopted by the P-TA at its meeting last year, were read. They state that the head of the school system must:

1. Be a citizen of the United States;

2. Hold at least a master's degree;

3. Have teacher experience;

4. Have experience in administrative affairs;

5. Be between the ages of 35 and 65;

6. Have a high moral character;

7. Not be connected with a company dealing with schools where he can make a financial gain;

8. Be white and not a Communist.

The association chose Shreveport as next year's site.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS

The association also adopted the following resolutions:

1. We encourage the public to express disfavor of television programs that stress immorals and that efforts be made to eliminate such programs.

2. We favor legislation providing that personnel of the state department of education be nominated by the state superintendent of education and that nominations be subject to approval of the state board of education.

3. We favor legislation providing that the annual budget proposed for the state department of education be subject to the approval of the state board of education.

4. We believe that clerical and other office help is essential to the state board of education in the effective execution of the grave duties delegated to it. Therefore, we urge the Legislature to provide through annual appropriation for the employment of such personnel.

HEALTH PROPOSALS

5. The Louisiana state Legislature, the governor, and his budget committee should consider the needs of public education first in perparing the state budget.

6. We recommend an additional pre-requisite for enrollment in public schools, namely, that a child have a school health record signed by a physician which would indicate that he has been immunized against small-pox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis... .. ..

We further recommend a continuous health supervision program which would include periodic physical examinations and recommended immunizations. We further recommend that these reports become a part of the pupil's cumulative secord.

TEACHER SALARIES

7. We recommend that a permanent source of revenue be found immediately to provide for the payment of the minimum salary schedule for teachers as adopted by the Louisiana Legislature in Act 111 of 1956.

8. We urge the Legislature to maintain the present teacher retirement system.

9. We favor the passage of the state constitutional amendment that would remove school taxes from the industrial tax exemptions.

10. We request the state Legislature to initiate procedure for a re-evaluation and equalization of tax assessments throughout the state.

School Mixing Hearing Slated

Alabama Journal Montgomery Ala

NEW ORLEANS (AP) A hearing will be held July 15 in federal court here on a National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People motion which seeks to end segregation in New Orleans public schools.

U. S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright set the date yesterday.

A. P. Tureaud, Negro attorney, filed the motion asking the court to order the Parish school board to present a desegregation plan as soon as possible.

Tureaud cited Judge Wright's Feb. 15, 1956, preliminary injunction enjoining the school board from "requiring and permitting segregation" and ordering the board to end segregation "with all deliberate speed."

The suit charged that since the judgment the board has not made any arrangements for admission of children in public schools on a racially mixed basis.

The U. S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati earlier this week upheld a plan by the Nashville, Tenn., school board to spread integration of its public schools over a 12-year period. The NAACP had attacked the plan, calling it a circumvention of the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decisions.

ORLEANS LOSES SCHOOL APPEAL

New Orleans La

Circuit Court Affirms Desegregation Order

Times-Picayune

The United States fifth circuit court of appeals Tuesday, for the third time, upheld an order directing the desegregation of the New Orleans public schools.

In a brief opinion the court upheld an order of District Judge J. Skelly Wright denying a school board motion to dismiss the case based on the contention that the board was not a proper party to the suit and citing Act 319 of the 1956 Legislature.

The appeals court also upheld Judge Wright's action in holding Act 319 unconstitutional on its face and issuing a permanent injunction restraining the school board from continuing a practice of segregation.

In the latest appeal, the school board claimed that Act 319 deprives the board of the power to change the racial classification of the Orleans parish schools. The act applies to cities in the state with populations over 300,000 and provides that public schools in these cities presently being utilized for white children through the 12th grade shall continue to be used only by whites and those being used by Negro children continue to be used by Negroes.

NEW SCHOOL RULE

It also provides that new schools erected after the date of the legislation be classified as white or Negro by the special school classification committee of the Legislature and that only white teachers shall teach white students and only Negro teachers shall teach Negro students.

The school board contended that the district judge should have awaited the outcome of a suit pending before the Louisiana supreme court which seeks an interpretation of Act 319.

In this respect, the court of appeals said:

"We affirm the judgment of the trial court. It is immaterial whether the 1956 law is held by the state supreme court to be constitutional or unconstitutional so far as concerns the correctness of the trial court's judgment. It has long been held that state officers found to be operating state institutions or performing state functions contrary to the provisions of the constitution may be enjoined from continuing such acts."

The opinion pointed out that Judge Wright determined, in accordance with the duty imposed upon him by the United States supreme court, that the Negroes are entitled to an order directing an end to segregation in the New Orleans public schools at an unspecified future date.

'STILL PROPER PARTY'

"Since under the act of 1956, the operation of the Orleans parish schools is still confided to the appellant board, it is still the proper party to be made subject to any proper court order touching upon the manner of the operation of the schools under its control," the opinion stated.

On two prior occasions Judge Wright's order to desegregate the schools was upheld by the fifth circuit, and the United States supreme court has twice refused to review the case.

The school board may now ask for a rehearing in the fifth circuit and then, if denied, apply to the United States supreme court for the third time.

The fifth circuit opinion was by Chief Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr., and Judges Richard T. Rives and Elbert Tuttle.

5th Circuit Upholds Judge Wright's Action

Weekly New Orleans La Sat. 6-20-59

An order of District Judge J. Skelly Wright denying a motion by the Orleans Parish School Board to dismiss the case to desegregate New Orleans Public Schools was upheld here last week by the United States fifth circuit court of appeals.

The three-judge court was composed of Chief Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., and Judges Richard T. Rives and Elbert Tuttle.

According to the motion by the School Board, the claim was that "the board was not a proper party to the suit, citing Act 319 of the 1956 Legislature (Louisiana)."

The appeals court upheld Judge Wright's action that the Act 319 was unconstitutional, which gave grounds for the issuing of a permanent injunction restraining the school board from continuing a practice of segregation in public schools.

According to the appeal of the school board, Act 319 denies the board the power to change the racially classified Orleans parish schools. The Act applies to cities in the state with populations of over 300,000. It further provides that public schools in such cities presently used by white children through high school level shall continue

THE THOMY LAFON ELEMENTARY School (above) in New Orleans will be one of the architectural exhibits displayed this summer at the American National Exhibition in Moscow. The 550-pupil Lafon School, designed for the Orleans Parish School Board by Curtis & Davis and Associated Architects & Engineers of New Orleans, was the recipient of the First Honor Award in 1954 in the National Competition of The American Institute of Architects. In making the announcement of the selection of the Lafon School to represent our country in the field of Education, N. C. Curtis, Jr., partner of the architectural firm, stated that the school will be displayed by means of life size photographs which were made especially for this exhibit. The Exhibition is being sponsored by Government funds to show the Russians the American way of life and is expected to be officially opened by Vice President Richard Nixon on his tour to Russia in July.

to be used by whites and those presently used by Negro children continue under their same status.

The Act further provided that new schools erected since the Legislature date be classified as white or Negro by the special school classification committee of the Legislature and that only white teachers would teach white students and Negro teachers would teach Negro children.

Although the school board contended in its motion that the district judge should have refrained from his action pending the outcome of a suit before the Louisiana Supreme Court seeking an interpretation of Act 319, the three-judge court in supporting Judge Wright's action said:

"We affirm the judgment of the trial court. It is immaterial whether the 1956 law is held by the state supreme court to be constitutional or unconstitutional so far as concerns the correctness of the trial court's judgment."

The opinion further emphasized that "It has long been held that state officers found to be operating state institutions or performing state functions contrary to the provisions of the constitution may be enjoined from continuing such acts."

On two previous times Judge Wright's order to desegregate the schools was upheld by the fifth circuit and the U. S. Supreme Court has twice refused to review the case.

As a continued delaying action the school board may ask for a rehearing in the fifth circuit and if denied may apply to the U. S. Supreme Court for a third time.

The fifth circuit court not only upheld Judge Wright's action but pointed out that he (Judge Wright) worked in accordance with the duty imposed upon him by the United States Supreme Court, that the Negroes are entitled to an order directing an end to segregation in the New Orleans public schools at an unannounced date in the future.

At press time the Orleans Parish School Board had not issued a public statement as to what its next move would be.

tion order.

U. S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright, in October, 1958, made final an injunction originally issued in 1956 which enjoined the board from practicing segregation in public schools. The judge also ordered desegregation "with all deliberate speed."

Wright's injunction had been twice affirmed by the appellate court and twice the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review the matter before he made it final.

New Orleans School Plea Hearing Set

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright Thursday set July 15 as the hearing date on a motion filed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People seeking an end to school segregation in New Orleans.

The motion filed by Negro Attorney A. P. Tureaud asked the court to order the Orleans Parish (county) school board to present a plan ending school segregation as soon as possible.

The motion cited Judge Wright's preliminary injunction on Feb. 15, 1956, enjoining the school board from "requiring and permitting segregation" and ordering the board to desegregate "with all deliberate speed."

The suit alleges that since the entry of judgment in 1956 the school board has not made any arrangements for admisison of children in public schools on a racially mixed basis.

Tureaud said Negro petitioners have not sought further relief in the past in order to give the school board what they believed a reasonable length of time to take some action.

New Orleans asks rehearing in school case

NEW ORLEANS, July 1—(AP)—The Orleans Parish School Board today sought a rehearing in the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of appeals on a federal court order to desegregate public schools in New Orleans.

In its petition yesterday, the board said the U. S. Supreme Court handed down two opinions which were not available to the appellate court on June 9 when it affirmed the desegrega-

NEGROES' SUIT ASKS DEFINITE MIX PLAN

Requests U.S. Court to Order School Action

A definite plan for desegregation of teh New Orleans public schools "at the earliest practicable date" was asked Thursday in federal court.

Negroes seeking the desegregation, through their attorney, A. P. Tureaud, filed a motion asking that the court conduct a hearing and then order the Orleans parish school board to present to the court "a complete plan for bringing an end to racial segregation in the public schools of New Orleans at the earlier practicable date."

A hearing on the motion has been set for July 15 at 10 a. m., before District Judge J. Skelly Wright.

In his motion, Tureaud briefed the history of school board integration case, pointing out that on Feb. 15, 1956, Judge Wright issued a preliminary injunction enjoining the board from "requiring and permitting segregation" and ordering desegregation "with all deliberate speed."

This injunction has been twice affirmed by the United States fifth circuit court of appeals. And the United States supreme court has twice refused to review the matter before the judgment was made final by Judge Wright on Oct. 23, 1958, according to the motion.

On June 9, the fifth circuit affirmed the judgment making the injunction final.

"Since the entry of the judgment on Feb. 15, 1956, the board has not made any arrangements for admission of children on a racially non-discriminatory basis with all deliberate speed as required by the United States supreme court . . . ," the motion alleges.

It adds that "plaintiffs have refrained from seeking further relief in the past in order to give the school board a reasonable length of time in which to make whatever arrangements might be necessary for the admission of children on a racially non-discriminatory basis."

It alleged that it is apparent that no arrangements have been made as required by the court order.

Desegregation Plan Ordered In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A federal district judge today ordered the Orleans Parish (County) School Board to present by March 1, 1960 "an overall plan covering the complete desegregation of the public schools in the city."

U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright issued the order. He commented that the school board "apparently has done nothing to comply" with his directive in February, 1956, ordering the board to end segregation with all deliberate speed.

Wright's order suggested that the board "consider a plan under which the first grade would be desegregated the first year, the first and second grades the second year, and so on until all grades have been covered by the plan."

Solon Vows Segregation For Louisiana Schools

Opposes grade-a-year proposal for N. Orleans

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — State Sen. John Garrett of Haynesville, vice-chairman of the joint legislative committee on segregation, declared Thursday Louisiana's public school system would continue to operate on a segregated basis if it operates at all.

Garrett's comment was made on the heels of a federal court order for the Orleans Parish School Board to prepare a plan by March 1, 1960 for complete desegregation of the New Orleans public school system.

Meanwhile the Orleans Parish School Board is preparing legal action to delay school integration as directed Wednesday by Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright.

In addition the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed a school board application for a rehearing in an integration suit brought by 39 Negro students and their parents.

The school board lost in an attempt to have itself removed as a defendant in the case. School Board Attorney Gerard Rault said the board would appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Sen. Garrett, in his interview, said:

"Our laws are clear in that our school system, if it operates at all, will continue to operate on a segregated basis.

"We have seen what integration has done to the public school systems of other states and we do not intend to see our public schools destroyed in efficiency or otherwise by even token integration.

"We haven't made any preparations in Louisiana on integrating our school system on a token basis nor do we intend to make such preparations."

Rep. Clairborne Parish legislator said he considered the Louisiana segregation laws sufficiently strong to block the move toward integration in New Orleans. He said at this time his committee is planning no additional legislation.

As to the New Orleans court-ordered integration plan, School Board Vice President Lloyd J. Rault said:

"We have several legal steps in the plan to take, all of which can be made by March 1. We don't think this is the proper time to integrate the schools."

NEW ORLEANS, La. — "If the school board does submit a stair-step integration plan, we will in all likelihood oppose it."

This was the answer of A. P. Tureaud Sr., militant civil rights attorney, to the hint from a federal judge that New Orleans schools could take 12 years to desegregate.

The AFRO contacted Mr. Tureaud in his busy law office.

Judge J. Skelly Wright, in ordering the city school board to submit a desegregation plan by March 1 next year specified that it must be "an over-all plan covering the complete desegregation of the public schools in this city."

* * *

JUDGE WRIGHT continued, however:

"It is suggested that the board consider a plan under which the first grade would be desegregated the first year and first and second grades the second year, and so on until all grades have been covered by the plan."

This is the pattern followed in Nashville, Tenn. — it is known, in fact, as "The Nashville Plan."

In saying he would oppose such a plan if submitted by the school board, Mr. Tureaud said:

"IT'S TOO slow. It gives the city too much opportunity for delay and evasion. Actually, some of the original parties to this suit filed in 1952 have graduated from college.

"A great many more of the 39 present plaintiffs will have finished college before the 'Nashville plan' would benefit them," he said.

In filing his order, Judge Wright noted that he had told the board in February, 1956 that it must end segregation.

"Other than appeal that decision," he said, "The board has done nothing to comply with that order."

"THE CHOICE as to whether New Orleans will become another Little Rock is not the school board's alone. Our news media, our public and private leaders, our churchmen and the public generally will share the responsibility for that decision.

"It is only with their help, their intelligent and active support that the board will be able without civic excitement to comply with its duty under law."

Commenting on the possibility of disorder in the event of school desegregation, Mr. Tureaud said:

"The local politicians and also the White Citizens Council have both been outspoken against desegregation. There's a doubt, however, that the occasion will arise soon since the city has ample time to plan and execute some delaying tactic such as an appeal.

"They (school officials) have never intended to desegregate," he declared.

Mr. Tureaud, long active in civil rights fights, is the counsel for the 39 students in the school suit.

He is assisted locally by Attorneys A. M. Turdeau Jr. and Ernest Morial, and also by the NAACP national legal staff represented by Thurgood Marshall and Mrs. Constance Baker Motley.

Mr. Tureaud's son, A. P. Tureaud Jr., was the first colored undergraduate student at Louisiana State University. He is now a teacher in the city school system.

NEW ORLEANS TOLD TO ACT ON SCHOOLS

Judge Orders Board to File Integration Plan March 1

Pleads With Public

NEW ORLEANS, July 15 (UPI)—Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright ordered the New Orleans School Board today to submit a plan of desegregation by March 1, 1960, and pleaded with the public to keep New Orleans from becoming another Little Rock.

Judge Wright told the School Board to file in his United States District Court by March 1, 1960, "an over-all plan covering the complete desegregation of the public schools in this city."

"It is suggested," Judge Wright said, "that the board consider a plan under which the first grade would be desegregated the first year, and first and second grades the second year, and so on until all grades have been covered by the plan."

Judge Wright noted that on Feb. 16, 1956, he ordered the School Board to end segregation with all deliberate speed.

Cites Need for Help

"Other than appeal that decision, the board has apparently done nothing to comply with that order," he said.

"The choice as to whether New Orleans will become another Little Rock is not the School Board's alone," Judge Wright said. "Our news media, our public and private leaders, our churchmen and the public generally will share the responsibility for that decision.

"It is only with their help, their intelligent and active support that the board will be able without civic excitement to comply with its duty under law.

"This court has every confidence that these responsible influences on community life will take their places, as they have in the past, on the side of law and order."

39 Negroes Represented

Judge Wright's order was in response to an order filed last July by A. P. Tureaud, a Negro lawyer representing thirty-nine Negro students and their parents.

Mr. Tureaud said the "whole meaning isn't clear to me yet." He said he was waiting for a copy of the order.

The public segregation barriers in this city were first cracked on the educational front last September, when Louisiana State University's new branch here was integrated, with only minor incidents.

Earlier in that year, the public transit system was integrated, also with only minor incidents. However, most white persons and Negroes have observed voluntary segregation on buses and streetcars.

Conference Set on Mixing Issue

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — The East Baton Rouge parish school board next Thursday will meet with top figures in defense against a suit to integrate public schools.

The school board will confer with state Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion and W. M. Shaw of Homer, chief counsel for the joint legislative committee on segregation.

The United States district court suit was filed a few weeks ago by A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans attorney who has served as counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for several Negro children.

It asked that East Baton Rouge and St. Helena parishes produce plans to integrate schools.

Dist. Atty J. St. Clair Favrot last week filed five federal court motions and asked that they be heard April 11, 1960, first day of the spring term of federal court here.

Both East Baton Rouge and St. Helena parish school boards have vowed to fight integration moves, both of which had been inactive several years when reopened.

Willing To Pay Big Price For Segregation

KENNER, La. — (ANP) — The Jefferson parish school board, which controls local schools, said that it would prefer to pay more money for a tract of land than it is worth, rather than get it and risk integration of schools within the next two years.

The tract in question was appraised at $71,000, but the school board voted to purchase it for $164,000. It is an 11-acre tract and plans are to construct a school which will be located near a Negro subdivision, Bunche Village, and will supply Negroes living there.

In a public meeting, a motion to rescind the vote to purchase was made but it died because of lack of a second. One board member said he knew that segregation was an expensive thing, but felt that any amount spent to keep "this portion of the world segregated in schools was economical."

Louisiana Next Mixing Arena, Says Gremillion

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.

BATON ROUGE (AP) — State attorney general Jack Gremillion said Friday the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has picked Louisiana as the "next battleground" in the southern integration struggle.

Gremillion's comment came after the NAACP asked a federal court here to order desegregation plans from East Baton Rouge and St. Helena Parish school boards.

A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans, NAACP chief counsel in Louisiana, asked for summary judgments after the completion of its New Orleans test case.

The almost forgotten parish desegregation cases originated in 1952 in St. Helena Parish and in 1956 in East Baton Rouge Parish.

Gremillion said the NAACP's "alleged success" in Arkansas and Virginia has allowed them to concentrate on another state.

"However," he added, "I wish to assure the people of this state that the attorney general of Louisiana will resist to the utmost these legal attempts to enforce federal will upon the sovereignty of the state of Louisiana."

Gov. Earl Long said he was "sorry this had to come up."

"As governor of this state, I will do everything I reasonably can to preserve segregation," Long said, "I don't think integration will help anybody."

In the New Orleans case, U.S. Dist. Judge J. Skelly Wright has given the Orleans Parish school board until May 16, 1960 to file its desegregation plan.

That is also about the date the Legislature convenes with a new governor taking office. All the state's major gubernatorial candidates are pledged to preserve segregation.

Tureaud, for years the foremost Negro lawyer in each Louisiana integration case, said he acted now in the parish cases because he has disposed of the New Orleans case.

Gremillion said he did not think the New Orleans case was settled "by a long shot."

ST. HELENA SETS RACE SUIT PLAN

The States-Item
New Orleans, La.

Meeting Held by Parish Officials

Jn. 11-6-59

GREENSBURG, La. (AP) — The St. Helena parish school board met Thursday night to consider means of opposing the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People's court request for integration.

Atty. W. M. Shaw of Homer, chief counsel for the joint legislative committee on segregation, planned to attend.

First Asst. Atty. Gen. George Ponder has been in contact with Dist. Atty. Duncan Kemp, after NAACP atty. A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans, asked the Baton Rouge federal court to direct the rural school board to file a plan for desegregation.

Louisiana is in the stretch drive for its race for governor, with the Democratic primary falling on Dec. 5. All major candidates, including state Sen. W. M. Rainach, top segregation leader, have pledged their efforts to preserve separation of the races. Shaw is one of Rainach's key lieutenants.

The NAACP filed similar motions against the St. Helena board, and against the East Baton Rouge school board, which earlier this week voted unanimously to do what it can to maintain school segregation.

A hearing date on the NAACP motions has not been set.

While it will be up to the judge, usually motions are heard only in October and in March. If the court waits until March, the main action in the Democratic race for governor will be all over then, since the first target since the Democratic runoff is Jan. 9.

St. Helena was the first target of a Negro integration attempt, in 1952, two years before the US supreme court ruling.

The East Baton Rouge case was filed in 1956.

Both cases long have been inactive, while the NAACP pushed its prime Louisiana test in New Orleans.

A federal court has directed New Orleans to file a plan for desegregation by next March.

BY U.S. JUDGE

IntegrationPlanOrdered Of Orleans School Board

NEW ORLEANS, July 15 (AP) A federal district judge today ordered the Orleans Parish (county) School Board to present by March 1, 1960, "an over-all plan covering the complete desegregation of the public schools in the city."

U. S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright issued the order. He commented that the school board apparently has done nothing to comply with his directive in February 1956 ordering the board to end segregation with all deliberate speed.

Wright's order suggested that the board "consider a plan under which the first grade would be desegregated the first year, the first and second grades the second year, and so on until all grades have been covered by the plan."

The order also said that "the choice as to whether New Orleans will become another Little Rock is not the school board's alone. Our news media, our public and private leaders, our churchmen, and the public generally will share the responsibility for that decision..."

The court, the order concluded, "has every confidence that these responsible influences on our community life will take their places, as they have in the past, on the side of law and order."

1st of 17 School Projects In Integration Plan OKd

The Montgomery County School Board has tentatively approved the largest of 17 construction projects termed necessary for completing racial desegregation in the schools by 1961.

Board members tentatively approved construction of the $568,500 Travilah Elementary School as part of a $3.7 million building program aimed at providing smaller classes.

Educators said the expansion program would provide a ratio of 23 to 28 students per classroom teacher instead of the standard 30 pupils per teacher.

The decision Wednesday night was made during one several sessions the school board is holding on its proposed capital budget for the 1959-60 fiscal year.

Other Sessions

Both capital and operating budgets are slated for completion Tuesday. Other school board sessions will be held tonight, all day tomorrow and Monday night.

The size of the Travilah School was cut by one room and a proposed addition to Potomac School was cut by three classrooms.

Board members noted that the special construction projects to carry out the integration program might be completed in several steps rather than all at the same time. They pointed out that last night's decisions might be reconsidered in later budget sessions.

Nevertheless Board Member William Thomas urged that 1961 be set as the date for ending all racial segregation in the county. His motion failed to receive a second and died.

Await Budget Study

Board members said they felt a definite date for complete desegregation should be set after the construction budget considerations have been completed. Most members agreed with Mr. Thomas that a definite timetable is necessary and should be set soon.

The integration-geared special construction program is in addition to a regular $17.7 million building program requested last November by School Supt. C. Taylor Whittier.

Tentative approval also was given for construction of a new elementary school in the Cedar Grove-Woodfield area. The school originally had been planned for Cedar Grove, but Woodfield residents Wednesday night protested that location. A site for the building has not been selected.

The county's desegregation program was approved recently. At present 60 per cent of Montgomery's 3,136 Negro students are attending segregated schools—nearly all of them in the rural upper half of the county. The new plan calling for coutywide racial integration would put students in smaller classrooms so teachers could provide more individual attention.

Move to Erase Bias in School Laws Defeated

45 Maryland Delegates Decline To Vote on Civil Rights Measure

By Laurence Stern
Staff Reporter

ANNAPOLIS, March 30—A bill to wipe out racial discrimination in Maryland public school laws was rejected today by the House of Delegates.

Introduced by Del. Verda Welcome (D-Balt.) the bill would have deleted the word "white" from Maryland's compulsory attendance act.

At present the school law applies only to white children.

Mrs. Welcome's proposal received only 56 votes — six short of the needed majority. It was killed by abstentions, rather than negative votes. Recorded as "not voting" were 45 of the 123 delegates.

The measure took an even worse beating on a second try by Del. Richard T. Rombro (D-Balt.). Then 70 delegates did not vote.

Two other civil rights measures proposed by Mrs. Welcome squeaked through by narrow majorities. They would abolish the word "colored" in describing certain industrial schools and state teachers colleges in present laws.

Teacher Pay Bill

In other developments, Gov. J. Millard Tawes served notice that he wants the bulk of funds provided in his teacher pay raise plan to be earmarked for salary increases.

His declaration was prompted by disclosure that less than 35 per cent of the state's 23,500 teachers would be assured raises under the Governor's program.

This finding was presented to the Senate Finance Committee by John S. Schriver, director of the Fiscal Reasearch Bureau, the Assembly's financial watchdog committee.

Schriver was backed up in his opinion by Assistant Attorney General James O'C. Gentry, who drafted the pay raise bill. Tawes said he will propose amendments, if necessary, to carry out his salary goals.

A public hearing on the pay plan is scheduled for 10 a. m. Tuesday.

Tawes, Almond to Meet

Tawes also announced that he will confer with Virginia Governor Lindsay Almond Jr. in an effort to iron out differences between the states on the hotly-contested Potomac River Compact.

Maryland has adopted several changes including one to curb leasing, dredging or mechanical tonging of oyster beds in the Potomac.

A controversial proposal to revamp the State Racing Commission was temporarily halted in the House after running into fusillage of criticism from the heavily out numbered Republican minority.

The measure would expand the present three-man commission to five and end the terms of all incumbent commissioners on May 31.

Del. Charles N. Mathias Jr. (R-Fredrick) branded the proposed reorganization "a classic example of the ripper—the old fashioned, outmoded, bossism, machine ripper."

One of the sponsors, Del. Russell O. Hickman (D-Worcester) conceded that the idea behind the bill was to give Tawes a "free hand" in naming new appointees.

The measure was refered to the House Ways and Means Committee.

In Maryland County

Colored Principal Named For Desegreaated School

Special to Journal and Guide

BETHESDA,, Md. — Mrs. dominantly white school in been named principal of a predominately white school in Maryland's Montgomery county.

A veteran of 28 years as a teacher and principal in the county, Mrs. Jones assumes duties as administrator of the Bannockburn elementary school here next school term.

SHE IS THE first member of the race to head such a school.

Mrs. Jones' appointment as principal of the school here was approved in informal discussion by the school board and the superintendent. And while it is a milestone in Montgomery, which is now in the process of desegregation of schools, The Maryland News, a county weekly newspaper says editorially:

"A FEW YEARS from now there will be no special news significance to an appointment of this type."

Of Mrs. Jones, the editorial says: "She has proven to be an outstanding educator and we are glad her ability has once again been recognized.

MRS. JONES is leaving her post as principal of Rock Terrace elementary school, one of the county's four segregated elementary schools. According to the county's plans, total desegregation of schools will be effected in a few years. The faculties of several schools have been desegregated already and a recent survey by the school board showed that colored teachers rank "slightly higher" in overall efficiency in the system.

Mrs. Jones is a graduate of Howard university and holds the master's degree from Columbia university.

She started teaching in Montgomery county in the one-room Scotland school in 1931. More recently she was principal of the now-closed Lincoln junior high school in Rockville, and was a supervisor of colored elementary schools for four years.

N.C. Teacher Gets Post At School In Baltimore

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 7-18-59

SOTHPORT, N. C. — Edward Ivan Clemmons, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Clemmons Sr. of Southport, has been elected to the teaching staff of the Baltimore board of education. He will be assigned to Public School 25 on Bond street in September.

Mr. Clemmons has taught for the past four years in Burlington, N. C. at the J. F. Gunn school. In Burlington he was president of the local unit of the North Carolina Teachers association, and president of the Sellars-Gun Classroom Teachers association, which now will be headed by Mrs. Grace M. Whitted.

THE TEACHER is an honor graduate of Elizabeth City State Teachers college, where he won the B. S. degree in elementary education. He received his master's in administration and organization at Columbia university, and has earned a Teachers college professional diploma. He also has done three summers of additional work at Columbia.

EDWARD IVAN CLEMMONS
Goes To Baltimore

Last year he attended the principals' workshop at North Carolina college in Durham.

Negro Woman to Head White Maryland School

Evening Star Washington D.C. Dec. 7, 1957 Sat. 7-11-59 p. 20

Mrs. Margaret Jones, a teacher and principal in Montgomery County schools since 1931, is expected to become the county's first Negro principal of an all-white school in September.

Mrs. Jones, the principal of Rock Terrace School in Rockville, is scheduled to take over the post at Bannockburn Elementary School in the Bethesda area.

She was a supervisor of Negro elementary schools in the county from 1951 to 1955 and was principal of the former Lincoln Junior High School.

School officials said no objections have been made to Mrs. Jones' appointment, expected to be made by the school board at a meeting Monday. Several members of the parent-teacher association at the school already have conferred with her on plans for the coming year.

She will replace Alexander M. Gottesman, who is expected to be named administrative assistant to School Superintendent C. Taylor Whittier. His present assistant, Gerald G. Raymore, probably will be named vice principal of a secondary school.

Mrs. Jones earned her master's degree at Columbia University and has received post-graduate credits from Catholic University, University of Maryland, District of Columbia Teachers College and New York University.

Mrs. Jones entered the school system as teacher in a one-room school in a small settlement known as Scotland on Seven Locks road near Bethesda. She was transferred to the Rockville school in 1943.

Mrs. Jones is married to Howard I. Jones who is employed by the Government. They live at 2038 Eighteenth street N.W.

Negro Principal Move Protested

Evening Star Washington D.C. Sat. 7-11-59 p. 38

The Maryland Petition Committee, Inc., segregationalist group, his filed a protest with Montgomery School Supt. C. Taylor Whittier over appointment of a Negro as principal of an all-white school.

The school board approved without comment yesterday the appointment of Mrs. Margaret C. Jones as principal of the Bannockburn Elementary School in the Bethesda area.

The segregation group sent a telegram to Dr. Whittier putting itself "on record in opposition" to the appointment.

The telegram was signed by Robert L. Wiseman, president of the petition committee. The committee also said it wanted to be heard if a hearing was scheduled on the appointment.

No such hearing has been scheduled.

54 Pupils Ask Integration

Evening Star Washington D.C. Wed. 8-12-59

The Prince Georges County School Board has received applications from 54 Negro students asking admission next month to previously all-white schools.

The applications involve 15 schools, of which only two have not had Negro students before, School Supt. William S. Schmidt said at a board meeting yesterday.

If approved, the new applications would raise to 309 the number of Negro students in previously white schools at the beginning of classes September 8. The total anticipated enrollment is a record 56,500 students.

School board staff members will review the applications to see if they comply with the county's integration policy adopted in 1955. It permits integration if a formal request is filed and pupil assignment causes no school bus transportation or classroom capacity problems, or other circumstances deemed inadvisable by the board.

30 Involve Transfers

Of the 54 applications, 24 are for first-grade students and the remainder for transfers. The deadline for filing was July 31.

Mr. Schmidt said the number of requests is "somewhat smaller" than those received last year.

If the transfers are approved, the county will have 21 of its 124 schools integrated. Six new schools are expected to be opened later in the year. There are 17 all-Negro schools in Prince Georges.

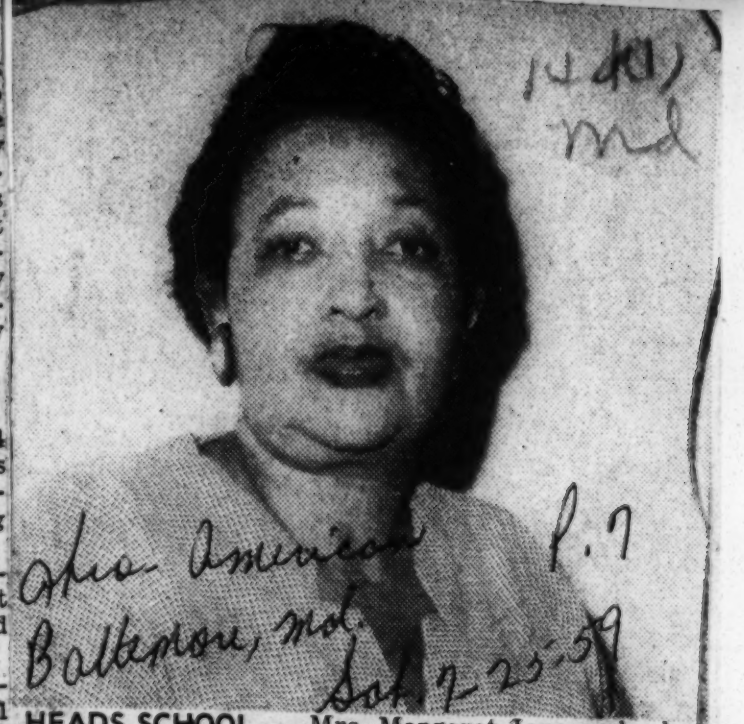
The two new schools involved in the requests are elementaries—Woodley Knoll in Boulevard Heights and Brandywine. A first-grader seeks admission to Brandywine, while two first-graders and one transfer student have asked admission to Woodley Knoll.

Schools Involved

The largest request concerns Maryland Park Junior High, where 18 Negro students seek admission. Other schools and the number of requests:

Andrews Air Force Base Elementary, 1; Beltsville, 1 first-grader; Laurel, 1 first-grader; Laurel Senior High, 1; Seat Pleasant, 8 first-graders and 1 transfer; Greendale in Seat Pleasant, 1 first-grader; Buck Lodge Junior High in Adelphi, 1 transfer.

Also, Carole Highlands, 3 first-graders; Chestnut Hills in Beltsville, 4 first-graders; Cheverly, 3 first-graders and 4 transfers; Glenridge Junior High, 2 transfers, and John Hanson Junior High, 1 transfer.



Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-25-59 p. 7

HEADS SCHOOL — Mrs. Margaret Jones, who has been appointed principal of Bannockburn Elementary School which has an all-white student body in western Bethesda becomes the first non-white in Montgomery County so assigned.

Educator makes 'first' in Montgomery County

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. p. 7 Sat. 7-25-59

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Margaret Jones, Montgomery County school principal has been tentatively named principal of Bannockburn Elementary School in western Bethesda and will be the first non-white to head a predominately white school in the County.

Teacher and principal for 28 years, Mrs. Jones is now principal of the Rock Terrace Elementary School, one of the County's four segregated elementary schools. The Bannockburn Elementary School to which she will be appointed, has no colored pupils among its student body.

* * *

A GRADUATE OF Howard University, Mrs. Jones holds a masters degree from Columbia University.

When she began her teaching career in Montgomery, it was in a one-room Scotland School in 1931. She was formerly principal of the now-closed Lincoln Junior High School of Rockville and was a supervisor of schools for colored pupils for four years.

The Maryland News, a weekly newspaper published in the County, made favorable comment on Mrs. Jones appointment.

She and her husband, Howard I., who is an analyst with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, reside at 2038 18th St., NW.

Asks Lawmakers To Inspect State

Jackson News

WASHINGTON (AP)—A. Boyd Campbell, former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, today invited a congressional civil rights subcommittee to study the integration problem first hand in Mississippi.

Campbell addressed the house subcommittee, urging the members against approving additional civil rights legislation.

Integration of the races, he said, cannot be accelerated by the enactment of federal laws. In fact, he added, federal civil rights laws enacted since the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court school desegregation decision "have solved nothing. They are creating a chasm of bitterness."

Campbell, now a Jackson businessman, blamed the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People for usurping local Negro leadership in the South to compel speedy integration.

"The deteriorating relationship between the races in the South," he said, "will continue as long as outside groups attempt to force integration upon us."

Campbell rejected as false the often - repeated statement that the treatment of Negroes in the South provides fuel for Communist propaganda.

He added that the remedy, congressional laws forcing people to maintain the right attitude toward each other, is futile.

The complete text of Campbell's statement to the subcommittee follows:

My name is Boyd Campbell. I am a small businessman from Jackson, Mississippi. I appear before you in my individual capacity and not as the representative of any organized group. I must, therefore, ask your indulgence if I make frequent use of the first person singular pronoun.

When I made known my intention to request the privilege of making a statement to your committee on the proposed legislation that is currently under consideration — in particular, HR 4457, HR 127, and HR 619 — some of my friends, with apparent genuine concern about my sanity and safety, warned me to stay away. I was reminded that no Southerners were on the committee. I was told that my statement would be met with hostility. One counsellor said I would be "clobbered." Another said I would be "drawn and quartered."

I admit that I am without experience in this role, but if there was ever any doubt about the rightness of my request for a hearing, it was resolved when I encountered so much misunderstanding about legislative processes on Capitol Hill. The misconception about the treatment of an American citizen who in a spirit of good will and sincere conviction makes statements before a committee of the Congress that might possibly be in conflict with the equally sincere convictions of the committee members was amazing.

METHODS CLASH

Even though we are dealing with a highly controversial subject, the discussion of which sometimes engenders more heat than light, I am constrained to believe that the goals of the sponsors of these bills are not vastly different from my own in the area of improved race relationship. The difference between us arises out of the proposed methods by which they are sought to be attained. Without meaning to be presumptuous, I am inclined to believe that there are thousands, probably millions of unorganized Americans who believe as I do.

Before proceeding further, I wish to present my credentials for the sincerity of what I will try to say.

I am the grandson of two non-slave-owning Confederate soldiers, both of whom returned from the War with wounds that crippled them for life. In their reminiscences and discussions of the War, I never heard from them one word of recrimination or bitterness. From them I learned the meaning of good will. I did not appreciate its value then. I do now. In the area of our relationships, domestic and foreign, the factor of good will appears to be eroding at a time when our national well-being requires that it should be increasing.

For all of my mature life, as have thousands of my white neighbors in Mississippi, I have advocated better education, better economic opportunity, better living conditions, better health services, and equality before the law for Mississippi Negroes.

In 1950, as a member of a statewide group of educators and lawmen, I was privileged to raise a sum of money from friends and associates to finance a study of Mississippi's school system in an effort to create sentiment for the enactment of an education code that would correct inequalities and inequities; that would establish uniform standards and would eliminate discrimination between the races in salaries and facilities.

With the aid and assistance of the State Chamber of Commerce and the support of a sympathetic state administration, Mississippi's Education Foundation program was enacted into law in the year 1953.

Early in the year 1954 there was authorized to be spent by the State to supplement local funds a total of $180,000,000.00 for public school buildings. To date approximately $63,000,000.00 has been allocated, of which 70 percent is for schools for Negroes.

ON SCHOOL BOARD

It is my privilege to serve as a member of the board of trustees of one of our finest institutions of higher learning for Negroes. I refer to the Piney Woods Country Life School, which was founded and is still administered by Dr. Laurence C. Jones, one of Mississippi's most distinguished and highly esteemed citizens.

On Sunday, April 5, here in Washington, an American vocalist, who has received international acclaim, gave a concert in Constitution Hall. She is Leontyne Price, a Negro soprano of Laurel, Mississippi, whose first public concert it was my pleasure to sponsor when the young artist was still a student at Juilliard.

Against this background, I am here to express grave concern as to the effect of this proposed legislation upon the well-being of Southern Negroes in particular and upon our national unity in general.

The integration decision of May 17, 1954, appears to have become the inspiration for legislation and litigation designed to take over and expedite, the program which was making great progress voluntarily through the joint efforts of leaders in both races, in thousands of communities throughout the entire South.

The result has been exactly the opposite. I can express this conviction no better than to quote a telegram to the Christian Science Monitor, in which I responded to a request from its editor, Dr. Erwin Canham, for a statement on "Southern state of mind and specific American attitudes necessary to avoid violence and bring healing to a deteriorating situation."

MONITOR WIRE

Following is the telegram, which the Monitor carried in full on March 10, 1956:

"The vast improvement in race relationship and the progress of Southern Negroes in education, health and economic opportunity was brought about by the enlightened leadership of men of good will in both races. This progress came to a jarring halt when the NAACP usurped local Negro leadership and undertook to speedily compel a condition by methods that are abhorrent to the American tradition. The problem is one that will not be solved by name calling and weight-throwing. The deteriorating relationship between the races in the South will continue as long as outside groups attempt to force integration upon us. History does not record a single instance of compulsory integration. It will not do so in this instance. Meantime, there are heartaches aplenty on both sides as we witness the result of years of patient effort being swept away ruthlessly by methods that engender hatred rather than good will. We can only hope that those who condemn us would first try to understand us, and to understand the vastly complex problem which is ours and which lends itself to no superimposed solution. If and when methods of pressure and compulsion are abandoned, the voices of the moderates of both races will be heard and heeded."

In support of the foregoing statement, Editor Percy Greene of the Jackson Advocate, leading Negro newspaper, made the following comment:

"That this statement by Mr. Campbell is indisputably true can be easily seen by looking at conditions in Mississippi as well as elsewhere in the South.

"Prior to the decision in the school segregation cases, using Mr. Campbell's assumption, when the NAACP took over Negro leadership, there were many easily seen signs of Negro progress toward first - class citizenship.

"It had been pretty generally conceded that the Negro had been extended the right to vote along with other citizens of the state, a view that had been supported by many white editors of small but influential new papers. There had also developed a real and honest effort to provide equal educational opportunities for Negro and white children of the state and equal pay for Negro and white teachers.

OTHER SIGNS

"There were many other signs then evident to the intelligent and fairminded observer that time and space will not permit mentioning here.

"Perhaps greater than all the factors mentioned and those that could be mentioned, was the fact that the lines of communication between the two races were wide open and the leaders of both races were getting together at local levels to discuss their problems in an intelligent and understanding manner.

"Since the 1954 decision nothing which could then be pointed to affirmatively is now true as regards the progress of Negro citizens in the state toward first-class citizenship."

The telegram to the Monitor was dated March 6, 1956. If I were called upon to appraise the situation today, I could do no better than repeat it and add that federal laws enacted subsequent to that date — for example, the Civil Rights Bill of 1957 and the decisions of the federal courts — have solved nothing.

They are creating a chasm of bitterness. As history repeats itself, they are setting neighbor against neighbor, friend against friend, and brother against brother. Human dignity cannot be preserved or protected by penalizing one minority to befriend another.

In a dynamic society like our own, change is inevitable, but change in attitudes, change in human relationship — the kind of change that endures because all men accept it and live with it — does not come suddenly. It is a maturing and a ripening. We of this generation should have learned that it cannot be accelerated by edict or decree. It cannot be accelerated — with deference to the honorable members of the Congress who think other-wise-by the enactment of federal laws.

Our memories are short. We need to remind ourselves of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. The Great Experiment failed because it undertook at one fell swoop to accomplish that which can only be attained by a change in the attitudes of citizens of a society toward moral and social accorentability. There is a parallel here.

FORCE DOOMED

The mores and traditions of forty million free people cannot be changed by compulsion.

Recently we have been hearing a lot about "second-class citizenship." The words are used in at least one of the bills which you are considering. I am not sure that I know what "second-class citizenship" means, but if it means what I think it does, it will never be abrogated by statute. First-class citizenship is a status that has to be earned. It cannot be attained by any short cuts.

Long before the Supreme Court's decision in 1954 men of good will in the South wrestled with the problem of improving race relationships and enhancing the condition of Southern Negroes. The people of the South felt then, as they do now, that the solution of this problem was their responsibility, their obligation — the obligation of white people and colored people working together.

Meantime, Southern people were not concerning themselves with the problem of relationships with other ethnic groups - for example, the Mexicans in the Southwest, the Asiatics on the Pacific Coast, and the Puerto Ricans in New York. They conceded to the people who lived closest to these problems the right to work out their own solutions within the framework of moral and ethical considerations.

Since the precedent of quoting laymen in a judicial decision — in particular, Mr. Gunnar Myrdal a Swedish sociologist - has been established by the Supreme Court, I feel privileged to quote an American novelist and Nobel Prize winner in support of my views. He is William Faulkner of Mississippi, who, in an article titled "A Letter to the North," which was published in the March 5, 1956, issue of Life magazine said:

"From the beginning of this present phase of the race problem

in the South, I have been on record as opposing the forces in my native country which would keep the condition out of which this present evil and trouble has grown. Now I must go on record as opposing the forces outside the South which would use legal or police compulsion to eradicate that evil over-night. I was against compulsory segregation. I am just as strongly against compulsory integration. Firstly of course from principle. Secondly because I don't believe compulsion will work."

The white people of the South are constantly told that their so-called "treatment" of Negroes is a liability in our country's international relationships. We are said to be providing fuel for Communists fire. Therefore, Congress should pass a law to force people to maintain the right attitude toward each other.

FALSE CHARGE

I submit that the charge is as false as the remedy is futile.

I do not pretend to be an authority on international relationships but I have been exposed to the relentless, unchanging Communist conspiracy, the purpose of which is to dominate the world.

They cannot do this while we stand strongly in their way. Every official act-legislative, judicial, or executive - that concentrates power in Washington at the expense of our sovereign states brings joy to those who would destroy us.

As I come to the close of this statement, I fully recognize how inadequate my words have been in an effort to portray a condition that needs to be experienced to be understood - that needs to be studied at firsthand rather than from afar.

The hardest working people I know are members of the Congress of the United States. There are many more demands upon their time than they can possibly meet. I thank you heartily for the time which you have given me today but, in connection with the problem with which we are mutually concerned, I sincerely wish you could find the time -and on behalf of all Mississippians for whom I now presume to speak, I invite you - to come to Mississippi and talk to the leaders of both races. I think you would find, gentlemen, that, almost with a united voice, you would be told that more legislation is not the answer to our problem.

Scott Negro School Progress Outlined

MORTON, Miss. (Special) — Interesting figures regarding educational facilities offered Negro children in the Scott County educational system were released by the Scott County Board of Education following a county-wide visit to the schools over the county.

Five days were spent in this inspection and groups doing this were different for each day. Teachers from different schools as well as representatives of the PTA groups were invited to make the trip with the county board and the county superintendent. Several different teachers from Morton school made the trip, but no teacher spent more than a day.

All members were impressed with the cleanliness of the schools and the progress being made. Bettye Mae Jack, Jennes teacher, has been acting as co-ordinator of Negro schools, for the last twenty two years. She has seen the time when there were 41 Negro schools in operation with a total enrollment of less than 2000 students in the county.

Then there was not a single high school in the county for Negroes. The average school was one teacher, for a period of five months, and the salary of the teachers was about $23 per month. At the present time there is a Negro enrollment of 3140 pupils, no school is for less than eight months and most of them nine, and the teacher receives $300 per month.

There are three high schools for Negroes and they are transported in steel buses, county owned that are dependable and all busses are equipped with heaters and drivers are paid the same salary by the county as white drivers.

The 41 school have been reduced to eleven and further reductions are planned in the number of schools for next year and as fast as facilities can be completed for consolidation.

At the present time a new $315,000 addition is under construction at Morton and plans have been filed with the State Education Finance Commission for renovation of the school at Ludlow and the addition of a combination cafeteria and auditorium that will seat 200 as well as office space and indoor toilet facilities. This will give the school at Ludlow a school with grades 1 through 6 and six classrooms. This is to be a permanent school as is the one at Morton.

At Lake, plans are on file for the same type renovation of the present six room building. The cost of the project as Ludlow is estimated at $50,000 and the one at Lake at $40,000. The State finance commission will act on the application at their next meeting on Jan. 19.

In addition to the school at Morton for grades 1-12 and the schools at Lake and Ludlow for grades 1-6 there will be a least two more schools constructed in the eastern side of the county north of Highway 80 and all of the funds coming from the state.

When the plans are finally completed, within three years, it is hoped, there will be either two or three Negro high schools and two or three elementary schools in the county unit.

It is hoped that all schools in the county will be nine months next year.

Fire Razes School at Lexington

LEXINGTON, Miss. (AP)—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the Boyd's Elementary-Junior High School Friday night.

No one was reported injured.

Principal R. S. Richmond estimated $100,000 would be required to replace the 140-student building.

School Projects Get State Funds

Commission Allocates Most For Negro Facilities

CONTRACTS ARE OK'D

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 6. — Three Northeast Mississippi counties shared in $1,095,111 allocated under the Negro-white public school equalization program Friday by the state Educational Finance Commission.

Secretary T. H. Naylor said $930,619 went for Negro schools and $164,492 for white facilities in Lee, Pontotoc and Union Counties.

$3,190,601 In Contracts

Additionally, the commission approved contracts on $3,190,601 of construction for which funds had previously been allocated. Of the contracts, $1,670,107 were for the Negro schools and $1,520,494 for white.

Secretary Naylor said the commission has allocated a total of $61,629,883 under the program expected to ultimately cost 144 million dollars to equalize the segregated school system in a move designed to discourage integration efforts. The ratio of allocations is about 75 per cent Negro and 25 per cent white.

Counties sharing in the latest allocations had not previously received funds under the state program.

Lee County shared in three of the latest allocations as follows:

Shannon Negro High School, $213,225 for nine classrooms, combination auditorium-gymnasium, cafeteria, library and science and homemaking departments.

Nettleton Line School

Nettleton Line High School for Negroes, $150,000, for five classrooms, auditorium-gymnasium, cafeteria, library and science and homemaking departments.

Saltillo White High School, $164,492 for six classrooms, shop, cafeteria, library, science, commercial and homemaking departments and for renovation of existing buildings at Saltillo.

In Pontotoc County, a joint project by the county and separate school district for a Negro high school will cost $244,500 and will provide fifteen classrooms, library, combination auditorium-gymnasium, cafeteria, shop and commercial, science and homemaking departments.

A Negro high school in Union County, a joint project between the county and New Albany calls for $322,894 and 26 classrooms, cafeteria, auditorium-gymnasium, and special departments.

Contracts Approved

Contracts approved included:

Morgantown white school in Adams County, $729,150.

Bolivar County white junior high at Cleveland, $209,000.

Calhoun County, Bruce White High, $307,564, and Calhoun City white high schools, $281,800.

Jones County, Roosevelt Negro High School, $327,329.

Lauderdale County, Middleton Negro High School, $572,083.

Lawrence County, McCullough Negro High School at Monticello, $186,043.

Madison County, Negro high school at Madison, $244,027.

Montgomery County, work on water well at Kilmichael Negro High School, $7,268.

Newton County, Decatur Negro High School, $182,473, and special municipal separate district Negro High School at Newton, $158,152.

Dates on which bids will be received in the school districts involved were also set by the commission on the following projects:

Feb. 27 at Starkville for white elementary school building.

March 20 in Madison County for Negro school at Flora.

March 24 in Sunflower County for Ruleville white school and Moorhead white elementary school.

March 25 in Itawamba County for Houston junior high white school.

April 3 in Chickasaw County for Houlka white high school.

April 6 in East Tallahatchie County for white elementary school.

April 7 in Prentiss County for Hill Chapel white school.

April 8 in Hattiesburg for Eureka Street Negro school.

April 9 in Choctaw County for white school at Weir.

April 10 in Harrison County for East Christian-Long Beach Negro high school.

Counterfeit Experts' on Segregation Blasted

Miss. Governor Speaks to College Group

By W. F. MINOR

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., Gov. J. P. Coleman said Thursday the state's ability to preserve its segregated public schools is being weakened by "counterfeit" segregation experts in the state.

"This problem can't be settled with lungs and tongues," Coleman told the Mississippi Association of Colleges. "It can be solved only with clear heads and capable brains."

If Mississippi had to abolish its public schools, Coleman charged, "we would be ruined for the second time in 100 years."

He said it would "place a premium on knowledge, and industry wouldn't come to the state if there were no public school system.

"We know that Mississippi will not support integrated schools," he declared. "Even if a governor were to use the National Guard in an effort to integrate public schools, scholastically speaking, it couldn't be done."

SEES TASK AHEAD

The state's major task, he said, is to preserve its present public school system; "but we must rely on ourselves to do it, because we can't get help from Congress, the President or the federal courts."

He pointed out that "not a single segregation case has been won" by the South since the United States supreme court held May 17, 1954, that school segregation by law is unconstitutional.

"Anybody can get up any place and call himself an expert on segregation and get headlines in the newspapers," he told the college group.

"The one great problem for this year, next year and years to come will be the ability of the people to distinguish the real from the counterfeit," he added.

The penalty for destroying the public schools, he asserted, "will not be inconvenience, but once again total ruin."

BUDGET BALANCED

Mississippi is now "at the highest point that it has ever achieved" economically, Coleman asserted, adding that the state has been able to keep a balanced budget and is able to meet its financial obligations.

He said, "Even the great state of Texas has a deficit of $65 million. Georgia has overspent its budget by $22 million; and South Carolina, which is very much like us, has a $15 million deficit."

The state's progress, he said, has been stepped up by the "educational breakthrough" which was made during the past few years.

"Without education," he asserted, "we are not going to make progress in the future."

Coleman was presented by Phillip Sheffield, president of Itawamba Junior college and head of the Association of Colleges. The group was meeting here Thursday as a part of the Mississippi Education Association convention.

"Absolutely Absurd"

"Equal, But Separate" Is Voted By GEA

The Georgia Education Assn. Friday voted overwhelmingly in favor of continued racial but separate public schools.

But at the same time, the association rejected a new state law that puts an age limit on new students who would enter institutions in the state university system. The law was passed during the last session of the legislature in an attempt to combat integration.

The delegates to the GEA's annual meeting voted 569-257 for a resolution to "reaffirm its belief in the desire for a continuation of equal, but separate, public schools."

However, the resolution received stiff opposition in floor debate from three public school teachers and a Georgia Tech professor.

A Clayton County teacher, Mrs. Jim Woods, called the resolut-

...on "absolutely absurd," and stated that "the era of equal, but separate, public schools is over" in Georgia.

"Steak Every Night"

The resolution also read that the "delegate assembly of the GEA in its conventions throughout the years has stated its loyalty to Southern traditions and customs." To this, Mrs. Woods replied it is "like wanting steak every night."

Another opponent of the segregation portion of the resolution, Wendell Weaver of Polk Couty, said: "Although we all subscribe to Southern loyalty, we must face reality."

He said the important issue facing Georgia today is "the education of the boys and girls," adding that educational leaders should take a stand and not "be led by others."

Georgia Tech Professor David Comer sought to insert in the resolution the statements: 'Resolved: That the Georgia Education Assn., at the same time goes on record as opposing closing down our public schools.

Comer said he concurred wholeheartedly with the stand taken by Mrs. Woods and Weaver, and added. "we have a choice of some integration in some schools or no schools at all."

But it was ruled that Comer's suggested addition was, in effect, a new resolution and was therefore unacceptable.

Reject Age Limit Law

The delegates rejected overwhelmingly the college age limit law in a voice vote. The law states that no one can enter college over 21 and no graduate student who has reached his 25th birthday can enter a college or university.

Sparta school teacher David Dyer said that in rejecting it the teachers were "tying the hands of the governor" who is attempting to preserve segregation.

"Segregation is not dead," Dyer shouted. But he added, "I believe we came to bury it."

V. W. Webb of Moultrie said "I don't see how the GEA can come here without upholding elected officials" dedicated to preserving segregation.

"I don't see how we can come here and appease the NAACP and other subversive groubs who want to overthrow our schools and all other forms of our southern heritage," he said.

An Open Letter To Principals And Teachers In Negro Schools

Dear Friends:

The subject of this letter may well be, How the Principal or Teacher can help a bright student from an economically handicaped family prepare for the beginning of a College Education.

The implementation of such a subject, appears to me to come within the area of the school's Guidance Program.

In a number of cities and towns in the state there are now JACKSON ADVOCATE agents who sell more than a hundred papers each week. These agents are mainly students, from among whose parents we have been informed from time to time that by means of the money saved as agent for the JACKSON ADVOCATE, upon the completion of high school training the student had saved enough money to pay for the beginning of a college education.

It appears easy to me to visualize the money that a high school beginner would have at the end of four years, who out of an amount of say $20 per month, saved $10 per month towards the beginning of a college education.

It has occurred to me that among the beginners in every high school, and among those in the higher levels of the elementary schools, there are exceptionally bright students with no possible chance, without some financial assistance, of making the beginning towards a College education.

With this in mind, knowing the limited opportunities for Negro students to make money while still attending school, it has occurred to me to suggest to you, within the area of your guidance program, that you recommend such a student, boy or girl, from your school to become an agent for the JACKSON ADVOCATE with the aim of making and saving money towards a college education.

The value of the experience gained by the youth in the sale of newspapers appears to me to be too well known in informed circles to mention here.

We do not expect this letter to arouse the attention nor the thought of those in this time of crisis for our group who are attempting the difficult, if not impossible feat of trying to "run with the hare, and hope with the hounds."

We do believe however, that the subject of this letter will be given the sincere thought, attention, and aroused action of those principals and teachers, who in this time of crisis still honor the high principle of American Freedom of Speech, as expressed by one who said, "I disagree with everything you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

Sincerely yours,
PERCY GREENE
Editor and Publisher

Gartin Is Clear On Race Mixing

Says Mississippi Will Not Integrate Schools

CHIDES SUPREME COURT

By KENNETH TOLER
From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., April 11.—Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin said Saturday that, regardless of the action taken by the Congress on pending civil rights bills, Mississippi will not have integrated public schools.

His position was made in a statement filed with a House Judiciary Subcommittee studying civil rights bills.

"I urge this committee not to approve legislation which will lead to the destruction of our public school system and wipe out the progress made in our state since 1865," Mr. Gartin said.

No Race Mixing

"The people of Mississippi love our public school system and will make any necessary financial sacrifice to assure an education to the children of both races," he said. "However, we will not have an integrated public school system."

"There will be no mixing of the races in our public schools," he added.

Mr. Gartin said he was making the statement to the committee "fully conscious of the problems involved and keenly aware of the desire of the people of both races to maintain segregation."

He pointed to the school building construction program commenced prior to the 1954 Supreme Court integration decision which he said "is progressing rapidly and assures the most modern school facilities to the children of both races."

Asserting that the courts have adequate authority to enforce their orders in specific cases, the lieutenant governor said "additional legislation on this subject is unwarranted and useless."

Won't Ignore Constitution

He suggested that the Civil Rights Commission be permitted to die under terms of its creation and not be continued.

"We will not ignore the Constitution which wisely preserved to the states the right to regulate their internal affairs. We will not be a party to a change in our complete system of constitutional government, sought because of some book on psychology or sociology, written by persons having no real experience or actual knowledge about race relations.

"I respectfully suggest that this committee should consider legislation to prevent further unauthorized abuse by the court of the powers reserved to the Congress, as well as the states."

Mr. Gartin said that "the mere fact that some feel that additional legislation is necessary to 'carry out the decisions of the court' should be ample proof that the court has been legislating rather than interpreting laws adopted by the Congress and provisions of our Constitution."

Long Asleep

"It is strange indeed that these 'constitutional questions' were permitted to sleep so long before suddenly being rudely awakened by the court in 1954,' he said.

"I hope the time never comes in this nation when the Federal Government will further take over our public schools because our young people cannot be effectively taught by this system.

"What the Federal Government teaches in Washington is not wanted. Please do not extend this type of 'learning' to Mississippi."

SCHOOLS UNDER FIRE, PROBES SOUGHT

Segregationists Hit At Mississippi Educational System

The following article is reprinted from the New York Herald Tribune. The writer is a staff member of the Herald Tribune, a former resident of Mississippi, a graduate of a Mississippi college and formerly a managing editor of The Greenville, Miss., Delta Democrat-Times.

BY JAY MILNER

WHILE THE MORE overt aspects of white Mississippi's campaign to maintain segregation are hitting the headlines a more sinister manifestation of the struggle is growing quietly in the heat of that state's emotional involvement.

White Citizens Council leaders have often expressed the realization that, as one put it, "the weakest link in our solid front of resistance is our youth. They are so impressionable." Apparently with this in mind some Mississippians have set out to purge all levels of education in the state of influences that might tilt the status quo.

Two Previous Purges In Education Tried

THIS IS THE THIRD such purge faced by Mississippi educators in the last quarter century. One was tragically successful. Another was snuffed out before it got rolling.

Twenty-five years ago, Gov. Theodore Bilbo, exercising the rights of the political spoils system, cleaned house at the University of Mississippi and put his cronies in charge. This caused the University to lose its accredited rating. It took years of hard work after Bilbo was out of office to regain scholastic sanction.

A few years ago there were some ill organized attempts to persuade the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning to fire a group of University professors whose names were on a black list compiled by some of the more frantic segregationists.

This move was diverted by the calming influence of Gov. J. P. Coleman and some members of the board of trustees. During that time, however, a large number of professors resigned, many declaring they were "tired of coping with Mississippi's negative attitude toward education and academic freedom" and tired of "continual interference" from state legislators.

Probe Of Ole Miss Faculty Is Demanded

THE LATEST ATTACK on Ole Miss professors and their teaching practices comes from State Rep. Wilburn Hooker and former Rep. Edwin White, alumni of the school and prominent in Citizens Council circles. They have asked the trustees to investigate certain university factulty members, including the dean of the Law School, who has advocated adherence to Supreme Court decisions. These professors, according to White and Hooker, "teach integration" so they should be fired.

They also want the trustees to find out why "most university education professors from 1946 to 1957 came from the North and Middle West and most of them received their higher degrees from schools noted for liberalism."

Legislative Airing In January Expected

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES has dismissed these oblique charges as groundless and expressed confidence in the way the university is being run. But White and Hooker are persistent and the matter is expected to be brought before the Legislature in January.

Education on the lower levels in Mississippi also is having its troubles.

Not long ago the National Defense Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution issued a statement declaring that many public school textbooks were "unfit" because they "advocate subversion and other alien philosophies such as socialism, communism and one-wordism."

In most places the DAR declaration was ignored. But the Mississippi American Legion got excited about it and adopted a resolution accepting the DAR committee's finding and demanding an investigation of Mississippi public school textbooks.

School Group Raps American Legion, DAR

THE RESOLUTION from the politically potent Legion caused the ordinarily quiet Mississippi School Administrators Association to speak out. At its October meeting the association publicly called the American Legion and the DAR "witch-hunters." It's been fairly quiet on that front since then, although the Legion has a committee out reading textbooks now.

Meantime, the Citizens Council, through its own facilities, has continued its youth program. Cash prizes are given periodically to high school and junior high students who write essays judged best on assigned subjects such as the sovereignty of states and the integrity of races.

And on Jan. 1 Ross Barnett replaces J. P. Coleman in the Mississippi governor's chair. White supremacy rabble rousing has been Gov.-Elect Barnett's political forte. He will be able to appoint several new members to the state college board because of term expirations. Mention this to most Mississippi educators these days and they shudder.

Leake Negro School Case Bond Hiked

CARTHAGE, Miss. (Special) — Chancellor C. D. Williams has raised the required bond required in [illegible] injunction proceedings from $200 to $5,000.

This followed the issuance of an injunction October 22 to petioners who objected to the location of the new Conway-Thomastown Negro school. The injunction halted construction of the school by rendering the Leake County School Board unable to act.

The injunction resulted from the protests of 57 white and Negro property owners and taxpayers of the Conway-Thomastown school district.

Williams said that in the event that the bond is not made before December 5, the injunction now in effect could be dissolved.

Coleman Stresses Needs Of Negroes

Says School Fees Too Small To Finance Building

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 2.—(AP)—Mississippi charges such small fees to students at state Negro colleges it cannot sell bonds to the Federal Government to finance dormitory construction at the schools, Gov. J. P. Coleman told the Legislature Wednesday.

White schools have financed the construction of dormitories by selling revenue bonds to the Federal Housing Administration, with student fees being set aside to retire the bonds.

Governor Coleman said Negro students were charged such low fees that the Government would not buy revenue bonds for construction on the Negro campuses.

He made the observation in calling for $1,325,000 to construct dormitories, an infirmary and a student union building at Alcorn A&M College. He recommended state bonds to finance the work.

Governor Coleman said Alcorn is isolated between Natchez and Vicksburg and has almost no medical facilities or recreational facilities.

He said this lack has led to student unrest, which will flare up again unless the need is met.

Hawkins Explains Integration Ideas

Guns Forcing Issue In Mississippi, He Says

Special to The Commercial Appeal

HOUSTON, Miss., July 1.—[illegible] Hawkins, candidate for lieutenant governor, in a television address in Columbus Wednesday night, said no Federal marshal's gun "is sticking down our throats to make us integrate the schools in Mississippi."

A district attorney from Boston declared "The separate but equal doctrine which we lived with for more than 50 years posed very much the same problem as does the 1954 school decision.

"The difference now," said Mr. Hawkins, "is that our fathers and grandfathers acted with more intelligence than we are showing. They kept their mouths shut and the politicians knew to keep theirs shut.

"If this separate but equal decision—then the Supreme Court ruling—had been constantly, daily advertised, if sensational newspapers and magazines had ballyhooed it, if politicians had blabbered about it, we would have created trouble where there was none.

"Without question such continued advertisement would have encouraged lawsuits to equalize school facilities. To have complied with this decision would have either wrecked our school system, or completely bankrupted the impoverished state of 50 years ago."

Mr. Hawkins also said certain conditions and circumstances have brought on integration in all of the places where schools have been integrated in Southern and border states. He said these conditions do not exist in Mississippi.

School Projects Are Scheduled

Well And Sewage Equipment Set Up For Dundee Negro Elementary

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss. Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., July 7.—An allocation of $25,000 to the Tunica County School District for a deep well and sewage disposal equipment for the Negro elementary school at Bundee was announced Tuesday by the state Educational Finance Commission.

W. D. Neal, fiscal officer of the commission, said it also approved the $354,570 contract for a Negro high school at Ripley in the South Tippah County Consolidated School District.

Other Contracts Approved

Other contracts for Negro schools were approved under the Negro-white public school building equalization program. They included:

Batesville High School in South Panola County, $333,333; Nugent Center High School in Bolivar County, $250,703; Nailor Elementary, also in Bolivar County, $114,254; Lyon Elementary in Coahoma County, $130,962; Holcomb Elementary in Grenada County, $69,900, and Pelahanchie Elementary in Rankin County, $72,197.

For White Schools

Contracts for white schools approved by the commission included:

Hickory High School in Newton County, $63,056; Bay Springs High in West Jasper County, $207,769; Dukate Elementary in Biloxi, $54,600; Agricola cafeteria in George County, $32,732; Rocky Creek High cafeteria, also in George County, $29,821.

Dates set for bids were announced as follows:

July 24 — Negro vocational high school in Greene County.

Aug. 5—West Point junior-senior white school and North Side Negro Elementary in West Point.

Aug. 6—Negro training school at Yazoo City, and the Annie Ellis Elementary, also at Yazoo City.

Aug. 7 — Philadelphia Elementary.

Aug. 11—Lambert Negro Elementary in Quitman County.

Name Picked For New C.S. Negro School

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Miss. (Special) — The new Negro School nearing completion in Crystal Springs has been officially named the W. H. Holtzclaw Memorial School honoring a former educator.

The completely modern Negro attendance center is expected to be ready for occupancy by Sept. 1 and will accomodate approximately 1500 students. G. R. Brown has been named as the principal of the new facility and his wife, Adlene Holtzclaw Brown, has been named assistant principal. Forty one teachers will staff the new school.

NEGROES EXCEED WHITE STUDENTS

More Negro students than whites will be enrolled in Hinds County schools this year, according to County Supt. of Education Joe Aldridge.

Aldridge said about 7,000 will be enrolled in the 13 county Negro schools as compared to 6,000 in the 12 white schools.

County schools will open Aug. 28, he said.

Enrollment Up 198 In Public Schools

Enrollment in the Hattiesburg Public Schools is 198 greater today than at the end of the first full week of school last year, Supt of Schools S. H. Blair said today. The total is 6844 now as compared to 6646 a year ago.

Most of the increase comes in the white junior and senior high schools, where there are 1826 students now against 1643 a year ago. White elementary enrollment is down from 2253 at the end of the first week last year to 2219 now.

Total Negro enrollment is 2799 as compared with 2750 this time last year.

The breakdown by schools:

	1959	1958
Camp	338	387
Davis	430	385
Eaton	226	251
Grace Christian	197	182
Lamar	82	86
Walthall	358	369
F. B. Woodley	588	583
Total Elementary	2219	2253
Main Street	434	
Hawkins Junior	623	871
Hattiesburg High	769	772
Total Jr.-Sr.	1826	1643
TOTAL WHITE	4045	3896
Mary Bethune	628	671
Grace Love	457	426
Eureka	505	547
W. H. Jones	578	577
Rowan High	631	529
TOTAL NEGRO	2799	2750
GRAND TOTAL	6844	6646

NEW CRYSTAL SPRINGS SCHOOL IS NAMED FOR W. H. HOLTZCLAW

Crystal Springs, Miss. (Special) —The new Negro School nearing completion in Crystal Springs has been officially named the W. H. Holtzclaw Memorial School honoring a former educator. The founder of, and for many years principal of Utica Institute.

The completely modern Negro attendance center is expected to be ready for occupancy by Sept. 1 and will accommodate approximately 1500 students. G. R. Brown has been named as the principal of the new faculty and his wife, Adlene Holtzclaw Brown, has been named assistant principal. Forty one teachers will staff the new school.

Mississippi Takes The Lead

ROSS BARNETT, governor-elect of Mississippi, has begun carrying out the main pledge of his recent campaign. He assured people that he would devote his earnest attention to bringing unity in segregation strategy of the South.

The Citizens Councils of Mississippi will stage a big banquet next Tuesday night in Jackson. The Mississippi State Democratic executive committee is participating in the affair, and has invited the State Democratic chairmen of Southern states to be present. Governor-Elect Barnett will be the chief speaker at this banquet and it will be his first public appearance since the recent primary election in which he was winner by a large majority.

Mississippi has had to bear much of the brunt of Northern criticism for its ardent defense of segregation and it is therefore appropriate that Mississippi party leaders should be recognized for leadership in unifying the entire South in defense of the South's way of life against all detractors, whether it be the United States Supreme Court or the National Association of the Advancement of the Colored People.

151 School Districts To Welcome Pupils

There Were 5,406 Districts Back In Depression Years

BY BONITA APPLETON
Daily News Staff Writer

The three R's — like the ole gray mare — just aint' what they used to be.

For readin', ritin', and 'rithmatic have grown and grown until today they include subjects that range from modern foreign languages to the vocational fields of individual students.

Modern transportation has made the world smaller makin' for more varied knowledge of the words of the world necessary and Mississippi's expanding industry has played a large part in this extra curriculum in Mississippi.

When Mississippi's students file into their school buildings this month and next they'll do so in larger buildings than the little one room red school house their parents and grandparents knew.

For today, most of the one-room, one-teacher schools have given way to the new, modern, consolidated school plants that wuld make any state proud. And Mississippi has a right to be proud of every one of her 151 school districts.

Before the reorganization of 1956 there were 723 districts and just to show how Mississippi has improved since 1930 — there were 5,406 districts during the depression years.

And as the Magnolia State has taken wide awake giant steps in the direction of reducing administrative districts, pupil enrollment has swelled because of the higher birth rate and the added industrial activity.

231,890 WHITE

Last year the school figures for white and colored students in the state stood thusly: there were 9,104 white students in private elementary schools and 222,186 white students in public elementary schools. This brought the total of Mississippi's white elementary school students to 231,890 students.

239,233 NEGRO

In the colored elementary schools there were 4,949 private school students and 234,284 elementary public school students. This brought the total of Mississippi's colored elementary school students to a total of 239,233 students.

In the white high schools there were 2,586 youngsters in private schools and 72,167 students in public high schools. This means there were 74,753 high school students in white schools in the state.

There were 1,664 colored students in private high schools and 41,603 students in public high schools, making a total of 43,267 colored high school students in Mississippi last year.

TOTALS

Thus the final totals show 306,643 white students in the state. These white students attended a total of approximately 1,034 public and private schools in the state and studied under nearly 10,467 Mississippi teachers.

In the Negro schools the total number of 282,500 students attended some 1,347 schools and learned, from 7,128 teachers.

The teacher shortage in Mississippi is still a thing to be contended with though it's not as acute as it has been in the past.

This doesn't mean that teachers are lacking in some respects — it means simply that the thing lacking in some cases is trained personnel with dedication.

DEDICATION NEEDED

And that missing factor "dedication" is being found more and more often in Mississippi teachers. The number of college students who train themselves to teach by attending the state's colleges and Universities and then leave to go to more lucrative paying states seems to be slackening somewhat.

The most critical shortages seem to be in the fields of public school music, trained librarians and lower elementary grades. This shortage is evident in both white and Negro schools.

There is no acute shortage of math, science and English teachers as there has been in the past. There are enough of those teachers to "go around" but many schools do not have enough applicants for a position to choose the best from two or three.

Emphasis in the school room is being placed in the modern language courses, in new Mississippi history courses and on vocational interest. In many schools guidance personnel are working with students and teachers to co-oridinate activites.

The trend seems to be to stay in Mississippi and make the Magnolia state one of greater power in the school world.

Predicts Schools Won't Mix Races

Mississippi Racial Harmony Based On Co-operation

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 3. — (UPI) — George Malone, director of the State Sovereignty Commission, predicted Thursday there will be no school integration attempts in Mississippi during the coming school year.

"The state's racial harmony," he said, "can be attributed to co-operation among leaders of both races."

The Sovereignty Commission is the state's official agency to maintain segregation.

"If there is ever any sign of trouble anywhere," Mr. Malone said, "our people work with the local Negroes to bring about complete harmony."

Governor - nominee Ross Barnett has accused the commission of not doing its job. But Mr. Malone defended the commission. "We have tried to go about our work quietly and effectively," he said.

14d(1) 1959

MISSISSIPPI

School System Must Keep Pace With Steady Growth Of Jackson

The special school bond election of April 17 is an all-important factor in educational progress of the Jackson Municipal Separate School District, embracing our city and areas beyond present corporate limits. The proposed issuance of $5,800,000 in bonds for new schools and additions to present buildings is necessary and urgent.

The expansion program has been planned conservatively, in a manner thoroughly consistent with sound economics. And our tax structure can conveniently handle the additional levy necessitated by the program. In a nutshell, here is the situation as outlined by the District's Board of Trustees:

Enrollment in Jackson public schools has grown by leaps and bounds during the past decade. In 1949, the total enrollment here was 9,992. Today's enrollment is over 26,000 and by 1961 it is expected to exceed 31,000. By September, 1961, some 170 new classrooms will be needed, above and beyond those now under construction.

II

Jacksonians must face the fact that our school system has outgrown its present buildings. This year 2,272 pupils are attending classes under makeshift conditions. More than 40 classes meet in temporary quarters. More than 50 per cent of the pupils attend classes larger than the 30-pupil maximum at which the system aims. In oversize classes and in makeshift teaching situations, youngsters cannot do their best work.

Despite substantial school construction in recent years, our system has not kept pace with actual needs, because of steady population growth coupled with an accelerated birth rate. The Board of Trustees, after due consideration, has determined that $5,800,000 will be required to provided new buildings, additions and purchase future sites. Here is the actual budget cost of school needs by September, 1961:

Item	No. Classrooms	Cost
New schools	114	$3,935,000
Addition to schools	56	1,505,000
Improvement to existing schools	—	160,000
Sites for schools to be built after 1961	—	200,000
TOTAL	170	$5,800,000

(If the new bonds are sold as planned, .65 mill increase in tax levy will be necessary next year for debt service.)

III

Forward-minded citizens and civic organizations endorse this bond issue, because they realize the new program is justified and urgent. Prominent among these is the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, which through its board of directors has gone on record as favoring the issue. The board unanimously adopted a resolution previously given unanimous approval by the Chamber's Education Committee.

The new program is geared to serve our expanding school needs, yet it is planned on a basis more modest than programs of some neighboring cities with smaller financial resources and less population. Taxwise, our district debt at present is less than 50 per cent of the legal limit for school construction. With the assessed valuation climbing at the rate of $25 million annually, our fiscal position is favorable.

IV

Despite criticism on the national level against too-generous spending by which classroom units cost as high as $75,000, there is no extravagance in school planning locally. The Jackson classroom figure is only $30,000, which speaks highly of our district trustees and administrative staff and the conscientious job they are doing to provide maximum value per dollar expended.

Here is the situation, reduced to its simplest terms. Jackson is growing by leaps and bounds. Our educational system must keep pace with this rapid growth. Mindful of the fact that educational expenditures represent an investment in our dynamic future, Jacksonians must accept this responsibility by voting "yes" for the special bond issue on April 17.

$20 Million Mississippi Bonds Sold For Schools

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Mississippi sold 20 million dollars in school construction bonds Wednesday and Gov. J. P. Coleman said racial peace on the school front made the "gratifying" interest rate possible.

"This is another example of administration policies paying off," the pleased governor said after a 60-firm syndicate bought the bonds at an interest rate of 3.02199 per cent. "If we had school litigation pending, we couldn't have sold these bonds at anywhere near this low interest.

"Bond men here said we probably couldn't have sold them at 6 per cent interest if we had been tied up in court suits."

A syndicate headed by Chase Manhattan Bank of New York and First National Bank of Jackson submitted the low bid.

Coleman said the highest rate on the winning bid was the second best the state has received. It was bettered only by a 2.6806 per cent rate offered for a smaller issue some time back.

"I am greatly gratified with the interest rate," Coleman said. "We got a better interest rate than Massachusetts did yesterday (Tuesday) for its AAA General Obligation bonds."

The 20 million dollars will be used by the educational finance commission, the state agency in charge of the school equalization program designed to bring both white and Negro schools up to certain minimum standards.

The bonds, backed by the full faith and credit of the state, will be retired from a fund supported by $550,000 monthly from the state sales tax.

An EFC spokesman said a big backlog of school projects is waiting for funds from the sale, with the backlog of projects estimated to cost about 16 million dollars.

Resist School Mixing, Asks Mississippi Leader

Refuse to Issue Report Cards, Whitten Urges

By W. Ed MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BILOXI, Miss. — A Mississippi congressman told the state bar convention here Friday that the state should resist school integration down to the point of refusing to issue report cards to Negroes.

Rep. Jamie Whitten called for a type of massive resistance in his home state in which the "first and last Mississipian" would refuse to co-operate with a federal integration order.

"We can refrain from doing what many people of Little Rock did," Whitten declared. "We can refrain from giving the federal government one ounce of co-operation."

He sair school boards could refuse to hire any teachers who would support integration, and teachers could "refuse to ask the first question, or grade the first paper, or issue the first report card to a Negro."

WOULD FORCE SUITS

Such a resistance, he declared, would force the filing of suits for every action, however minute.

"I don't think a court or president can run the day-to-day details of a school," the congressman declared.

Meanwhile he said that if Mississippi political candidates make no effort to obtain the Negro vote, and oppose those who do, "there will be precious few Negroes who will vote in Mississippi for many, many years."

Whitten renewed an appeal he made several months ago for Southern states to select independent presidential electors who would not be bound by party loyalty.

"If as many as five other Southern states would join us, this offers real promise," he declared. The South could withhold 128 electoral votes in the electoral college, Whitten said.

"Could we control every election?" he said. "Of course, we could not; but we would be sought after for the next one, the next and the next."

Both the Republican and Democratic party platforms next year, he predicted, would endorse the supreme court desegregation dicisions and approve the use of troops at Little Rock.

SOLON BACKS WHITTEN

"How in good conscience as Mississippians can you stay in either house," he said. "Nobody wishes to do what I'm talking about. But it looks like what we are going to have to do."

Later U.S. Sen. James O. Eastland, in a speech to the Mississippi bar, backed up Whitten's call on Southern unity.

"No citizen is obligated to support any party that is bent on the destruction of the Southern people, and their customs, and the American system of government," Eastland declared.

Eastland, who has been one of the staunchest critics of the U.S. supreme court for its decisions both on integration and treatment of Communists, paid the court a faint compliment for its decisions Monday clarifying its earlier rulings in the Communist field.

"The court took a few steps backwards," he said, "because in my judgment they realized what public sentiment was in this country."

Eastland said he believed "we would have more of this if our lower federal courts would hold their ground."

The Mississippi senator charged that "gradualism is a deadly doctrine. Once the dam is breached, there's no turning

back."

Eastland said he believed the best threat to making the rest of the nation aware of the gravity of integration would be to "close he schools and let them stay closed."

"When weclose schools, if we will give private schools a chance to organize, your private school system will be a success," he said.

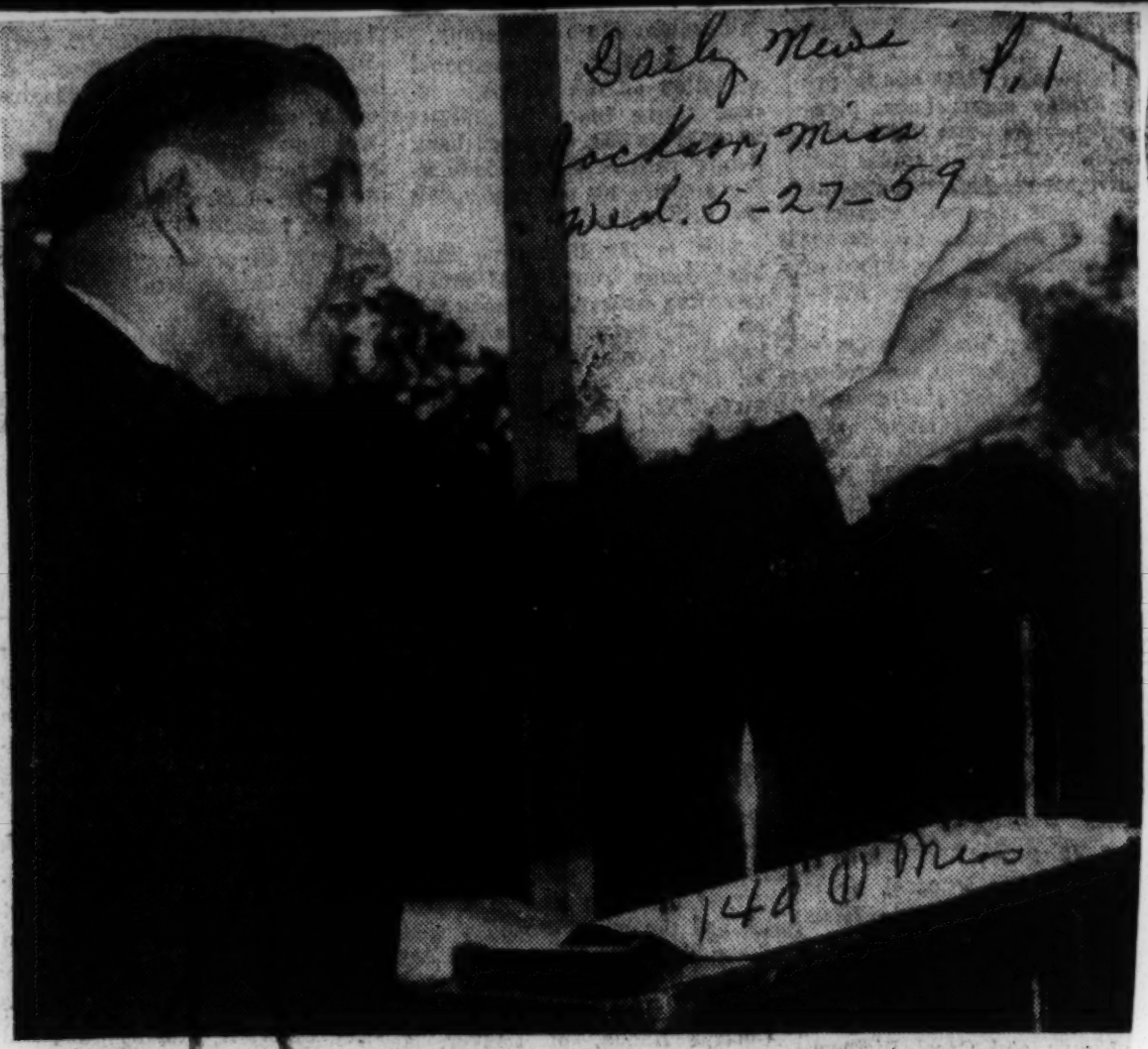
Eastland said he believed the "weak point" in the South aaginst closing of schools are the "big businessmen, because they are afraid of losing business."

Breed O. Mounger, Tylertown, president of the Mississippi State Bar, welcomed the 400 lawyers attending the convention at the opening sessions in the Hurricane Room of the Buena Vista hotel here.

The convention is slated to when Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas will speak.

Alfred S., Julian, New York, president of the National Association of Claimants' compensation attorneys, discussed some of the new developments in cases involving products liability.

Julian added that there is a campaign of "subliminal propaganda" being used to do away with jury trials in the United States.



GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE GARTIN WARMS TO SUBJECT
Boosts Industry, Assistance for the Aged

FIRST CAMPAIGN CANNONADE

Gartin Vows He'd Close Mix-Threatened School

By BERRY FREECE
Daily News Staff Writer

LAUREL, Miss.—Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin opened his gubernatorial campaign last night with his hand on the school-closing switch.

"I stand ready to close any public school in this state before I will see Mississippi children attend an integrated school," he said.

Throwing out his script to the apparent delight of his overflow South Mississippi Fairgrounds crowd, Gartin waxed:

"I could have ranted from every political stump in the state about segregation. But I didn't. But my record as lieutenant governor will show that I have stood firm."

DARTS AT ROSS

These were apparently darts at his opponent, Ross Barnett, making his third bid for governor.

In his strongest statement yet for segregation-at-all-costs, Gartin said he was not "just a newspaper segregationist or political segregationist."

Gartin then pronounced he would not adopt the "mud-slinging, vilification or slander" tactics of his opponents.

On a 52-station, statewide network, the 47-year-old Gartin outlined his platform. It included:

1) Increasing Mississippi per capita income by 60 per cent in the next four years.

2) A program to purchase medicines for persons on the old-age pension rolls.

3) "Industrial tax reforms" that would make Mississippi's tax structure "competitive with that of . . . neighboring states."

4) A state program of "outright grants" for airport construction "to any county desiring an airstrip."

5) Repeal of the state 10 per cent black market tax on wholesale whiskey, coupled with

6) Retention of Mississippi's prohibition laws.

7) A program to "provide pine seedlings to every Mississippian who w ants to become a tree farmer."

Gartin also repeated his past endorsement of the Mississippi Education Association's recommended schedule for increases in teacher pay, starting at $3,000.

He called again for a group of decentralized "golden age homes" for the aged, which he said would enable them to remain in the home areas of their families.

The Lieutenant Governor said he could see "no new sources" of tax revenue, but said "increased wealth" for all Mississippians through stepped-up indsutrialization would underwrite his programs.

He patted the backs of the administrations of ex-governor Hugh White and Gov. J. P. Coleman on which he served as lieutenant governor.

MORE PLANTS

Gartin said in 1958 Mississippi got more new industrial plants than Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, South Carolina, or Virginia.

He declared school appropriation has increased 144 per cent and appropriation for the College Board 141 per cent in the last eight years.

Forestry appropriation picked up 167 per cent over the period, Gartin stated.

He underlined his experience as twice Laurel mayor and twice Lieutenant governor and took another poke at Barnett, a Jackson attorney.

"Our people have never been willing to turn the governor's office over to one whose only qualification is an ambition to be governor," said Gartin.

Full Segregation Gartin's Pledge In Laurel Speech

By KENNETH TOLER
Staff Writer

LAUREL, Miss., May 26.—Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin formally launched his campaign for governor here Tuesday with a pledge to lead the fight to maintain total segregation in Mississippi.

He said he would make that promise regardless of the "personal hardships and sacrifices" he may be forced to endure.

"I'm a total and absolute segregationist, one who genuinely believes that segregation is the best for both races," Gartin said. "Mississippians cannot traffic with those who are soft, faint-hearted, apathetic or indifferent."

He said "If necessary in that fight, I will close any public school in this state before I will see Mississippi children attend an integrated school." There is a state law, enacted with his support, giving the Governor that power.

Gartin also said he is "still convinced that the maintenance of prohibition is best for the people of our states." Dist. Atty. Charles Sullivan of Clarksdale, also seeking the governorship in the Aug. 4 Democratic primary, favors county-option legalization.

The 46-year-old lieutenant governor and World War II veteran declared that Ross Barnett of Jackson, whom he termed "my chief opponent" has no public record and that "the people of Mississippi have never been willing to turn the governor's office over to one whose only qualification is an ambition to be governor."

S. H. McDonnleal, Jones County farmer, introduced Gartin. Former Gov. Hugh White, who has thrown his support to Gartin, was in the audience.

Tutor Says Segregation Is Big Issue

MAGEE — G. L. (George) Tutor, candidate for state superintendent of education, declared here Friday night at a rally held in his behalf, that he stands firm for segregated schools and that he does consider this an issue in the coming election campaign.

"My opponent (J. M. Tubb) has said that segregation is not an issue in this campaign," Tutor cited. "I differ with him. I feel that the next four years will be the most crucial in our history insofar as segregation is concerned.

"Only recently an NAACP leader told in Meridian that we can expect integration or closed schools in Mississippi this Fall," Tutor said. "Yet, my opponent still says segration is not an isue and re-n segration is not an issue and remains silent and will not take a stand."

Tutor, declaring himself a member of the Citizens Council said that he will fight for segregation. He declared further that he "will not use state employees and state facilities to gain my personal political desires. I respect the taxpayers' dollar enough to use it for educational need only — not as a means of insuring my own election."

Mayor G. O. Parker, of Magee, who introduced the principal speaker, Mr. Tutor, estimated that 3,000 persons attended Friday night's rally, the largest crowd recalled for such an event.

He said that a cavalcade of 72 cars came from Natchez, former home of Mr. Tutor, and that banners were paraded by groups rep

resenting 38 counties over the pouncer, was master of cere state. Marvin Mathis, radio an-monies.

Fired Missouri Teachers Seek Court Rehearing

11 Discharged Instructors Blame Bias For Dismissal

ST. LOUIS — (NNPA) — The United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals is asked to reverse the decision of the Federal District Court here that racial discrimination has not been proved as the cause for the wholesale dismissal of all 11 colored teachers at Moberly, Mo., when public schools there were desegregated.

In an appeal brief filed on behalf of the colored teachers, the NAACP asserts that the evidence, "objectively appraised, compels the conclusion of racial discrimination was the sole motivating factor" in firing the colored teachers in Moberly.

The NAACP attorneys contend that the action of the Moberly Board of Education was "arbitrary and irrational" and based solely on the color of the dismissed teachers.

The colored teachers had taught in Lincoln School, a combination elementary - secondary Jim Crow school, from one to 30 years before the schools were desegregated and the Lincoln School abandoned during the 1955-56 school term.

After the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools, the Moberly Board of Education adopted a plan of desegregation which called for the abandonment of the Lincoln school and the absorption of the colored pupils into the remaining schools.

AFTER DESEGREGATION

The changeover seemed to necessitate fewer teachers, that is, the total teaching force at Lincoln formerly there were only seven teachers less after desegregation.

1954-55, a total of 98 were employed — 87 white and 11 colored. In 1955-56, 91 teachers were employed, all of whom were white.

Faced with an apparent need to reduce the teaching force, the Superintendent on April 11, 1956, wrote the school board setting out the training and experience of all the teachers in the school system.

He informed the board that there would be a need for 11 fewer teachers, that in reviewing the training and experience of both the white and colored teachers, he found the board's standards met by both groups, and concluded that the dismissal of one teacher to keep another employed would not be justified.

Colored teachers met with the board prior to its formal meeting of April 13, 1956, and were assured that they would be given consideration. At the meeting which followed, the board adopted the recommendations of the superintendent and ended the contracts of four white teachers.

The colored teachers were qualified to fill the vacant positions in the elementary and junior high schools. But the board then voted to end the contracts of all colored teachers, who were notified of the board's action on April 15, 1956.

Between May 4, 1955, and August 8, 1955, 12 white teachers were hired, three of whom had had no prior teaching experience, and on June 6, 1956, additional white teachers were hired.

EXPECTED EMPLOYMENT

The colored teachers contend that they met all the qualifications to teach in Moberly, that while they had no tenure, they expected continued employment as long as their services were satisfactory.

They also contend that when it became evident that a reduction of 11 teachers was not required because the contracts of three whites teachers were being terminated, the three best qualified colored teachers should have been retained and assigned to the vacant positions.

Afterwards, when vacancies occurred prior to the ending of the school term, they maintain, the colored teachers were entitled to consideration before any other applicants.

The failure to renew the contracts or to reemploy the colored teachers, under the circumstances, NAACP lawyers assert, constitutes unlawful discrimination, based on color, in violation of the 14th Amendment.

The school board holds that color was not involved, that the colored teachers were not retained or reemployed because they were not as qualified as the teachers retained on April 13, 1955, or those subsequently employed to teach in the Moberly schools.

All of the colored teachers, except Miss Yutha Hughes, held degrees from Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo., a state institution.

13 YEARS EXPERIENCE

One of the colored teachers, Mrs. Mary Ella Tymony, when the University of Missouri, dropped its color bars, enrolled there and received a Master's degree. She taught American History, Sociology and Speech in the Lincoln School. She had taught in Moberly for 13 years and had a total of 36 years of teaching experience.

Mrs. Ella Mae Pitts had taught at Moberly for eight years and had a total of 14 years of teaching experience. She taught the third and fourth grades.

Mrs. Lotus Harris had taught for 20 years. After teaching at Moberly from 1932 to 1942, she retired but returned in 1946 and taught until the end of the 1954-55 school

NEA Split Threatens On Integration Issue

ST. LOUIS, June 30 (AP).—The public school integration issue is threatening again to split the Nation's largest educational organization along geographical and racial lines.

White delegates from the South want the National Education Association to adopt the same mildly worded resolution that was accepted after a bitter fight in Cleveland last year. Negro delegates, with the support of some Northern whites, want a strongly worded statement condemning racial segregation.

Advocates of a strong stand lost a skirmish yesterday, but indicated they plan to keep on fighting. The showdown will come at Friday's general session.

The resolutions committee held an open hearing yesterday on the resolutions that will be up for consideration by the full convention Friday.

Reasonable Stand Asked

The proposed statement on integrating public schools called for a "spirit of fair play, good will and respect for law," and said the problem can be solved at local levels "by citizens of intelligence, saneness, and reasonableness working together. . . ."

"The resolution was attacked as wholly ineadequate, said Charles J. Suddeth, Negro principal of an elementary school in San Pablo, Calif.:

"This resolution takes no stand at all. . . . It represents a victory for those who favor segregated schools."

Southern whites protested that anything stronger would be resented in the South.

"We in the South are as deeply dedicated to equal education (for Negroes) as anyone in the country," said Robert Williams, executive secretary of the Virginia Education Association. "But we are on the firing line—we need a framework within which we must work to preserve education."

Original to Go to Floor

After an hour of debate, the committee went into closed session to review the various proposals. An informant said the committee decided to send the original to the convention floor, although any delegate may submit a proposed change before 6 p.m. today.

L. H. Pitts of Atlanta, Ga., said he planned to submit a formal proposal to make the statement stronger. Mr. Pitts is executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, one of 13 Negro NEA affiliates in Southern States.

Walter Ludwig, a social science teacher from Mamaroneck, N. Y., indicated he might take the floor Friday to ask for a much stronger resolution. Mr. Ludwig also wants the NEA to urge its white and Negro affiliates in the South to integrate.

REPORT DISCOUNTS INTEGRATION GAIN

Desegregation in Missouri Schools Is Found Curbed by Rental Restrictions

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 13 — At least 95 per cent of Negro school children in Missouri are attending desegrated schools, but in large measure the desegregation is in name only, a report this week said.

The report was issued by the Missouri Advisory Committee of the Federal Commission on Civil Rights.

Although Missouri has acted swiftly to comply with the 1954 decision of the United States Supreme Court, the committee found that residential segregation has resulted in a large percentage of Negro children attending schools that are, in effect, Negro schools.

"Despite the much vaunted claims of complete integration in Kansas City and St. Louis—admirable as are their achievements thus far—[some] high

schools remain as segregated as before integration started," the report stated.

The committee said school integration would "remain a mockery" so long as "the free choise in home-buying and renting" was denied.

100 Districts Studied

The 119-page report was prepared by Lorenzo J. Greene, Professor of History at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. Ia was based on a study of 100 school districts in which 91 per cent of the state's estimated total of 77,000 Negro school children were enrolled during the past school year.

Only two of Missouri's 114 counties have made no start on integration, the report stated. They are Pemiscot and New Madrid Counties in the extreme southeastern part of the state known as the "bootheel."

"Public officials there say no steps [to integrate] are in prospect and that both Negroes and whites are satisfied," the report said.

The committee detected a slowdown in integration since the first year after the Supreme Court decision. Of the 100 districts queried as to the date of integration, fifty-five responded and the following break-down was made:

Twenty-one districts desegregated in 1954-55; thirteen in 1955-56; ten in 1956-57; eight in 1957-58, and three in 1958-59.

Seeking reasons for the slowdown, the committee reported:

"Perhaps there has crept in a certain amount of complacency as a result of the favorable comments which Missouri's attitude toward desegregation has elicited outside the state."

The report devoted much space to praise of the desegregation program in St. Louis, which is by custom a segregated city. It gave credit to the work of civic and religious organizations and social agencies during the preceding ten years in making efforts to change the customary pattern of segregation.

"They activity helped bring about desegregation of St. Louis University, Catholic elementary schools, Washington University, increasing desegregation of major hotels, desegregation of the largest legitimate theatre and the major league ball parks, and in 1950 the desegregation of swimming pools and other municipal recreational facilities," the report said.

Many of these organizations called on the Board of Education to initiate a program of desegregation when the Supreme Court decision was made. The report noted that the organizations offered their complete cooperation.

The school board plan for quick and complete integration, accompanied by an appeal for public understanding and cooperation, met whole-hearted community response, the report said.

'Failure to rehire teachers unusual'

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The United States District Court of Appeals conceded that failure of The Moberly School district to rehire seven colored teachers after integration in 1955 was "must unusual."

But the court ruled there was no racial discrimination.

The court upheld an earlier ruling by U.S. Judge Roy W. Harper. The teachers appealed the lower court ruling.

They had not been re-employed after the Moberly board closed a colored school when integration went into effect.

The appellate court found that "integration was completed promptly and in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. The wishes of colored persons were fully considered and observed.

"It is unusual," the court conceded that the district failed to hire "any" of the seven teachers.

"However, the judges said, "the record discloses that experts in the field of education are not always in agreement as to the best methods of evaluating qualifications."

Federal Cash Denied South's Closed Schools

Federal grants under the 1958 National Defense Education Act will go to public schools closed down or changed over to private schools, Welfare Secretary Flemming assured Senator Javits, Republican of New York, yesterday.

Senator Javits said this policy would apply immediately to schools already closed in Virginia and Arkansas.

"From the language of the National Defense Education Act it is evident that no Federal payments could be made with respect to schools which are not in operation," Mr. Flemming wrote in a letter made public by the New York Senator.

Couldn't Get U. S. Funds

The case of schools which have been converted to 'private' institutions, their very name that they are any longer 'public' would render them ineligible for Federal grants already under the act to secondary schools.

"On the same basis such schools could not receive individual aid from Federal grants to the State educational agency or the local school district, since all such grants must be distributed in accordance with plans submitted by the States and approved by the Commissioner of Education."

Senator Javits said that this ruling currently affects 13 Virginia and Arkansas schools. He noted that eight Southern States have various laws which could be used to close public schools ordered to integrate.

Others on Own Also

If additional schools are shut, he said, they also would be automatically ineligible to receive any of the approximately $90 million authorized by the National Defense Education Act.

That 1958 law established a seven-year program of aid primarily for public school instructional facilities in science, mathematics and foreign languages and for student testing and guidance programs.

"Clearly the Health, Education and Welfare Department has decided that the law requires its administrator to consider the Supreme Court's Little Rock opinion of last September that neither 'ingenious nor ingenuous' schemes to evade Federal court orders should work," Senator Javits said.

the world in dedicating its space capabilities to peaceful purposes?"

Military Uses Stressed

The United States last year created a civilian National Aeronautics and Space Administration to develop principally peaceful space projects, and opened a campaign in the United Nations for the orderly development of outer space exploration.

The committee, which participated in the creation of NASA, emphasized that many space projects cross military-civilian lines.

"The military potentialities of space technology . . . . are greater than general public discussions to date suggests," the report said. "Reconnaissance for merchant ship lane patrol and for peaceful mapping of resources can also be used to locate military targets. Communications to improve global relations can also be used to control military forces.

"Rockets for cargo and passenger delivery can also carry thermonuclear weapons. Satellites designed to return men from an orbit to a pre-selected point can also deliver bombs."

The group pointed out that a nation with real or apparent supremacy in space could gain global mastery without firing a shot.

Power Balance Can Shift

"The strategic balance of power can shift to the nation first achieving operation usability of scientific developments," it said. ". . . In the political and psychological struggle, when more than one nation has great military power, scientific leadership of itself can win respect and support from other nations."

While conceding that space work is expensive, the committee observed:

"The decision to undertake a space program cannot be made in the context of domestic conditions alone. Whether the United States undertakes such a program or not, the Soviet Union has already launched a massive program with considerable momentum. . . .

"Soviet leaders implicity believe they will be the first to explore and to use outer space. They doubt that others will be in a position to follow."

1958 Critics Now Sign

But the space group warned that "inventions cannot be scheduled in advance" and "crash programs are the most expensive kind to undertake." Ironically, these positions, **when taken last year by NASA Deputy Administrator Hugh L. Dryden**, brought down on him criticism from some of the officials who signed the House report.

The group listed nine "policy implications for the space program" which appeared to sum up congressional feelings about the race into the cosmos. These are:

"1. Inexorable changes in society and political power will follow the development of space capabilities; failure to take account of them would virtually be to choose the path of national extinction.

"2. What program the United States could achieve and what it will in fact achieve may be two very different things.

"3. Budget pressures in the short run should not be the primary basis for decisions on space programs which are long range and involve the very survival of the Nation.

"4. This Nation should not make inadequate short-run expenditures on its space program at substantial risk to its survival a few years later.

"5. The best advice . . . supports the view that within a decade peaceful applications of space development to weather prediction and long-range communication alone will more than pay back to the economy all the funds previously required to achieve these capabilities.

"6. The greatest benefits of space development and exploration in all probability cannot even be predicted today.

"7. Although engineering secrets related to national defense deserve the utmost protection, the greater part of the space program will progress more rapidly without the shackles of an undue security control.

"8. Full scientific and technical co-operation among the nations of the free world is essential to their joint survival and to the fastest growth of the American space program.

"9. Scientific education in the United States stands in need of critical review."

Expert Fears Lax Security

Krafft A. Ehricke, San Diego rocket designer, told The Star he subscribed in general to the committee's policy statements, but added that he saw the possibility of harmful tip-offs to the Russians in too broad, too free disclosure of missile plans.

Agreeing in general with the 12-to-18-month and 5-year time lags stipulated by the group, Mr. Ehricke said the 5-year delay might not be necessary.

"Everybody is always speaking about catching up," the engineer said. "But if we are determined enough and leap forward boldly enough, maybe it is not a question of catching up at all, but a question of passing them."

Mr. Ehricke said that Russian statements make it clear that the Soviet Union regards space exploration as a "race" or a "competition" rather than a matter for international cooperation.

"As long as this is the case,' he said, "I don't think we should give the other side the advantage of knowing our long-range plans, five years or so in advance."

Gap May Be Greater

Dr. Arthur Kantrowitz, a leading rocket propulsion expert, inclined to the view that it might take more, rather than less, than five years to close the gap with Russia.

"A lot depends on how vigorously they are going to move," Dr. Kantrowitz, vice president of AVCO Manufacturing Co., said.

The Boston scientist noted that in one field the United States seems to be ahead of the Soviet Union. This is in the area of measuring devices.

"As far as data obtained from satellites is concerned, I would note that we have done very well," he said. But he agreed that in the vital field of propulsive power, the United States is behind the Soviet Union.

"With the launching of Atlas, I think we did something quite equivalent to the Russian Sputniks," he added.

14d(1) 1959 NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

ALSO BALK AT MOSCOW TRIP:

Governors Oppose School Integration

BILOXI, Miss. (AP)—A states rights school desegregation plan and a proposed trip to Moscow faced almost certain defeat in today's closing session of the Executive Committee of the National Governors Conference.

Objection to the proposed trip to the Soviet Union came Monday from governors who felt that the 25-30 day junket in July plus the ensuing weeklong national governors conference in Puerto Rico in August would be too long for them to be away from the United States.

URGED BY COLLINS

The school desegregation plan, proposed by Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, chairman of the nine-governor committee, is aimed at letting each state decide where, when and how to start integrating schools.

Collins told newsmen he feared his proposed federal-state program would be rejected in the Executive Committee for lack of immediate encouragement from the President.

He indicated the plan would be submitted to the President at an undetermined date. The full plan hinges on cooperation of the President, the Congress and the governors.

BOARD FOR EACH STATE

A five-member commission recommended by the governor and appointed by the President would be set up in each state to handle civil rights and school desegregation cases.

The federal courts, which now have original jurisdiction in these matters, would be given appellate jurisdiction except in cases where the commission failed to act.

The commission has a two-fold purpose, Collins explained: "To facilitate desegregation where it is feasible and to set up specific safeguards against efforts to force desegregation where it is not feasible."

Success of the plan hinges on cooperation by Congress, the President and the governors. With the absence of interest from the White House, Collins said, "I don't see how the goal could be accomplished and there is no point in pursuing it any further here."

He does plan, however, to introduce the proposal at Tuesday's session.

The nine governors came here to work out the agenda for the Aug. 2-5 National Governors Conference in Puerto Rico.

Integration Middle Way Is Offered

Let States Lead, Gov. Collins Asks

BILOXI, Miss. (AP)—A federal-state program aimed at letting each state decide where to start school desegregation was advanced Monday by Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida.

Collins, chairman of the National Governors Conference executive committee, told a news conference that both extremes must yield if a solution to the racial issue is to be reached.

"The two extremes will have to be brought together," he said. "The area we have to work in is in the middle area, and solutions to problems there do not please either extreme. It is essential that a solution be found if we are to develop a long-range solution."

HELPS WHERE FEASIBLE

Collins' plan is designed to "facilitate desegregation where it is feasible and to set up specific safeguards against efforts to force desegregation where it is not feasible."

His plan calls for a five-member commission in each state, recommended by the governor and appointed by the President, to take original jurisdiction in school desegregation cases and decide on the state level where, when and how schools will be desegregated.

Federal court would act as appellate court in cases where the commission failed.

TO OFFER PROPOSAL

If Norfolk Stays Closed

Navy Plans to Ask Money For Integrated Schools

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy was reported Monday to be planning to ask federal money to operate racially integrated schools at its Norfolk base, if closed Norfolk schools do not open soon.

The Navy schools would be for the use of children whose parents live on the base.

Secretary of Welfare Arthur S. Flemming reported on the Navy idea at a news conference in which he outlined steps he said federal agencies are taking to provide schooling for children of military families whose usual schools have been closed in the integration situation.

Flemming said his department could act on a Navy request for funds within 24 hours, once an application was received in proper form.

Civilian Employes.

He also said Federal civilian employes as well as assigned military personnel who work in communities with closed schools are "confronted with an intolerable situation."

Flemming reported his department is working on proposed legislation to allow it to provide education for children of military personnel who live off the base, if their public schools are closed.

He said the present thinking is to confine the legislation's coverage to those under orders to stay in the community. This would include military, but not civilian, families.

As for the civilian families, Flemming said "the basic question is how far the government should go in dealing with a local situation of this kind. I would not foreclose the possibility we may move to aid them in the future."

He also said the civilians' situation "raises the question of the ability of the federal government to retain and recruit qualified personnel who are willing to carry on its work in these communities."

Gov't Plans Integrated School For Navy Children

By HELEN THOMAS

WASHINGTON—(UPI) — The government announced Monday it will set up an integrated school next month for 500 Navy children who live on the Norfolk, Va., naval base unless Norfolk's closed public schools are reopened before then.

Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of health, education and welfare, also told a news conference the administration is preparing legislation to permit the federal government to set up schools for children of military personnel who live off of military bases.

Present law permits the government to provide schooling only for children who live on federal property when other public education is not available.

TO SEEK FUNDS

The Navy announced last week it would seek funds from Flemming's department to provide schooling for children living on the nava lbase unless closed Virginia schools reopened "shortly."

Flemming said the funds would be forthcoming "immediately," so that federal school facilities could be ready in time for the start of the new school term in February.

Norfolk public schools, as well those in two other Virginia communities, have been shut down under the state's "massive resistance" to Supreme Court desegregation rulings.

CALLS SPECIAL SESSION

The Virginia Supreme Court and a three-judge federal court recently struck down the laws designed to avoid segregation. But Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond has called a special session of the General Assembly Wednesday to hear other plans for forestalling integration.

Flemming said of the four communities where schools are closed because of the desegregation issue, "Norfolk presents the most acute problem to the government in terms of numbers of students."

The three other communities to which he referred are Little Rock, Ark., and Charlottesville, and Warren County, Va.

Omaha Looks For Teachers

OMAHA, Neb. — English, science, mathematics and home economics teachers who wish to secure employment can find jobs in Omaha where 250 to 270 teachers are needed.

Omaha is an important railroad center and food processing city, accompanied by a number of distribution firms. It is a city of over 339,000, with almost one-tenth, or 25,000, Negroes.

Teachers interested are requested to write to Fred Hill, Associate superintendent, Board of Education, 3902 Davenport St., Omaha, Neb.

14d(1) 1959

NEW JERSEY

FATHER BLAMES INTEGRATION IN AMPUTATION OF SON'S LEG

HACKENSACK,N.J.(AP) A father filed $250,000 suit claiming racial integration at an Englewood school was a prime factor in the amputation of his son's leg.

Benjamin Doktor,Englewood, filed the suit in Superior Court on behalf of his son,Robert,14, against the Englewood Board of Education.

Doktor said his son was a student at Engle Street Junior High School in 1957 when Negroes were first enrolled after passage of a state antidiscrimination law. Doktor said a 16 year old Negro student, new to the building, wandered into Robert'S classroom by mistake Feb.15,1957/

He began pushing Robert and the boy fell against a desk,breaking his leg. It later had to be cut off, Doktor said.

Doktor said the fact that older boys "of different backgrounds" were integrated into the school was a'prime factor' in his son's injury. He also blamed what he said was inexperience among the faculty.

CONSTITUTION
p.2
Thurs, 1-8-59
Atlanta,Ga.

Ransacked School Is Forced to Close

MAYWOOD, N. J., Jan. 15 (UPI)—An 800-student grammar school was forced to close today after being ransacked by juveniles on a wild search for money.

The burglars took about $15 during their rampage of smashing windows and ripping desks at Memorial School, causing damage estimated at between $300 and $1500. The intruders broke the windows of at least 25 classroom doors, ripped open two locked desks and rifled 20 others.

New Jersey Negro Claims Bias Blocked Teaching Job

TRENTON, N.J. (AP) — The superintendent of schools and the president of the board of education of Madison Township Tuesday denied racial discrimination in refusing to hire a Negro teacher.

Dr. Eugene W. Schronk, superintendent of schools, said he did not consider Charles E. Williams of New Brunswick qualified to teach a group of younger retarded students.

And Richard Pine, president of the board of education, said it hires only on the superintendent's recommendation.

Schronk said he would be willing to recommend Williams for a job if a suitable vacancy occurred for which he was qualified and Pine said the board would not hesitate to accept Schronk's recommendation.

Pine and Schronk testified at a hearing conducted by Dr. John P. Milligan, director of the state division of discrimination, on a complaint against them by Williams.

Williams, who holds a bachelor of science degree in education and a limited state certificate to teach in elementary schools, contends he was denied consideration for a job because he is a Negro.

Milligan said he hoped to reach a decision by Easter.

There was testimony at the hearing that no Negroes are employed by the Madison Township Board of Education, that no classes below the fourth grade are taught by men, and that more than 20 of the 90 teachers in the school system have less certification than Williams.

Schronk testified that the post for which Williams applied is now filled by a teacher without special experience with retarded children but with many years of experience as a regular teacher. He said he considered this an important point.

14d(1) 1959

NEW YORK

NEGRO HISTORY*PART OF CURRICULUM

Negro History Gets NY Okay

NEW YORK—In an initial step to have Negro history become a part of the curriculum of New York's elementary schools, the curriculum committee of P. S. 63 has received faculty approval to integrate the study in the school.

According to an announcement from the committee, "The Integration of Negro History in the public schools will provide for each child the knowledge that all ethnic groups have made contributions to American history. It will stimulate, on the part of the Negro child, a greater desire for democratic participation.

"When a comprehensive study of the Negro becomes a part of the curricula of his school, the colored child will identify more completely with those theories concerning social competence and an individual's worth to his group if he feels that he, too, had ancestors who made some of these valuable contributions."

RTHERN REPORT

New York School Board Feuds Over Fresh NAACP Demands

By CHARLES WILLIAMS
News Special Writer

NEW YORK CITY (Special) — The integration situation in the New York City school system is reaching at the boiling point. For five years, the battle over public education in minority areas has raged without a final decision being reached. New legal moves have now made the local issue of national interest.

The latest crisis began when Negro children attempted to transfer to schools outside of Harlem. Their parents based requests for such transfers on the U.S. Court's 1954 desegregation decision, and claimed that conditions in Negro residential areas were segregated and inferior.

The New York City Board of Education refused to allow the children to reigster outside their school district, and the issue was brought before the

Dec. 15, Judge Justine Polier of the Domestic Relations Court gave her decision. She said that the children did not have to comply with the established school zoning because the area schools are segregated and inferior as the parents charged.

Judge Polier also said: "The parents have a constitutionally protected right to elect to educate their children rather than subject them to discriminatory inferior education."

INTENSE OPPOSITION

The decision that the Board of Education should appeal Judge Polier's decision met with intense opposition. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, president of the Protestant Council of New York City — and a member of the Board of Education — led the attack. According to reports, Dr. Taylor said he didn't know the merits of the case, but that it was clearly one of discrimination. Dr. Taylor said that appeals this decision would be government of, for, and by the people, but government against the people."

Before the Board of Education reached a decision on whether or not to appeal the Court ruling, the parents of the Negro children involved demanded the removal of school superintendent John J. Theobald and other officials for incompetency. The charges included:

"Failing to maintain the public school system of New York City in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and that of the State of New York by discriminating against Negro and Puerto Rican school children.

"Ignoring charges of discrimination against Negro and Puerto Rican children. Rather than investigate, they covered up and issued false statements.

"Ignoring and refusing to implement the recommendations of the Board's Commission on Integration as the Board directed it to do.

"Instituting a program diametrically opposed to the Commission on Integration by failing to assign teachers subject (minority area) schools and rezone segregated areas."

Despite the furor, the Board of Education voted four to one to appeal Judge Polier's decision, with two abstentions and two members of the Board absent.

The four who voted to appeal were:

Francis W. H. Adams, former Police Commissioner.

Cornelius J. Walsh, insurance executive.

Dr. Charles F. Rank, savings and loan association officer.

Mrs. Cecile Ruth Sands, president of the Hebrew Education Society of Brooklyn.

LONE DISSENTER

The lone dissenter on the Board was Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, who denounced the Board for "committing the city to a course."

Other reaction was equally intense. The four Board members who voted in favor of the appeal were named as "Enemies of civil rights of the week" by the leading Negro newspaper, Amsterdam News. (Contrary to the practice of New York newspapers to refrain from identifying an individual's religion or race, the article specifically mentioned that two of the men were Roman Catholics and the other was a Mason.)

State Senator James L. Watson and Assemblyman Lloyd E. Dickens announced plans to introduce a joint resolution in the State Legislature for an investigation of the city's school integration problems.

The Mayor was given an ultimatum to fire all members of the Board of Education with the exception of Dr. Taylor. (Charles H. Silvers, president of the Board, a long time supporter of integration, was not even spared in the demand for officials' scalps.)

The most spectacular opposition came from the Emergency Committee on the Harlem School Crisis. Led by ministers, the group has been set up to direct a mass march on City Hall if the plan to appeal the Court decision is not dropped. The Negro community is being mobilized, and leaders of the march hope to have thousands in the demonstration — tentatively scheduled for Feb. 20. A simultaneous boycott of the city schools by Negro children is planned.

(There is little likelihood the planned demonstration and boycott will come off as the result of an agreement reached Tuesday to have the students attend classes at schools designated by the superintendent of schools pending the outcome of litigation).

On the legal front, the attorney for the parents, Paul B. Zuber, will not have to face the appeals court alone. Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will help defend the case.

Compromise has been ruled out by the Negro parents and their supporters. NAACP attorney Thurgood Marshall, who has been meeting with members of the Board of Education and school superintendent Theobald, has emphatically denied reports that he is seeking a compromise solution.

Unless one side surrenders, the case will eventually reach the Supreme Court. A decision in favor of the parents by the high tribunal could decree that school zones are unconstitutional when minority groups are concentrated in certain neighborhoods.

The ultimate effect of such a decision — both in its own right and as a precedent — could be as great as the original 1954 Court ruling on school segregation.

Report Hits New Yorkers' Segregation

NEW YORK (AP) — Tens of thousands of Negro and Puerto Rican children are receiving inferior education because New York City schools are in effect segregated, a Jewish group charged Sunday.

The unit, the New York Metropolitan Council of the American Jewish Congress, called on the board of education to take steps to end racial discrimination in the schools.

The council said the board has been slow to follow recommendations for integration made by its own integration commission. Five separate reports by the commission contradict a recent statement by Schools Superintendent John J. Theobald that discrimination does not exist in the schools, the council said.

The Jewish group called upon the board to:

Work out a plan of permissive transfers, under which children attending "segregated" schools could attend those more racially balanced.

Work out a school zoning plan that would result in more racially balanced school.

Build new schools in "border areas" — those that bridge sections where one race or group predominates.

Report Hits New Yorkers' Segregation

NEW YORK (AP) — Tens of thousands of Negro and Puerto Rican children are receiving inferior education because New York City schools are in effect segregated, a Jewish group charged Sunday.

The unit, the New York Metropolitan Council of the American Jewish Congress, called on the board of education to take steps to end racial discrimination in the schools.

The council said the board has been slow to follow recommendations for integration made by its own integration commission. Five separate reports by the commission contradict a recent statement by Schools Superintendent John J. Theobald that discrimination does not exist in the schools, the council said.

The Jewish group called upon the board to:

Work out a plan of permissive transfers, under which children attending "segregated" schools could attend those more racially balanced.

Work out a school zoning plan that would result in more racially balanced school.

Build new schools in "border areas" — those that bridge sections where one race or group predominates.

Harlem Negroes OK School Plan

NEW York (AP)—Negro parents who have been keeping nine children out of Harlem schools since September, on the ground that education there was not up to citywide standards, agreed Tuesday to enroll them at others designated by the superintendent of schools.

Supt. John J. Theobald said the youngsters would not be assigned either to the original schools or those requested by the parents. He said the schools would be selected strictly on the basis of "the educational and emotional development of the children."

The parents held their children out of school on the claim of segregation and poor facilities in Harlem institutions.

Harlem Negroes OK School Plan

NEW York (AP)—Negro parents who have been keeping nine children out of Harlem schools since September, on the ground that education there was not up to citywide standards, agreed Tuesday to enroll them at others designated by the superintendent of schools.

Supt. John J. Theobald said the youngsters would not be assigned either to the original schools or those requested by the parents. He said the schools would be selected strictly on the basis of "the educational and emotional development of the children."

The parents held their children out of school on the claim of segregation and poor facilities in Harlem institutions.

Interim Pact Is Reached on Harlem Schools

Children to Attend Class While Court Decides on Bias

By GENE CURRIVAN

An interim solution was reached yesterday between the Board of Education and Harlem parents who have kept their children out of schools they considered inferior and discriminatory.

The parents agreed to send their nine youngsters to schools selected by Dr. John J. Theobald, Superintendent of Schools, pending the outcome of litigation. The children will not return to the schools they had attended or to others their parents had requested.

Instead, those who attended junior high schools will be sent to J. H. S. 43 at 509 West 129th Street, and the others to elementary schools not yet selected. J. H. S. 43 embodies a pilot project with unusual guidance and counseling services and a cultural program sponsored by the College Entrance Examination Board and the National Scholarship Service for Negro Students.

The announcement was made in the offices of the Mayor's Committee on Intergroup Relations at 80 Lafayette Street by Dr. Theobald and Paul Zuber, attorney for the parents.

Dr. Theobald stressed the point that this was an interim solution made in the interest of the children's education. He said that the board would continue to enforce compliance with the compulsory education law. He also said that this decision would have no bearing on the pending court cases.

The board has an appeal pending in the case of two of the parents whose contention that the schools were inferior was upheld by Justine Wise Polier, Justice of the Domestic Relations Court. Other parents are appealing from another decision made by Domestic Relations Justice Nathaniel Kaplan who ruled that the parents had violated the education law by keeping their children out of school.

There also is a civil suit pending in which the parents are demanding $1,000,000 in damages from the city for the alleged injustice suffered by the children in "segregated" schools.

Mr. Zuber declared that the decision of the board to appeal the Polier case would eventually force the issue to the United States Supreme Court "and cost each side about $50,000." He charged that Francis W. H. Adams, former Police Commissioner and member of the board was the leading figure behind the move. Dr. Theobald said the board's decision was made solely on a jurisdictional basis.

Dr. Theobald announced that there would be on extension of the J. H. S. 43 pilot project this month to junior high schools 120, 136 and 139 in Central Harlem; J. H. S. 171 in East Harlem and J. H. H. 142 in South Jamaica, Queens.

The New York Times

Paul Zuber, left, and Dr. John J. Theobald at the news conference they held yesterday

4 NEGRO MOTHERS FREED IN BOYCOTT

Four Negro mothers who had been found guilty of violating the Compulsory Education Law escaped punishment yesterday under a ruling by Justice Nathaniel Kaplan.

Justice Kaplan of Domestic Relations Court, announced last week he would take no action against the parents if they returned their children to school under an agreement reached between their lawyers and the Board of Education. The mothers had kept their children out of Harlem schools they considered "inferior and discriminatory." The agreement provided that they could send the children to other schools designated by the board. This was done.

The mothers were Mrs. Donald Ware of 1220 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Isaac Prioleau of 2[illegible] Madison Avenue, Mrs. Elijah Wadley of 1980 Park Avenue and Mrs. Mary Mallory of 212 West 129th Street.

A pending case of a similar nature against Mrs. Ruth Porter of 255 West 127th Street has been dropped by the board.

16 Schools To Join In Integration

Parents and taxpayers' organizations in Glendale, Queens, will hold a rally Thursday night to discuss permissive transfers of pupils from six Bedford-Stuyvesant schools into some sections of Queens as well as to other sections of Brooklyn. The meeting has been called by the Glendale Taxpayers Assn.

The permissive transfers involve more than 2000 Bedford-Stuyvesant pupils. They will be allowed, if their parents consent, to transfer from their predominantly Negro schools to 10 schools in neighborhoods which are predominantly white.

In some instances, the pupils will travel as much as three miles to their new schools. If they have to travel more than a mile, free bus transportation will be provided.

The permissive transfers were announced by the Board of Education yesterday at a conference with some of the parents.

The six Bedford-Stuyvesant schools from which the permissive transfers will be authorized and the schools to which the pupils may go, are listed below. All addresses are in Brooklyn unless otherwise specified.

PS 21, Chauncey St. and Patchen Ave.—To PS 155, at 1355 Herkimer St.

PS 25, at 787 Lafayette Ave.—To PS 123, at 100 Irving Ave.

PS 28, at 1001 Herkimer St.—To PS 221, on Empire Blvd., and PS 91, on East New York Ave.

PS 129, at 640 Quincy St.—To PS 86, on Irving Ave., B'klyn., and to an unspecified Queens school.

PS 137, at 121 Saratoga Ave., to PS 116, on Knickerbocker Ave.

PS 26, at 1014 Lafayette Ave., to unspecified Queens schools.

The Queens schools to which the Bedford-Stuyvesant pupils may be transferred are PS 68, in Ridgewood; PS 77, Ridgewood; PS 88, Ridgewood, and PS 91, Glendale.

NAACP Puts Suburbs On Target List

Speaker Says School Mixing Futile If Housing Ban Holds

NEW YORK (UPI) — Delegates to the 50th anniversary convention of the National Assn. of the Advancement of Colored People were urged Tuesday to extend the integration front to housing.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, vice chairman of the association, said the NAACP "cannot fight for racial integration in public schools and acquiesce in segregated suburbs."

On the convention floor a personality flare-up involving Negro Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) was resolved when NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins invited Powell to address the convention's concluding session Sunday at the Polo Grounds.

Powell earlier had turned down an invitation to speak Thursday because—according to a spokesman—he had not been asked until last Friday, and then "only as an afterthought." He accepted the new invitation.

In his call for action on integrated housing, Weaver asserted: "What we do about housing will go far in determining how real the school integration decisions of the Supreme Court will be in our lifetime."

He said local housing committees are operating "in a more favorable climate than ever before." But he charged that Negroes were being discriminated against by being forced to move to the suburbs by paying unduly high rents in city slums.

Experts Say Race Is Not A Factor

By Patricia McCormack

NEW YORK. 2 (UPI) — Did "Revenge for Tallahassee" have anything to do with the gang-rape of a 14-year-old white girl by a band of Negro teen-agers in a New York schoolyard?

No, say some New York authorities who have investigated the case. Not likely, say others. Possibly, says a sociologist.

Racial tension? Not an issue, the investigators and families of the children say.

Background and living conditions of the teen-agers? A factor, the experts state, yet not an obvious one.

Why then, did the six boys, — ranging in age from 14 to 17 — seize the girl one night a week ago, drag her to a dark spot on an outside stair landing, knock her down and two of them sexually assault her?

One Had Kissed Girl

At a magistrate's hearing this week to determine whether the case should be sent to the grand jury for possible indictments, a fraternization factor was brought out by the defense when it was testified that a few days before the assualt, the girl—whose name authorities are withholding—was kissed and hugged by the 16-year-old youth, Jacob Bethea, whom she identified as the leader of the attackers.

In response to a question from the bench she said she "must have" kissed Bethea back. She also testified that on that occasion she had promised him intimacies later on, but she said this was just to put him off that night and that she didn't mean it.

Was It Revenge?--

The factors were not the same as in the Tallahassee case where four young white men raped a Negro coed, were tried and sentenced to life imprisonment. But the Tallahassee case nevertheless made its influence felt in the hearing room.

A Mixed Neighborhood

The school the white girl attends and was attacked in, is in a neighborhood where people are neither terribly rich nor terribly poor. It's a mixed neighborhood. The school population is nine per cent Negro, 54.4 per cent Puerto Rican, and 36.6 per cent white.

Three of the alleged attackers once went to school there and now attend an automotive trade school from which they have been suspended. A fourth is a messenger.

The school isn't considered a problem school. The neighborhood isn't considered having more than a normal number of broken homes and wayward youngsters. If it did, the school would have been put on a list of 200 problem schools, George Lent, of the department of education, said.

There is a night recreation program at the school for adults and children. But the schoolyard strictly speaking, is an extension of the street and anyone can get in. The gates are not locked at night between March 15 and Dec. 1.

Police, discounting racial tension in the case, said the boys parents were "shocked and disheartened" by the crime and have cooperated fully with the authorities.

The boys live in modest apartments or in parts of big houses that have been made into apartments. In some of the families both parents work.

Parents Want Justice

The girl lives in a modest one family dwelling that has a small yard, a luxury in the neighborhood. Her parents are "sick and hysterical" over the incident. "They are Italian and don't understand our courts; they want justice," Investigating Detective Matthew Birmingham said.

The Tallahassee coed rape case got into the official court record when the lawyers argued for the exclusion of reporters from the hearing.

Attorney Bernard Fintz, defending John Rich, 16, said one New York paper, in an editorial, already has called this a "Tallahassee Case"— in reverse. The other boys in court were Henry Stokes, 16, Bethea, and Edward Jacobs, 17. The younger boys were not named.

A sociologist, Dr. David Abrahamsen, was asked about the possibility that the Tallahassee affair had given the boys ideas.

At an unconscious level, he said, it could have been one of the motivating forces. In such a case, he explained, the boys would act out of revenge, doing to a white girl what white men did to a Negro girl.

Fintz said he didn't know whether the defendants were aware of the Tallahassee case. But Abrahamsen said that some types of crimes are like contagious diseases and spread from one part of the country to another.

There are many, many other factors in mass sexual attacks, said Dr. Abrahamsen. He is a professor at the new school for social Research and a consultant for the New York Mental Hygiene department.

He has written a number of books, including one called "who are the guilty" and "A Study of Sex Offenders at Sing Sing." In cases such as this, he said, boys go after a girl in an impulse to act out frustrations.

A Disturbed Makeup

Such waiting out, he said, usually is symptomatic of psychological make-up, a disturbed make-up.

Normal children, according to Dr. Abrahamsen, find other outlets— like recreation, track, baseball, and football.

"But sometimes," he said, the body is stronger than the mind and the mind gives in to the body's drive. It's a terrible thing, sex crimes. If these people can't release their emotions in a normal way they do it in an irregular way.

300 Picketing Parents Fight N.Y. Pupil Shift

NEW YORK (AP) — Three hundred parents from Queens Borough picketed City Hall Thursday in protest against a proposed transfer of almost 400 pupils, mostly Negro and Puerto Rican, from Brooklyn to Queens schools.

They contended their opposition was not based on racial grounds. They said the proposed transfer would be costly and would run counter to the "neighborhood concept" of schools.

The pickets, parading in a steady rain, carried placards with slogans such as "Don't Tread on Us."

Six small Negro children counter - picketed a few feet away. Signs carried by the tots said "This Is New York City, Not Little Rock" and "Are We The JD's (juvenile delinquents) That Glendale Fears?"

Glendale is a part of Queens.

Mrs. Naomi Clark, of Brooklyn, mother of one of the young pickets, said she wanted her boy to go to a Glendale school because Glendale schools had more capacity and a higher achievement level and because Glendale itself is "inviting."

"It's the democratic way of life," she said.

Superintendent of Schools John J. Theobald announced earlier this week the proposed transfer of pupils next fall.

14d(1) 1959

NEW YORK

Housewives To Support New York Integration

Dispatch Chicago Ill. Sat 2-11-59

NEW YORK — A group of Queens housewives pledged "wholehearted cooperation" to the Board of Education in the transfer of 1,000 pupils — most of them Negro or Puerto Rican — from Brooklyn to Queens public schools.

In a letter to Dr. John T. Theobald, superintendent of schools, Mrs. Beverly Spiegel of Flushing, president of the Queens Women's Division of the American Jewish congress, hailed the transfer plan as a "giant step forward in the effort to provide equal educational facilities for all of the city's children."

The American Jewish Congress leader wrote that "the more than 1,000 mothers and housewives of the Queens Women's Division welcome the Board of Education's action. We wish to assure the Board and local school authorities of our wholehearted coperation in helping to make the transfer a smooth and uneventful one."

In her letter, Mrs. Spiegel expressed "shock" at what she called the "narrow, selfish attitude of certain segments of the population of Queens that oppose the transfer plan."

Such opposition, she said, "does no credit to the majority of our borough's citizens who are deeply committed to the principle of equality of education for all children, regardless of their race or religion."

Mrs. Spiegel said the American Jewish Congress women's group in Queens supports the transfer plan for three reasons,

1) It will permit children from overcrowded, split-session schools to enjoy the advantages of a full day in schools with normal-size class enrollments.

2) It will permit utilization of scores of classrooms in the public schools of Ridgewood and Glendale which are now empty.

3) It will provide an opportunity for Negro and Puerto Rican children from the Bedford-Stuyvesant area to attend racially integrated classes.

"Many of the inadequate schools in our city — such as those in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn — are in fact segregated schools," Mrs. Spiegel declared. "The Board of Education decision to transfer students from these schools thus represents an affirmation of the city's commitment to a program of public school integration.

"We congratulate the Board for resisting pressure based on prejudice and bigotry and we pledge our enthusiastic support of this and all similar efforts to provide better schools and to end de facto segregation in our borough and our city."

PROTEST NEW YORK RACIAL SHIFT

300 White Parents Picket City Hall

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. Fri 6-26-57

NEW YORK (AP)—Three hundred white parents picketed City Hall Thursday in protest against forced transfer of Negro and Puerto Rican slum children into their schools.

"Don't tread on us," read signs which pickets carried in a steady march.

Later, a delegation talked with Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who promised to discuss their protests with school officials.

The demonstrators insisted they are not fighting integration as such and are not anti-Negro. But they claimed the importation of youngsters into Queens schools from Brooklyn slums will lower property values and teaching standards, and increase juvenile delinquency.

New York permits no legal segregation. But in neighborhoods where one race predominates, schools follow a pattern that is equivalent to segregation.

Nearly three years ago, the Board of Education outlined a bold plan to force integration on such schools by transporting small groups of Negroes into white school areas.

This aroused considerable protest from teachers, parents and others. The board backed down to a degree and offered assurances that its limited integration plan would not cross borough lines.

However, this week the board announced plans to transport 1,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans from the tough, teeming Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn to schools in the adjoining borough of Queens.

Some 390 of them were scheduled to enter four public schools in the Glendale section of Queens next term.

The board contended Bedford-Stuyvesant schools are overcrowded while Glendale schools are not before used to maximum capacity.

Glendale residents raised a storm of protest, climaxed by Thursday's demonstration. They demanded that the board reopen closed schools in Brooklyn rather than transport Bedford-Stuyvesant students some three miles to predominantly white schools.

Six Negro children counterpicketed the Glendale demonstrators outside City Hall. Their placards read:

"This is New York City, not Little Rock."

"Are we the JD's that Glendale fears?"

The mother of one of the Negro youngsters, Naomi Clark, said she wanted her boy in Glendale schools because they have a higher achievement level.

"It's the democratic way of life," she declared.

Attitude Offers Scant Hope That Any Integration Is Workable

Those who labor under the delusion that "token integration" would really satisfy anti - segregation forces should consider latest developments in New York, where three hundred white parents have been picketing City Hall in protest against the forced transfer of Negro and Puerto Rican slum children into their public schools.

The white demonstrators insist they are not fighting integration as such and are not anti - Negro. Their position is that the unjustified importation of colored Brooklyn students into heretofore white schools of the Queens borough will lower property values and increase juvenile delinquency.

Although New York permits no legal segregation, there are neighborhoods where one race predominates. Thus, schools in these areas follow an all-white or an all-colored pattern which is equivalent to segregation. Negro pressure groups bitterly resent this and have demanded an unrealistic program to force a radical change.

Ever meek and servile in the fac of Negro demands, the Board of Education has drawn up a weird, un - American plan to force integration upon white neighborhoods, by transporting small groups of colored children to white schools across town via buses.

According to an Associated Press summary, this plan has aroused much protest from teachers, parents and others. Nevertheless, the politically - minded Board has gone ahead with announced plans for transporting 1,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans (mostly colored) from "the tough, teeming Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn to the schools in the adjoining section of Queens.

Queens residents, with considerable logic, demand that the board reopen schools which have been closed in Brooklyn, rather than haul colored youngsters some three miles to be mixed in "predominately white schools." Parents of Negro students insist that their children have a right to attend school with whites as "the democratic way of life."

Long before the Board dreamed up its blueprint for mass mixing, public schools in Queens had already practiced "token integration", enrolling a number of colored children without protest or pressure. Even so, "token integration" was not enough to satisfy ruthless advocates of compulsion in New York.

Nor would "token integration" permanently satisfy pressure groups in the South, once they got a foot in the door of a public school system. The truth is that "token integration" is merely an entering wedge and forerunner to indiscriminate mixing.

"Token integration" is a glib catch-phrase, bandied about speciously to coax the naive and unwary into a mood of defeatism. "Token integration" really means appeasement and eventual surrender wherever such an untenable theory is accepted in good faith as an instrument of compromise.

NYC board asks textbook change

NEW YORK — The nine-member Board of Superintendents of the Board of Education last week called on textbook publishers to include a "representation of non - white individuals in illustrations in textbooks."

As desegregation in the schools becomes more common in compliance with federal law, the board said, there will be a rising national market for texts "that reflect a more fully integrated community."

"WE FEEL that more publishers should be ready and willing to include such illustrations at this time," declared Miss Ethel F. Huggard, associate superintendent in charge of curriculum development.

She pointed out that "there are not very many such textbooks available now," explaining that only "one per cent or less" of the textbooks include such illustrations.

The recommendation by the board to the publishers, as Dr. John J. Theobald, superintendent of schools, states, is only a request "for a factually adequate representation of the realities of social life in America today."

* * *

AMERICAN TEXTBOOK Publishers Institute of 432 Fourth Ave., which has 80 member companies was not exactly happy over the recommendation.

Austin J. McCaffrey, executive secretary and spokesman for the group, said:

"Any decision to alter the content of books themselves must remain within the framework of individual company policy."

He added, however, that the Institute would urge "serious consideration of the request."

Two Accused In Rape Case Face Hearing

NEW YORK (AP) — Two of six Negro boys accused of raping a 14-year-old white girl face a hearing in Children's Court Tuesday.

The pair, aged 14 and 15 are charged with juvenile delinquency. Their names were not released because of their ages.

The youngsters were released in their parents' custody because of their age.

However, the other four, aged 16 and 17, are being held under 25,000 bail each at the Brooklyn Youth House. They face a hearing Wednesday.

The six are accused of dragging the girl into an alley near her school last Thursday night and raping her three times.

The victim and several girl friends were walking home from a junior high school after a recreation program.

The older boys are identified as John Rich, Jacob Bethea, and Henry Stokes, all 16, and Edward Jacobs, 17.

The victim was not identified because of her age.

Police said Bethea was the ringleader and that he and Rich admitted raping the girl, but that Jacobs denied it.

There have been at least five cases in New York in which Negroes have been involved in rape cases concerning white women. There have been arrests in two cases.

Last year, there were 1,115 rape cases reported in New York and 872 were solved. The race of the persons involved is not specified in police records.

There is no death penalty in New York for rape.

N.Y. School Shift Rapped

NEW YORK (AP) — Mayor Robert F. Wagner has promised picketing white parents that he will get in touch with the city school superintendent about the planned transfer of 1,000 pupils—mostly Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

Supt. John J. Theobald recently announced plans to shift the 1,000 pupils out of crowded schools in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, which is populated mostly by Negroes, to less crowded areas of the city.

About half the 1,000 would be reassigned in the fall to five schools in Queens, a borough adjoining Brooklyn. The other half would be shifted to six schools in Brooklyn.

About 300 parents and other persons from the Glendale section of Queens picketed outside City Hall in the rain Thursday in protest.

Spokesmen for the pickets said they were not anti-Negro and were not protesting school integration as such. They contended that the shift of children from Brooklyn slums would increase juvenile delinquency in their neighborhood, impair teaching standards, and lower property values.

Eight Negro children and two Negro mothers counter picketed at City Hall. They carried signs reading "This is N.Y.C., not Little Rock."

There is no legal or intended segregation in New York City public schools. In some instances, however, neighborhood racial patterns cause school enrollments that are almost all-white or all-Negro.

Representatives of the white pickets and Queens Borough President John Clancy conferred with the mayor for half an hour. It was at this conference that Wagner said he would get in touch with Theobald about the transfer plans.

Whites Protest Transfer Of Children To School

NEW YORK (AP)—Three hundred white parents picketed City Hall Thursday in protest against forced transfer of Negro and Puerto Rican slum children into their schools.

"Don't tread on us," read signs which pickets carried in a steady rain.

Later, a delegation talked with Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who promised to discuss their protest with school officials.

The demonstrators insisted they are not fighting integration as such and are not anti-Negro. But they claimed the importation of youngsters into Queens schools from Brooklyn slums will lower standards, and increase juvenile delinquency.

New York permits no legal segregation. But in neighborhoods schools follow a pattern that is equivalent to segregation.

Nearly three years ago, the Board of Education outlined a bold plan to force integration on such school areas.

This aroused considerable protest from teachers, parents and others. The board backed down to a degree and offered assurances that its limited integration plan would not cross borough lines.

However, this week the board announced plans to transport 1,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans from the tough, teeming Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn to schools in the adjoining borough of Queens.

Some 390 of them were scheduled to enter four public schools in the Glendale section of Queens next term.

The board contended Bedford-Stuyvesant schools are overcrowded while Glendale schools are not being used to maximum capacity.

N.Y. Negroes Said Sending Children South

NEW YORK (AP)—Some New York Negro families, protesting the spread of juvenile delinquency and racial tension in the nation's largest city, are choosing to send their children to segregated schools in the South, the New York Times reported Saturday.

Overcrowded conditions in public schools as well as overcrowded neighborhoods, where youngsters are subjected to undesirable living and recreational conditions, are other factors influencing parents to send their children out of the state, the newspaper said.

Wide disagreement was reported, however, among Negro leaders on the number of children leaving the city to attend southern schools.

One Negro leader placed the number at 2,000.

Another Negro leader estimated the number at 50 and added that the trend actually was in the opposite direction—that more Southern children are being sent here to school away from segregated institutions in the South.

The newspaper's report was based on interviews with parents and school and church leaders. Those quoted included the following:

TOTAL IS 1,000

The Rev. J. Archie Hargraves of the Congregational Church of the Nazarene in Brooklyn. He said 10 of the 475 families in his congregation are sending children out of town this fall, seven of them to Virginia and North Carolina. He said he knew of 20 other families taking similar action and he estimated the total number of children involved at 1,000.

The Rev. George E. Calvert, minister of the Church of the Son of Man, in Manhattan, said families sending their children to Southern schools found it "simpler to educate children in the old culture than to make the new, confusing city culture relevant to the lives of their children."

Roy Wilkins, national executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), disagreed with the large numbers estimated by some and said he "would be astonished if as many as 50 Negro children from New York were sent back South."

"It's the other way," Wilkins added. "Hundreds of Southern children are sent up here. They live catch-as-catch-can here with relatives, to enjoy better education here."

One Negro father, unidentified by name, has a son who has just been graduated from a high school in Pensacola, Fla. The father said he sent his son to school there because New York has "just too much juvenile delinquency and racial tension."

Dr. Ofelia Mendoza, education director of the Urban League of Greater New York, said the league had received from 25 to 30 calls daily last fall from Negro parents asking how to transfer children from overcrowded schools.

Of all the inquiries she said, only two parents decided to sent their children to schools in the South.

New Yorkers Protest School Integration

Herald Spartanburg, S.C. Fri. 6-26-59

NEW YORK (AP)—Three hundred white parents picketed City Hall Thursday in protest against forced transfer of Negro and Puerto Rican slum children into their schools.

"Don't tread on us," read signs which pickets carried in a steady rain.

Later a delegation talked with Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who promised to discuss their protests with school officials.

The demonstrators insisted they are not fighting integration as such and are not anti-Negro. But they claimed the importation of youngsters into Queens schools from Brooklyn slums will lower property values and teaching standards, and increase juvenile delinquency.

New York permits no legal segregation. But in neighborhoods where one race predominates, schools follow a pattern that is equivalent to segregation.

Nearly three years ago, the Board of Education outlined a bold plan to force integration on such schools by transporting small groups of Negroes into white school areas.

This aroused considerable protest from teachers, parents and others. The board backed down to a degree and offered assurances that its limited integration plan would not cross borough lines.

However, this week the board announced plans to transport 1,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans from the tough, teeming Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn to schools in the adjoining borough of Queens.

Some 390 of them were scheduled to enter four public schools in the Glendale section of Queens next term.

The board contended Bedford-Stuyvesant schools are overcrowded while Glendale schools are not being used to maximum capacity.

Glendale residents raised a storm of protest, climaxed by Thursday's demonstration. They demanded that the board reopen closed schools in Brooklyn, rather than transport Bedford-Stuyvesant students some three miles to predominantly white schools.

Six Negro children counterpicketed the Glendale demonstrators outside City Hall. Their placards read:

"This is New York City, not Little Rock."

"Are we the JD's that Glendale fears?"

The mother of one of the Negro youngsters, Naomi Clark, said she wanted her boy in Glendale schools because they have a higher achievement level.

"It's the democratic way of life," she declared.

N. Y. Whites Protest Plan For Schools

Daily News Griffin, Ga. Thurs. 8-27-59

NEW YORK (UPI)—A plan to transfer 400 Negro pupils from Brooklyn to predominantly white schools in the borough of Queens faced a new challenge today from a group of white parents.

Five mothers from the affected section filed an appeal with State Education Commissioner Dr. James E. Allen Jr. to block the transfer.

The city board of education has said the action was planned because of overcrowded conditions in the Brooklyn schools and vacancies in Queens.

The mothers' group charged that the move was arbitrary and unnecessary because there were other schools closer to the homes of the Brooklyn pupils to which they could be transferred. The appeal also said bus transportation for the transferred students would involve illegal spending.

The protesting group denied that race was any factor in their dissatisfaction with the board's plan.

Earlier attempts to block the plan had been based on the "neighborhood school" concept. The Queens residents charged the transfers would destroy the individual qualities of the affected schools in the Glendale-Ridgewood section of Queens.

Democrat P.I. Tallahassee, Fla.

Negro Children Said Sent South

Sun. 8-30-59

NEW YORK (AP)—Some New York Negro families, protesting the spread of juvenile delinquency and racial tension in the nation's largest city, are choosing to send their children to segregated schools in the south, the New York Times reported Saturday.

Overcrowded conditions in public schools as well as overcrowded neighborhoods, where youngsters are subjected to undesirable living and recreational conditions, are other factors influencing parents to send their children out of the state, the newspaper said.

Wide disagreement was reported, however, among Negro leaders on the number of children leaving the city to attend southern schools.

One Negro leader placed the number at 2,000.

Another Negro leader estimated the number at 50 and added that the trend actually was in the opposite direction--that more southern children are being sent here to school away from segregated institutions in the south.

One Negro father, unidentified by name, has a son who has just been graduated from a high school in Pensacola, Fla. The father said he sent his son to school there because New York has "just too much juvenile delinquency and racial tension."

"New York city is not a place to bring Negro kids up," the father added.

Negro Pupil Shift to N. Y. White School Stirs Issue

Protesting Group Aims at Court Test

Editor's note—The problems resulting from seating Negro and white children in the same classrooms are not restricted to the South. White New York parents recently made headlines picketing a formerly all - white school. Here's the story behind the headlines.

BY BERNARD GAVZER

NEW YORK (AP) — Awkward youngsters on Monday, by Thursday they were fast enough friends that Ronald could put his black arm on Stanley's white one and grin with unalloyed affection: "This one, he's mine!"

Soon, gray-haired Marie Donnelly tapped for silence among her fifth-graders with some uneasiness. For the first time in her 15 years at P.S. 77, she had a class with almost half the pupils Negro.

Outside the school, there was anxiety and apprehension. Some mothers carried placards of protest, reflecting a fear that the presence of Negro youngsters marked the first step in an invasion of their all-white neighborhood.

How did these Negro youngsters from a Brooklyn slum area find themselves in all-white, middle-class Glendale?

It is simply a question of utilizing school space," says the Board of Education. "This is the most immediate way of solving the problem."

The problem: Ronald's neighborhood grade school in Brooklyn's Bedford - Stuyvesant section is overcrowded it runs on three shifts. Stanley's school, built in 1930 when the Glendale section of Queens was dominated by young, growing families, was scheduled to enroll only 368. The building can comfortably accommodate 1,000.

Bedford - Stuyvesant is almost all Negro. Glendale is white. There is no legal segregation in New York City schools, but because the vast majority of the children in the New York City school system are assigned to schools in their own neighborhood, the degree of racial mixture in the schools has followed the pattern of the neighborhood.

300 TRANSFERRED

To relieve pressure on overcrowded P.S. 129 in Brooklyn, the School Board decided to transfer 75 Negro third, fourth and fifth graders to below-capacity P.S. 77 in Glendale. In all, some 300 pupils from six predominantly Negro schools were transferred to five schools in Glendale and Brentwood.

"Actually, there are 39,000 transfer students," explains the School Board. "This has been going on since horse and buggy days. But this is the first time that pupils have been transferred from one borough (Brooklyn) to another (Queens) and transported in private school buses."

Each school morning, the Negro transfer pupils gather at designated collection points and are driven two or three miles to white schools.

"Letters were sent to parents of 2,000 pupils in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area asking them whether they would agree to transfers because of the short - schedule program," says the Board of Education, "and 972 said yes."

HIRE LAWYER FOR FIGHT

But residents in the Queens neighborhoods started talking about taking some action to stop the transfers. They hired a lawyer.

"They were afraid that pretty soon these people would begin moving into the neighborhood and right away their property values would drop," says the owner of a school store near P.S. 77.

The lawyer representing protesting groups is Roy Cohn, one-time special counsel for the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy and one of the principals in the famed Army - McCarthy hearings.

His law office says: "We are going to test in court the right of the Board of Education to transfer a select group of students from one school to another. We do not believe the board has the right to send students from one neighborhood to another."

New York Integrates an All-White School

—AP Newsfeatures Photo.

NEVER IN 40 YEARS of teaching has Miss Marie Donnelly had so many Negro pupils in a class. Parents in the Queens neighborhood objected when it was announced the Negroes would be brought by bus to P. S. 77 from Brooklyn. But the children adjusted to one another without incident. P. S. 77, which had an enrollment of 368 — all white — can handle 1000 pupils comfortably. For this reason, the Negro students were transferred from another neighborhood.

'THEY,' TO MOST PUPILS

At P.S. 77, the Negro pupils are referred to as "they" by most white pupils and their parents, and as the "bus children" by the teachers and Principal Brant Mecklenburg.

Before entering the school auditorium where 40 mothers had gathered for their first PTA meeting, Mecklenburg told a reporter that "So far, no one has directly raised a race issue; they've been confining themselves to arguing against bringing pupils by bus into a different neighborhood."

The next morning when the school bus arrived with its load of Negro youngsters, 15 women were picketing. They carried signs reading "Bussing creates fussing," "More education, less transportation," "We don't oppose true integration."

One mother, concern etched on her freckled face, argued that "We are not against Negroes. If somehow they lived in this neighborhood, we could see why they would be in this school. But it's not fair to those kids to put them on buses and take the risk of bringing them over here. What if the bus has an accident or if one of those kids gets sick? How would they get home?"

SLUM AREA UNWORRIED

In the Bedford - Stuyvesant slum area, the Negro parents have no such worries.

The father of 6-year-old Buddy says "My boy, he gets sick, he going to get sick anywhere. I ain't worried about that. The school people and the police, they going to see nothing going to happen to him."

Unless there is some unusual development—such as a court order halting the bus transfers—the prospect is that Stanley and Ronald will graduate together, in 1962.

"That's the soonest we would be able to construct a new school in the Bedford - Stuyvesant area, assuming we get the money for it. Then we could return to the neighborhood school concept, with which the School Board fully agrees," says a Board of Education spokesman.

While the adults debated the situation, the children went about the orderly business of learning their three Rs. In the first week of the fall semester at P.S. 77, the introduction of Negro pupils went without incident among the children.

'EVERYBODY'S NICER'

A Negro girl named Marion, 8, nicely dressed as were all the Negro and white children, pleaded, "Mister, you put my name in the paper, hear? You say I like P.S. 77 and didn't like P.S. 129 'cause the teachers were mean. I like to come to school on the bus. I can learn more here 'cause everybody's nicer."

"They're certainly nice children," says Miss Donnelly. "I find no difference between them. But I do feel it is unfair to the neighborhood to bus them here. If a neighborhood changes, that's one thing, but to force them on a neighborhood is quite another. It's also unfair to the children — it makes it such a long and tiring day for them."

By the end of the day, piling into the bus for the ride home, the Negro pupils were ready to let off steam. They bounced on seats and jabbered excitedly. Even during the lunch hour, they remain on school premises.

Two policemen stood near the bus, in front of the school, and four others were posted at the corners of the school block. Some eighth grade boys called out a few insults as the bus moved away.

The bus halted at a traffic light, near a candy store where two teen-age boys leaned against a window. One youth called out, "Why don't you stay in your own neighborhood!"

Then traveling through Bedford-Stuyvesant, some Negro boys took pictures of the bus, adults waved or called out to the children, as though they were welcoming home a team that had won the state basketball title.

Integration Smooth At Former All-White School

Call
Kansas City Mo.
Thurs 10-15-59
P. 24

By JOHN A. CAVANAUGH

NEW YORK. — (UPI) — Four weeks ago two buses carried 86 Negro children from their homes in a predominantly Negro neighborhood in Brooklyn into what was for them virtually a new world — a previously all-white school in a quiet, residential all-white neighborhood in Queens.

Their new classmates, for the most part, were children who had come in contact with few Negroes in their young lives, let alone sat alongside any in all-white P. S. 68.

Alighting from their buses, the Negro youngsters, ranging in age from 8 to 10, had to pass through a picket line of white parents opposing the transfer of the pupils from their overcrowded Brooklyn school to the below-capacity P. S. 68.

No Violence

As they entered the school, the children could see a crudely-painted "Blacks Go Home" sign, which janitors had tried to erase from an outside wall before classes began.

There was no violence.

Inside, the Negro pupils found that almost half of their 520 new classmates were absent — kept home by their parents, many of whom made up the one-day picket line.

How has the "experiment" that many opponents charged was "forced integration" worked out in previously all-white public school 68?

Call

Today, one month after the opening day of classes, Negro and white children sit side by side in their classrooms and cafeteria and play together in the school yard.

Kansas City Mo.

The transition has worked remarkably smooth," the school principal, Dr. Harry Riftin, said. "From the start, the Negro and white children have mixed freely, studying and playing together as if they had been doing so since kindergarten."

Fri 10-16-59

It is Riftin's belief that the relative youth of the children — only the third, fourth and fifth grades were integrated — has made the transition easy. With older children, he concedes, the transition probably would have proceeded at a slower pace.

No Trouble At All

"We have had no trouble, nor had we anticipated any," the principal said. "Certainly there have been no overt acts of bias."

Outside the school, Riftin said, there have been no demonstrations since the opening day picketing, aside from a few isolated incidents wherein students from a nearby junior high school had cast racial derision at Negro children leaving P. S. 68.

Older children in the school have caused no trouble, according to the principal.

The Negro children, Riftin said, are delighted with their "new school" and new classmates. Actually, the core of the building is 51 years old. The addition of several wings in recent years, coupled with a renovation project in 1951, make it appear considerably newer, however.

The Negro children previously attended an overcrowded school in the teeming Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, some three miles away.

To School Only

Riftin noted that, aside from the school, the Negro pupils have no contact at all with the plain, conservative middle-class all-white neighborhood where they now attend classes. They are transported to and from school by bus, and during lunch periods eat in the school cafeteria. Like their white classmates, some bring their own lunches, while others take advantage of the cafeteria fare.

While the transition has been smooth in so far as the pupils are concerned, the same cannot be said of the parents. None of the Negro parents has visited the school.

Nor have any been invited to join the "Mothers' Club," an organization of mothers of children who attend the school.

Many of the white parents are continuing to fight the transfer through law suits and in appeals to the state commissioner of education.

Many concede privately, that they believe the integration of P.S. 68 will, in short time, be followed by housing integration in the neighborhood, which in turn they feel will be followed by decreasing real estate values and juvenile delinquency.

Despite the parental opposition and resentment against the board of education, no white children have been withdrawn from P. S. 58 and placed in a private school.

Education

Tribune
New York Thurs. 10-15-59.
P. 24

'Segregated' Schools Reported Rising Here

By TERRY FERRER

Education Editor

New York public schools are still providing "inferior and inadequate education" for many Negro and Puerto Rican children, and the actual number of "segregated" schools is on the increase, the American Jewish Congress reported yesterday.

The city has made a "historic attempt" to solve its de facto segregation in schools and is the only Northern city to outline a specific blueprint on the problem, the A. J. C. said. But actual progress, the report added, has been "spotty and slow."

Ferrer

In its fifty-seven-page analysis of the Board of Education's integration efforts in the last five years, the A. J. C. as of last June there were 21 "special service" schools in the city. These are elementary and junior high schools where there is an especially high percentage of Negro and Puerto Rican pupils. The figure of 221 was eight higher than last year and 134 more than in 1950-'51, the study said.

"Poorest Facilities"

Moreover, the report continued, the "segregated" schools have "the poorest physical facilities and the lowest perecntage of regularly licensed teachers." The study was prepared by Mrs. Naomi Levine and Will Maslow of the A. J. C. and released from its offices at 15 E. 84th St.

The study called the transfer of 357 Negro and Puerto Rican students to five Queens schools from overcrowded Brooklyn schools this fall "an important beginning" in mixed racial enrollments.

But Dr. John J. Theobald, superintendent of schools, said yesterday that the transportation by buses of the students to the Glendale-Ridgewood section was "merely to relieve congestion. We had a part-time school day in one place and empty seats in the other. I simply brought the two together."

Appeal Pending

Queens parents have an appeal before State Commissioner of Education James E. Allen jr. to avoid the transfers, which is scheduled to be heard Oct. 20. The parents also have obtained a show-cause order in Queens County Supreme Court requiring the board to answer Monday. Parents in this case are maintaining that the children were selected for transfer because of their color, and that this is unconstitutional.

The A. J. C. report urged that "teachers be compulsorily assigned to teach in the schools where they are mose needed," as recommended by the board's Commission on Integration. This is not board policy at present. Commenting on policy yesterday, Dr. Theobald said that "it is not wise to force teachers into situations which they may or may not like. A teacher's morale is as important as his ability."

Dr. Theobald added that "we have increased the number of regular teachers in special-service schools by sound professional methods—not by edict. Thus we have teachers who are eager and interested in their work. We have made a lot of progress, and there have been vast improvements."

A. J. C. Proposes 7 Points

To speed integration in the schools, the A. J. C. proposed seven points on which the city should act. They are:

1.—Re-evaluate the neighborhood school concept in the light of the problem of segregation.

2.—Begin to rezone school districts where necessary.

3.—Begin to use permissive transfers and permissive bus transport with the consent of parents to achieve integration.

4.—Begin to transfer teachers where needed in order to staff all of the schools in the city with more experienced and competent teachers.

5.—Begin to campaign more vigorously for more funds, for more school construction and for support of a more extensive program of psychiatric help, guidance and social-service assistance.

6. Make a real effort to build new schools in genuine fringe areas.

7. Seek personnel able and willing to implement the principles to which it is committed.

Segregation Charged

The report said that while the board claimed in March that eighty-eight new projects had been completed or advanced in "fringe areas" to further racial integration, in actuality "this conclusion is unwarranted and indeed misleading. Many of the schools built in so-called fringe areas," the A. J. C. said, "are in fact segregated." Of sixteen new elementary schools built in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Manhattan between 1954 and 1958, the study declared, seven were "segregated"—with Negro and Puerto Rican enrollments ranging from 90.8 to 97.5 per cent.

The report, entitled "From Color Blind to Color Conscious," praised the board for the five-year work of its Commission on Integration, and said that commission plans were drawn up out of "moral concern" rather than under court order, a "praiseworthy" effort.

The A. J. C. pointed out that almost 69 per cent of Manhattan's school population in 1957 were Negroes and Puerto Ricans, a total of 94,689 pupils. For the whole city that year, 256,768 Negroes and Puerto Ricans were in public schools, more than 35 per cent of the enrollment.

14d(1) 1959

NEW YORK

2500 Rowdies Still Disrupting City's Schools

By JOHN J. McCUEN,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

There are still some 2500 hard-core rowdies disrupting regular classes in the New York City schools, according to the head of the educational system's Division of Child Welfare.

These, like some 1500 seriously maladjusted pupils already enrolled in the nine special "600" day schools should be sent to schools of this type, in the opinion of Associate Superintendent William A. Hamm.

However, they can't get the special treatment they need because additional "600" school facilities are presently nonexistent. So the regular schools continue to put up with them.

Nine More Needed.

According to Dr. Hamm, at least nine more "600" day schools must be organized as soon as locations and professional personnel can be found.

"The '600' schools," Dr. Hamm said, "have strengthened the educational program in the regular schools by the removal of disruptive pupils. They also are accomplishing much for the rehabilitation of the children who attend them."

Board's Crackdown.

Last February, the Board of Education cracked down on hard-core rowdies by authorizing their immediate suspension from school. Principals have responded by suspending more than 1700 since that time.

However, Dr. Hamm said that preliminary reports from the schools indicate that they retain 2500 more boys and girls who are chronic trouble makers.

He based the figure on early reports from principals, whom he has asked to notify him of the number of pupils in their schools who should be in "600" institutions. Complete figures will be compiled later.

Dr. Hamm noted that plans are afoot to establish two more "600" day schools, effective Feb. 1.

CITY PLANS APPEAL IN SCHOOL BOYCOTT

Board Splits but Votes to Act in Dismissal of Case Against Negro Parents

A rift on the Board of Education came into the open yesterday after the board voted to appeal a dismissal of charges against two Negro mothers who had been boycotting Harlem public schools.

The board's decision to appeal, taken at a special, closed meeting, was later sharply criticized by the Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, who is the only Negro on the nine-member board.

Dr. Taylor, who is pastor of the Concord Baptist Church of Christ in Brooklyn, said, "Wittingly or unwittingly, the board has erased the last line of difference between Little Rock and New York."

The board's decision was disclosed by a spokesman for the school system at the end of a news conference on the board's tentative budget for 1959-60.

The spokesman said that the board had decided to appeal at the request of the Corporation Counsel. He added:

"The board instructed the Corporation Counsel to expedite the appeal as soon as possible. For ehtical and legal reasons, no official board comment on the appeal will be made so as not to prejudice the courts."

Not Unanimous

The official said that the board's action had not been unanimous.

Later, it was reported that of the seven members present, four voted to appeal, one—Dr. Taylor—voted against it, and two abstained. However, Dr. Taylor said that it had been his impresion at the time that the vote was 4 to 3 in favor of appealing.

The court ruling in question made Dec. 15 by Justice Justine Wise Polier of the Domestic Relations Court.

In dismissing the charges brought by the city school system, Justice Polier upheld the parents' contention that pupils at the two Harlem junior high schools in dispute were receiving "inferior educational opportunities by reasons of racial discrimination."

Among other conditions she note, Justice Polier said that the Harlem schools had a much higher percentage of substitute teachers than schools with white pupils.

Cites Constitution

The parents in the case, Justice Polier said, "have the constitutionally guaranteed right to elect no education for their children rather than to subject them to discriminatorily inferior education."

The parents—Mrs. Bernice Skipwith of 2120 Madison Avenue and Mrs. Shirley Rector of 2175 Fifth Avenue—had been charged with violating the state compulsory school-attendance law. They have been keeping their children home from public school since September. Four other Harlem parents had been found guilty of similar charges previously by another judge.

Dr. Taylor yesterday charged that the Board of Education was resorting to "litigation to evade its responsibility to New York's school children." Instead of going into court, he said, the board should acknowledge the "disparity" in the education of white and Negro children and work to "eradicate the inequities."

TO RESTORE DISCIPLINE

Brooklyn Grand Jurors Urge Paddling of Pupils

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP) — A Brooklyn grand jury today advocated that public school teachers be allowed to paddle students who misbehave.

Winding up an investigation of classroom violence in the city's schools, the jury said in a statement of findings presented to County Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz: "There is a direct connection between the laxity-pamby attitude of the educational hierarchy and the collapse of discipline in our schools."

The present state penal law permits teachers to use reasonable force or restraint in correcting pupils—if local school boards agree.

Legislation has been proposed to prevent school boards from barring the use of reasonable force in classrooms. Such a bill passed the Legislature in Albany last year but was vetoed by former Gov. Averell Harriman.

Leibowitz said he is in accord with the grand jury presentment and added: "We who deal with the problem of crime in the public schools know through bitter experience that, unless we return our teachers to the position of authority which they held in former years, we might as well throw up our hands."

The 26-member grand jury, after more than a year of investigation into school lawlessness, said:

"Respect for the teacher's authority has been tossed out of the window by the starry-eyed educational leaders who encourage freedom while at the same time deemphasizing the equally important element of responsibility for one's actions.

"Our classrooms with their atmosphere of permissiveness are turning out far too many delinquents. It can be expected that matters will get worse until teachers are again placed in command of the situation in the classroom."

Negro Group Raps School Rule Attack

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI)—The Empire State Baptist Convention charged today that there is little difference between segregated and closed schools in Little Rock, Ark., and "segregated, inferior schools in New York City."

The convention, representing more than 340 Negro Baptist churches in New York State, made the statement in attacking the action of the city's board of education, which is appealing a ruling by domestic relations Justice Justine Wise Polier.

Justice Polier last December supported the stand of three Negro families who had removed their children from Harlem schools after charging the schools were segregated and inferior to those elsewhere in the city.

The board is seeking to force the children to attend school under the state's compulsory attendance law.

The convention said that Justice Polier's ruling is, in effect, a challenge to the board of education to do something about the "horrible conditions" in Harlem schools.

"After thorough investigation, we find Harlem schools to be definitely both segregated and inferior," the group said. "As taxpayers and parents, Harlem citizens have every right to reject inferior and discriminatory public education."

Warns Feds Won't Bow To Threats

NEW YORK (AP)—Atty. Gen. Rogers expressed belief today that resistance to public school integration is beginning to soften and that "reason and wisdom are coming to the fore."

"There is a much wider acceptance of the realities — a growing recognition that intransigent resistance can lead but ultimately to the destruction of public schooling in the area concerned," Rogers said.

At the same time, however, Rogers served notice that the Justice Department won't tolerate defiance of federal court integration rulings.

In a talk prepared for a meeting of Fordham University law alumni, the attorney general said:

"If a federal court enters a decree and there should thereafter be defiance of that decree or a substantial interference with its execution, it does, in our view, become the duty of the Department of Justice to act. In such circumstances we shall take all appropriate steps to vindicate the court's authority — for example, through the institution of contempt proceedings."

Rogers expressed hope, however, that state and local authorities will maintain order themselves without need of federal action.

In this respect, he voiced warm praise for this week's peaceful integration of 21 Negro children in schools at Norfolk and Arlington, Va.

Looking ahead, Rogers said "there is cause for encouragement." He added:

"Voices of moderation are being heard in many quarters, and with greater frequency and clarity. Many people who have been adamant up to this point are beginning to listen. These are signs that more thoughtful and reasoned progress is in prospect."

NEGRO PARENTS ACT TO SUE CITY SCHOOLS

Eight Negro parents who have kept their nine children home from Harlem public schools took steps Monday toward filing charges against the city school system.

The parents tried yesterday to register their children in schools other than the ones to which they had been assigned by the Board of Education. The parents of seven children, who had been assigned to Public Schools 136 and 139, tried to register them at P. S. 52. The parents of two children, assigned to Public School 157, tried to register them at P. S. 125. All were refused.

Paul B. Zuber, attorney for the parents, said that a decision last month by Justice Justine Wise Polier had been the basis for the move. Justice Polier held that pupils in P. S. 136 and 139 were receiving inferior education.

Mr. Zuber said the parents would call tomorrow on Associate Superintendents Marion Clark and Charles M. Shapp to let the children enter P. S. 52 and 123. If they refuse, Mr. Zuber said, charges of incompetency will be brought against John J. Theobold, Superintendent of Schools, and the Board of Superintendents. He said charges would be brought on the ground that the school officials had not moved to correct wrongs pointed out by the court decision.

APPEAL IS OPPOSED IN SCHOOL BOYCOTT

Urban League Calls on Board to Accept Polier Ruling and End Inequities'

By GENE CURRIVAN

The Urban League of Greater New York called on the Board of Education yesterday to reconsider its decision to appeal a cour ruling that some of the city's schools were inferior.

The league asked the board to accept the ruling and to take steps to correct the alleged inequities attributed to the Harlem schools that were involved in the case rather than ignore them and press the fight in the

The decision was made Dec. 15 by Justice Justine Wise Polier of the Domestic Relations Court. She upheld the contention of two Negro mothers that they could withhold their children from two Harlem schools because the facilities were inadequate. The ruling cited racial discrimination.

At yesterday's meeting called by the city-wide education committee of the league at the Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West Fortieth Street, more than 100 representatives of civic, church, labor and parent groups supported the league's stand.

The Rev. Gardner C. Taylor, vice president of the league and the only Negro member of the Board of Education, declared that if the board won its appeal "there would be bitterness and resentment that will last for a generation."

Settlement Hint Given

An indication that the matter might be resolved out of court came after the meeting from Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the league, and Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, a member of the Education Board's Commission on Integration.

Both said they were hopeful that negotiations being carried on with the board might take the matter away from the courts and into the field of education.

The resolution, which was adopted unanimously, said the board had acted with "less than deliberate speed" to remove inferior and segregated schools.

It asked the board immediately to implement the recommendations of its Commission on Integration and reconsider its decision to appeal the Polier ruling.

The resolution commended Dr. Taylor, who was the only member of the board to vote against appeal, for his "courageous fight."

The board's plan for appeal was also assailed by Dr. Frank S. Thorne, director of the City Commission on Intergroup Relations, which opposed the move at the outset; former Domestic Relations Justice Hubert T. Delany, and Algernon Black, leader of the Ethical Culture Society.

Harlem Talks Seek a Formula To End Boycott of Four Schools

Negro Parents and Board of Education Officials Meet—Improvement of Institutions Under Consideration

By LEONA

An attempt is being made by the Board of Education and a group of Negro parents to resolve the Harlem school controversy.

The objective of the new move is to end the parents' boycott of four Harlem schools and to make further court action unnecessary. As a condition to this, it is understood, efforts would be made to strengthen the schools.

Aside from admitting that discussions were under way to end the controversy, which has produced charges of racial discrimination against the school board, neither side yesterday would offer extensive comments.

Dr. John J. Theobald, the Superintendent of Schools, said that "every attempt is being made to work out an equitable and constructive solution consistent with good educational policy and procedure." He added:

"The Board of Education, the Board of Superintendents, the parents and leaders of the community are all searching for a satisfactory solution. As soon as one is found we will announce it."

Paul B. Zuber, the attorney for the Negro parent group, said that "it is true that we had a meeting," but he added: "There are still some areas that must be clarified."

Although preliminary discussions have been held during the last two weeks, the first meeting between the two sides was held Wednesday. Another session will be held early next week.

Background of Controversy

The long-simmering Harlem school controversy developed major proportions last Sept. 8, the opening day of the current school year, when the Negro parents started their boycott. They charged at the time that the predominantly Negro schools to which their youngsters were assigned provided "inferior educational opportunities." They asuccessfully to have the youngsters transferred.

Some weeks later the school system brought action against the parents in Children's Court, charging them with violating the state's compulsory school attendance law. On Dec. 3, Justice Nathaniel Kaplan found four mothers guilty.

However, on Dec. 15, Justice Justine Wise Polier dismissed similar charges against two other parents who took part in the boycott. Mrs. Polier declared in her decision that the two Harlem schools in the cases were inferior to predominantly white schools, and said that parents had the right to refuse to subject their children to "discriminatorily inferior education."

Then on Jan. 14 the school board by a split vote decided to appeal Mrs. Polier's ruling. This touched off bitter protests from the Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, the only Negro on the school board, and from other Negro leaders. Dr. Taylor charged that instead of going into court the school system should acknowledge the "disparity" in the education of white and Negro pupils and work to "eradicate the inequalities."

If the current attempt to end the boycott is successful, one source indicated yesterday, the board would drop its appeal of the Polier decision. No action would be taken against the four mothers found guilty by Justice Kaplan, it was said.

The affected schools are Junior High Schools 120, 136 and 139 and Public School 157.

9 Gotham Negroes Return To School

They Had Quit, Charging Segregation Policies

NEW YORK, Feb. 11. —(AP) — Nine Negro children kept out of schools their parents charged were segregated and inferior will resume their education Monday.

The parents and the Board of Education reached a temporary agreement Tuesday to have the students attend classes at schools designated by the superintendent of schools.

The agreement is in effect pending the outcome of litigation.

Supt. John J. Theobald said the youngsters will not be assigned to Harlem schools they formerly attended nor to those requested by the parents.

The schools will be selected strictly on the basis of "the educational and emotional development of the children," Theobald said.

The Board of Education has been seeking means of transfers to overcome the heavy concentration of students from a particular racial group in some schools.

Although segregation policies are not in effect here, such concentrations result from patterns of settlement in the city.

Appeals on two conflicting court rulings on neglect charges brought against the parents are pending.

One justice of the Domestic Relations Court dismissed the charges against two parents, and the Board of Education appealed.

Another justice of the same court found some of the other parents guilty of violating the education law, and the parents appealed.

Also pending is the parents' million-dollar civil suit against the city. They are asking damages for the alleged injustice suffered by the children in "segregated" schools.

NEGRO IS CHOSEN TOP SCHOOL AIDE

Dr. John King to Be Named Associate Superintendent First of Race in Job

A Negro educator is slated to be the first of his race to be nominated for the the post of associate superintendent of city schools.

The educator is Dr. John B. King, who was born in New York. He is 50 years old and has been in the school system for thirty years.

In 1951, Dr King was the first Negro to be appointed an assistant superintendent of schools. Since then, one other Negro—Francis A. Turner—has been appointed to that rank.

Unofficial reports at school headquarters yesterday said yesterday that Dr. King would be named to fill the vacancy caused last March by the death of William A. Hamm, who was in charge of the child-welfare division of the school system. There are normally nine associate superintendents. Starting this fall, the post will pay $19,750 a year.

The nomination of Dr. King is expected to be made Thursday by Dr. John J. Theobald, Superintendent of Schools. It must be approved by the Board of Education.

The selection of Dr. King was originally recommended by the present associate superintendents, who serve on the Board of Superintendents, an advisory body to the Superintent of Schools. The superintendents are reported to have screened more than thirty candidates.

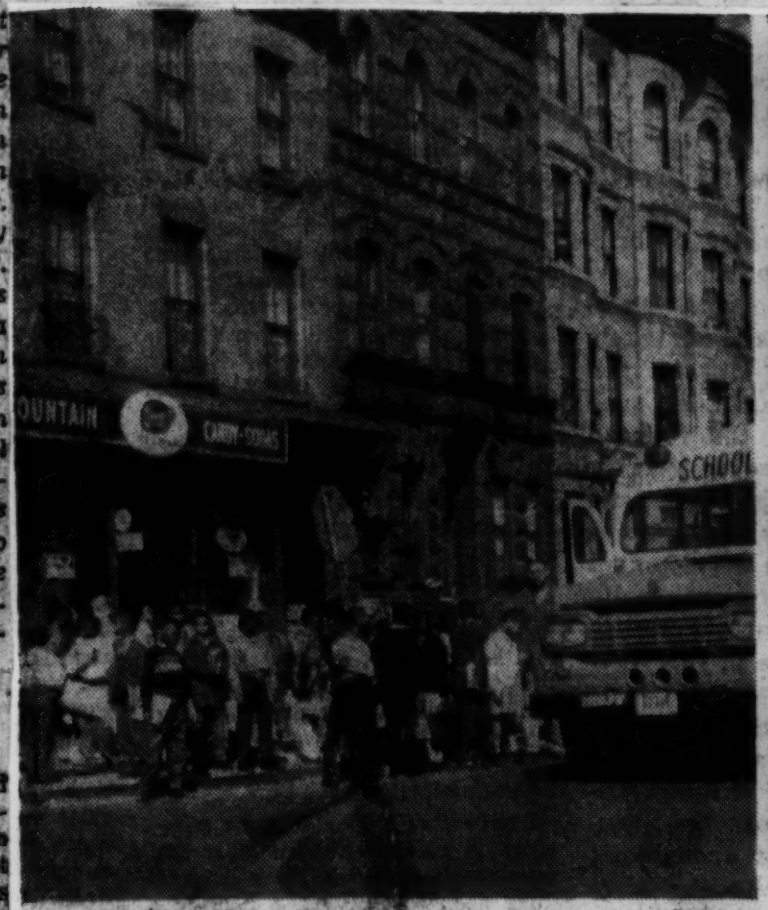
Dr. King was graduated from Boys High School in Brooklyn when he was 15 years old. After attending the old Maxwell Training School for Teachers, he became a substitute teacher at the age of 20. Three years later he received a regular teaching status in the school system and earned a Bachelor of Science degree from New York University. He later received his master's and doctor's degrees there.

In 1940, Dr. King was appointed to the rank of assistant-to-principal and six years later became an elementary school principal. Since 1951, he has been in charge of Districts 26 and 28 in Brooklyn.

Dr. John B. King

Integration Troubles in the North

The racial problem is not confined to the South, nor is it peculiar to Negroes, and the same anxieties that prey upon the consciences of North Carolinians are known in Brooklyn and in Queens. Oddly, though, geography seems to make a difference. A parade of white mothers on a picket line outside a newly-integrated school in Cary would be prime news for the metropolitan dailies, TV and the national magazines. The same situation in New York City is so discreetly reported as to suggest that the fact the children involved were Negroes was at most an unfortunate coincidence.



Brooklyn Negro Children Board School Bus

A Mixed Class in Queens: Never Before So Many Negro Children

By Bernard Gavzer

NEW YORK (AP)—Awkward strangers on Monday, by Thursday they were fast enough friends that Ronald could put his black hand on Stanley's white one and cry out with unalloyed affection: "This one, he's mine."

Plump, gray-haired Marie Donnelly tapped for silence among her fifth-graders with some uneasiness. For the first time in her 40 years at P. S. 77, she had a class with almost half the pupils Negro.

Outside the school, there was anxiety and apprehension.

White mothers carried placards of protest, reflecting a fear that the presence of Negro youngsters signaled the first step in an invasion of their all-white neighborhood.

How did these Negro youngsters from a Brooklyn slum area find themselves in all-white, middle-class Glendale?

"It is simply a question of utilizing school space," says the Board of Education. "This is the only immediate way of solving our problem."

The problem: Ronald's neighborhood grade school in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant section is so overcrowded it runs on three shifts. Stanley's school, built in 1912 when the Glendale section of Queens was dominated by young, growing families, was scheduled to enroll only 368. The building can comfortably accommodate 1,000.

Bedford-Stuyvesant is almost solidly Negro. Glendale is white. There is no legal segregation in New York City schools, but because the vast majority of the 985,820 children in the New York City school system are assigned to schools in their own neighborhood, the degree of racial mixture in the schools has followed the pattern of the neighborhood.

To relieve pressure on overcrowed P.S. 129 in Brooklyn, the School Board decided to transfer 75 Negro third, fourth and fifth graders to below-capacity P.S. 77 in Glendale. In all, some 300 pupils from six predominantly Negro schools were transferred to five schools in Glendale and Brentwood.

First in Such Numbers.

"Actually, there are 39,000 transfer students," explains the School Board. "This has been going on since horse and buggy days. But this is the first time that pupils have been transferred from one borough, Brooklyn, to another, Queens, and transported in private school buses."

Each school morning, the Negro transfer pupils gather at designated collection points and are driven two or three miles to white schools.

"Letters were sent to parents of 2,000 pupils in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area asking them whether they would agree to transfers because of the short-schedule program," says the Board of Education, "and 972 said yes."

But residents in the Queens neighborhoods started talking about taking some action to stop the transfers. They hired a lawyer.

"They were afraid that pretty soon these people would begin moving into the neighborhood and right away their property values would drop," says the owner of a school store near P.S. 77.

Roy Cohn Again.

The lawyer representing protesting groups is Roy Cohn, one-time special counsel for the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy and one of the principals in the famed Army-McCarthy hearings.

His law office says: "We are going to test in court the right of the Board of Education to transfer a select group of students from one school to another. We do not believe the board has the right to send students from one neighborhood to another."

At P.S. 77, the Negro pupils are referred to as "they" by most white pupils and their parents, and as the "bus children" by the teachers and the Principal Brant Mecklenburg.

Before entering the school auditorium where 40 mothers had gathered for their first PTA meeting, Mecklenburg told a reporter that "so far, no one has directly raised a race issue; they've been confining themselves to arguing against bringing pupils by bus into a different neighborhood."

Never Say Race.

The next morning when the school bus arrived with its load of Negro youngsters, 15 women were picketing. They carried signs reading "Bussing creates fussing," "More education, less transportation," "We don't oppose true integration."

One mother, concern etched on her freckled face, argued that "We are not against Negroes. If somehow they lived in this neighborhood, we could see why they would be in this school. But it's not fair to those kids to put them on busses and take the risk of bringing them over here. What if the bus has an accident or if one of those kids gets sick? How would they get home?"

In the Bedford-Stuyvesant slum area, the Negro parents have no such worries.

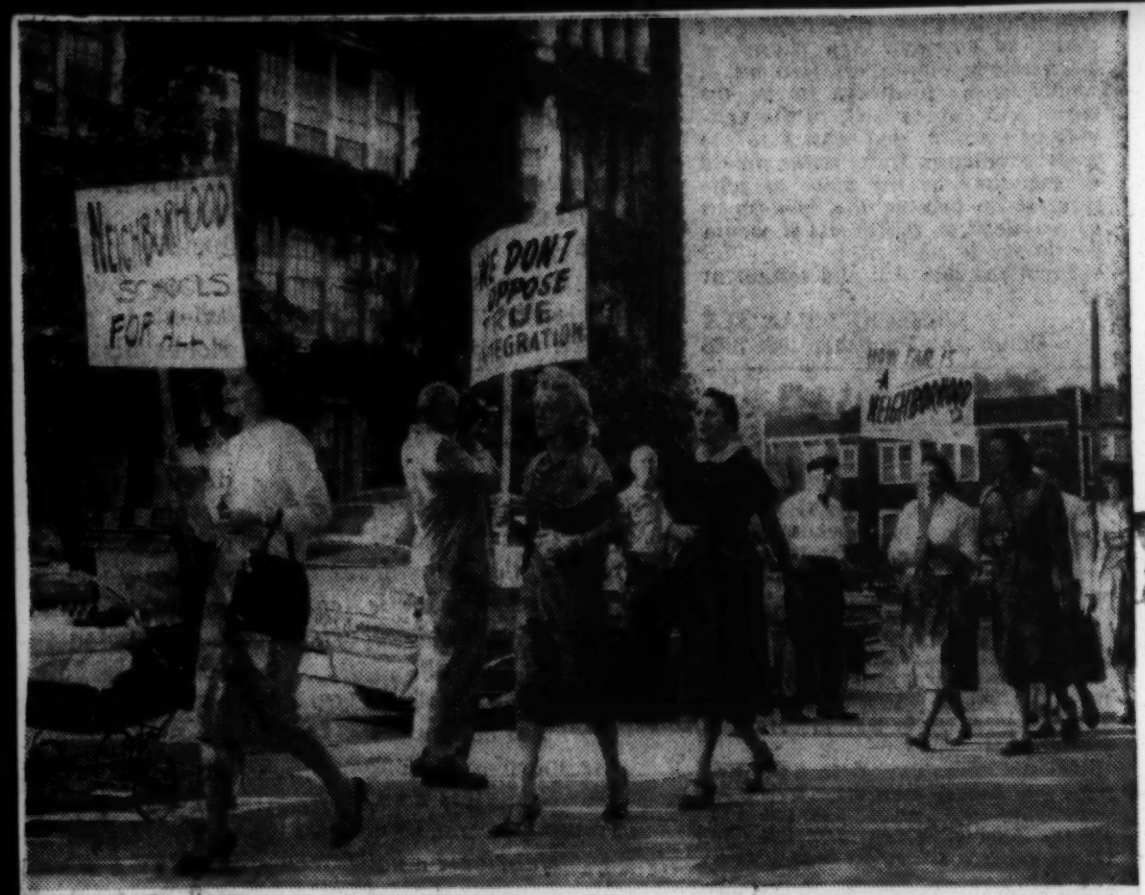
The father of 6-year-old Buddy says "My boy, he gets sick, he going to get sick anywhere. I ain't worried about that. The school people and the police, they going to see nothing going to happen to him."

They'll Probably Stay In.

Unless there is some unusual development—such as a court order halting the bus transfers — the prospect is that Stanley and Ronald will graduate together, in 1962.

"That's the soonest we would be able to construct a new school in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, assuming we get the money for it. Then we could return to the neighborhood school concept, with which the school Board fully agrees," says a Board of Education spokesman.

While the adults debated the situation, the children



Queens Mothers, Irked by Negro Transfers, Picketed in Protest.

went about the orderly business of learning their three Rs. In the first week of the fall semester at P.S. 77, the introduction of Negro pupils went without incident among the children.

A Negro girl named Marion, 8, nicely dressed as were all the Negro and white children, pleaded, "Mister, you put my name in the paper, hear? You say I like P.S. 77 and didn't like P.S. 129 'cause the teachers were mean. I like to come to school on the bus. I can learn more here 'cause everybody's nicer."

"They're certainly nice children," says Miss Donnelly. "I find no difference between them. But I do feel it is unfair to the neighborhood to bus them here. If a neighborhood changes, that's one thing, but to force them on a neighborhood is quite another. It's also unfair to the children—it makes it such a long and tiring day for them."

By the end of the day, piling into the bus for the ride home, the Negro pupils were ready to let off steam. They bounced on seats and jabbered excitedly. Even during the lunch hour, they remain on school premises.

Police Stand Ready.

Two policemen stood near the bus, in front of the school, and four others were posted at the corners of the school block. Some eighth grade boys called out a few insults as the bus moved away.

The bus halted at a traffic light, near a candy store where two teen-aged boys leaned aganist a window. One youth called out, "Why don't you stay in your own neighborhood."

Then traveling through Bedford-Stuyvesant, some Negro boys took pictures of the bus, adults waved or called out to the children, as though they were welcoming home a team that had won the state basketball title.

14d(1) 1959

NEW YORK

4 Gotham Schools Boycotted In Protest Over Integration

Mothers Picket As Six Busloads Of Negroes, Puerto Ricans Are Brought To Previously All-White Institutions

By CHARLES OHI
United Press International Staff

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—More than 1,100 white students staged a one-day boycott of four New York public schools Monday in protest against the transfer of Negro and Puerto Rican children into a predominantly-white area.

White parents picketed outside the schools.

About 300 transfer students were brought to five elementary schools in Queens in six special buses from the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, an area of slums with a high rate of juvenile delinquency.

Only one of the schools in the Ridgewood - Glendale section of Queens reported a normal attendance on the first day of school.

Half Are Absent

The number of white absentees was nearly 50 per cent of the total enrollment of all of the five schools.

School officials and police, assigned to maintain order, said there had been no incidents. None of the transfer children was molested while entering the schools.

School officials said the transfer students would have to commute an average of three and one-half miles on the buses.

The boycott climaxed a dispute that began during the summer when the Board of Education announced that the transfers were to be made because of overcrowding in Brooklyn schools.

Enforced Integration

Parents in the quiet, residential section of Queens charged that the transfer amounted to "enforced integration." They claimed that there were empty schools in Brooklyn that could be repaired and used to ease the overcrowding.

The School Board stood firm despite protest meetings in Queens and picket lines of white mothers who marched in front of City Hall.

Dr. Alfred Marrow, chairman of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations, said the "integrations" were responsible for the mass absence of white students.

Marrow said, however, that the transfer was progressing "smoothly and we find a distinct improvement in community attitude since the time when hundreds of residents of the area picketed City Hall."

Second Boycott Off

Meanwhile, a threatened mass boycott of schools in Harlem that would have involved about 40,000 Negro children failed to materialize.

Negro parents had charged that white children received transfers to schools in the exclusive Riverdale section of the Bronx from overcrowded Harlem schools, but the Negro children had been turned down. They also charged that Harlem schools had "inferior" equipment and "second-rate" teachers.

Although the boycott did not occur, the parents of about 200 Negro children said they would take them en masse to a junior high school in Riverdale Wednesday to demand that they be registered.

The disputes occurred as about 1,500,000 youngsters went back to classes for the start of the new school year.

SCHOOLS IN QUEENS

N.Y. Parents, Pupils Protest Integration

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Picketing and a student boycott today marked the racial integration of five white Queens schools by Negroes and Puerto Ricans from Brooklyn slums.

More than 1900 of 2,300 white pupils stayed away from schools in the Glendale and Ridgewood sections of Queens. White parents picketed three of the schools.

During the night, large signs reading "blacks go home" appeared in front of one school. However, they were painted out before the influx of 363 slum children from Brooklyn on the opening day of school.

Actual entry of the Brooklyn pupils into the schools was without incident.

The new children came from one of the toughest sections of New York City, the Negro and Puerto Rican slums of Bedford-Stuyvesant in Brooklyn. The board of education decreed their transfer across borough lines because of overcrowding in their own schools.

White parents in Queens charge this is a violation of a long-standing pledge that the board's gradual integration program would not be carried across borough lines. They protested in vain against the transfers since they were originally scheduled last spring.

Opponents of the transfers insisted that they were less concerned with the race of the Brooklyn children than they were with the slum backgrounds which they feared would affect their own children.

New York has no legal segregation in its schools. But neighborhood racial patterns in some areas create almost totally segregated school enrollments.

SCHOOL RULING DUE ON NEGRO TRANSFER

The State Education Commissioner said yesterday he expected to rule this week on the transfer of 400 Negro pupils from Brooklyn schools to predominantly white ones in Queens. Dr. James E. Allen Jr., the Commissioner, declined to discuss the issue until then, because it was before him in a judicial form.

On Aug. 26 five mothers from the Glendale-Ridgewood section of Queens appealed to him to reverse the action of the New York City Board of Education, which had approved the transfer.

Dr. Allen was questioned in a television interview on the "Searchlight" program presented on WRCA-TV in cooperation with the Citizens Union. Other participants were Milton M. Bergerman, chairman of the Citizens Union; Terry Ferrer of The New York Herald Tribune, Fred M. Hechinger of The New York Times and Gabe Pressman of the news department of the National Broadcasting Company, who was moderator.

Dr. Allen said the school population in the state would continue to increase at the rate of about 100,000 boys and girls a year. He called for more teachers and 4,000 to 5,000 new classrooms a year.

Education . . .

Integration Disputes May Intensify Here

By James J. Morisseau

Integration problems, which last year brought boycotts and other, minor, disputes to the city's schools, threaten to take a more serious turn when the schools reopen next month.

A check yesterday of possible trouble spots turned up these signs of threatened racial discord:

1. A large-scale version of last years Harlem school boycott, in which eight Negro families refused to send their children to schools they said were "segregated and inferior," has been threatened for Sept. 13, the day school reopens.

200 May Join Boycott

As many as 200 children may be involved in the new boycott. Children and parents alike are expected to stage a sit-down strike on the steps of a predominantly-white school in the Bronx, unless their applications for admission are accepted.

2. A dispute over the transfer of 400 Negro and Puerto Rican pupils from overcrowded schools in the Bedford - Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn to underutilized buildings in the Ridgewood and Glendale sections of Queens was still unresolved.

Teachers Transferred

3. Elsewhere in Queens, Negro parents were reported to be increasingly disturbed over the transfer of experienced white teachers out of some schools in St. Albans and Hollis as a growing Negro population brought larger Negro enrollments.

On the other hand, there appeared to be little outward support for the recent proposal by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D., N. Y., that all Negro and Puerto Rican parents keep their children out of school for a week in September, thus depriving the city of an estimated $2,000,000 in state aid.

City Hall Rally Set

The Leadership Council of Greater New York, of which Mr. Powell is a founder, has called a mass demonstration for Sept. 9 at City Hall to protest what it calls "segregation" in the city's schools.

At the same time, Dr. John J. Theobald, Superintendent of Schools, indicated he was not overly concerned and expressed confidence these and other problems would be settled amicably. He explained this optimistic outlook:

"I'm finding some very solid leadership in Harlem among people who know that if we take an extreme position, we won't make progress. In a situation like this, every step we take must be sound and logical."

Petition Readied

Plans for the new Harlem boycott were revealed by Paul B. Zuber, who was attorney for the parents involved in last year's boycott.

Mr. Zuber said that nearly 300 parents of children who were graduated last June from Public Schools 133, 197, and 175 in Harlem, have signed a petition asking that the youngsters—or at least a "token" group of thirty—be assigned to Junior High School 141, Independence Ave. and W. 237th St., in the Riverdale section of the Bronx.

Request Rejected

The request, filed last spring with the office of Dr. Theobald, at 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn, was turned down in mid-May.

The parents contended that Junior High Schools 136 and 139 in Harlem, to which the pupils have been assigned in September, offered an "inferior" educational program. They made the charge, Mr. Zuber said, after touring both schools.

The same junior high schools were involved in last year's boycott and were labeled by parents as "segregated and inferior." But under an agreement in February that ended the boycott, Board of Education officials had assured the parents that J. H. S. 136 and

139 would be included in the expansion of the "Talent Demonstration Project" for the salvage of the academic talents of economically and culturally-deprived youngsters.

Delay Explained

Mr. Zuber contended, however, that the parents found no evidence during their visit that progress had been made toward implementing the program at either school or that promised additional teachers had been assigned.

Dr. Theobald pointed out, in reply, that an additional $500,000 appropriation for expansion of the so-called "Project 43," did not become available until July 1, delaying any full-scale implementation until September.

The suggestion that the pupils be transferred to the Bronx school apparently followed the precedent-setting order by Dr. Theobald transferring 400 Negro and Puerto Rican pupils from crowded Brooklyn schools to others in Queens that had empty seats.

Court Action Threatened

Attorneys for residents in the Ridgewood and Glendale sections of Queens have appealed the order to the Board of Education, challenging its legality and advisability.

An informal poll of board members, who have no direct authority in what is considered a purely administrative matter, is tentatively scheduled for this week. The Queens attorneys have threatened to take the case to the courts if the board does not act to reverse Dr. Theobald's decision.

14d(1) 1959 NEW YROK

MRS. S.J. GARNET

FIRST COLORED FEMALE SCHOOL PRINCIPAL IN NEW YORK TO TEACH BOTH WHITE AND COLORED PUPILS AFTER SEGREGATED SCHOOLS HAD BEEN ABOLISHED. SHE WAS THE WIFE OF HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET (1815-1881), GREAT ABOLITION LEADER. MRS. GARNET WAS HIGHLY RESPECTED BY BOTH "RACES" IN NEW YORK

1100 N. Y. Pupils Stage Desegregation Boycott

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (UPI) More than 1100 white students staged a 1-day boycott of four New York public schools today in protest against the transfer of Negro and Puerto Rican children in to a predominately white area.

White parents picketed outside the schools.

About 300 transfer students were taken to five elementary schools in Queens in special buses from the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, an area of slums and a high rate of juvenile delinquency.

Only one of the schools in the Ridgewood-Glendale section of Queens reported a normal attendance on the first day of school. The number of white absentees was nearly 50 per cent of the total enrollment of all of the five schools. School officials and police said there had been no incidents.

The boycott climaxed a dispute that began during the summer when the Board of Education announced that the transfers were to be made because of overcrowding in Brooklyn schools.

Parents in the quiet, residential section of Queens charged that the transfers amounted to "enforced integration." They claimed there were empty schools in Brooklyn that could be repaired and used.

The picketing parents said their children would return to school Tuesday—carrying their own lunches. The Board of Education had ruled that the transfer children would be provided with lunches because of the distance they have to travel.

Meanwhile, a threatened mass boycott of schools in Harlem that would have involved about 40,000 Negro children failed to materialize.

Negro parents had charged that white children received transfers to schools in the exclusive Riverdale section of Bronx from overcrowded Harlem schools, but that Negro children had been turned down. They also charged that Harlem schools had "inferior" equipment and "second-rate" teachers.

CITY BOARD BACKS NEGRO-PUPIL SHIFT

Theobald Upheld as Queens Group Loses Request to Keep 'Strangers' Out

By LEONARD BUDER

The Board of Education backed the Superintendent of Schools yesterday in the controversy over pupil transfers.

The board turned down a request that it rescind the decision of the Superintendent, John J. Theobald, to transfer 400 Negro pupils from overcrowded schools in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn to under-populated schools in the Glendale-Ridgewood section of Queens. The Queens area is predominantly white.

The appeal from the plan was made last month by the Glendale Taxpayers Association. A spokesman told the board then that the area's residents "just don't like the idea of strangers coming into their neighborhood."

Charles H. Silver, the president of the school board, said yesterday:

"The purpose of these transfers is not based on the integration program but on the policy of providing full and equal educational opportunities for all children."

Curtailment Cited

In their original schools, Mr. Silver said, the Negro youngsters received curtailed class programs. In the new schools, he went on, they will receive a full day of school.

The shifts, which are at the option of the youngsters and their parents, will go into effect in September. In addition to those transferred to Queens, several hundred Bedford-Stuyvesant pupils are being sent to schools elsewhere in Brooklyn.

Mr. Silver said that the transfers were regarded as a temporary emergency measure. He said that the system believed in the concept of neighborhood schools. He said:

"Every elementary school pupils in so far as possible should be afforded a full educational opportunity in a school near his home."

Not Contrary to Policy

Four new schools are expected to be completed in Bedford-Stuyvesant next year and four others are scheduled to be built by 1965.

"We want to assure the parents of this city," he went on, "that the Board of Education is making every effort to construct enough modern facilities in every area of the city to reduce bus transportation of elementary school children to a minimum."

Last year, 39,000 pupils were driven by bus to schools beyond walking distance.

In rejecting the Glendale appeal, the board denied the association's contention that carrying children from one borough to another was contrary to the board's policy.

Mr. Silver said that the board considered the city's school districting as an entity and did not see it as divided into boroughs.

The board's move was commended yesterday by the Commission on Intergroup Relations. However, the commission said that it would seek clarification of the statement that the move was only "temporary and emergency."

Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director of the city commission, expressed "concern about this statement in view of the board's clearly stated policy and program to prevent further development of segregated schools and to improve ethnic balance in all schools wherever possible."

The Queens schools to receive the Negro pupils are Public Schools 68, 77, 81, 88 and 91. The pupils involved in the shift are in the third, fourth and fifth grades.

BOARD RESTUDIES NEGRO PUPIL SHIFT

To Rule on Glendale Group's Appeal to Drop Transfer From Brooklyn Schools

$25,000 POST IS VOTED

City Asked to Approve New Job of Buildings Chief— Dr. King Is Promoted

By LEONARD BUDER

The Board of Education reserved decision yesterday on an appeal to rescind the scheduled transfer of 400 Negro pupils from the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn to schools in a white community in Queens.

The appeal was made by the lawyer for the Glendale Taxpayers Association, who appeared before a meeting of the board. The lawyer told the members that the residents of the Glendale-Ridgewood area "just don't like the idea of strangers coming into their neighborhood."

Earlier in his presnetation, the lawyer, Edward D. Burns of the firm of Saxe, Bacon & O'Shea, declared that the school officials' action was contrary to statements made in 1957 by the board and by Dr. William Jansen, who was then Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Burns charged that the transfer would upset the traditional concept of neighborhood schools.

In another action taken at the meeting, the board requested city permission to establish a $25,000-a-year position of Superintendent of Design, Construction and Physical Plant. As forecast on Wednesday, Dr. John J. Theobald, Superintendent of Schools, nominated Joseph R. Weiss, a consulting engineer and Professor of Engineering at Hunter College, to the new post.

Dr. King Is Promoted

The board elected Dr. John B. King to the position of Associate Superintendent of Schools. Dr. King, a Negro, is the first of his race to hold that rank. He has been an assistant superintendent for the last eight years.

The plan to give Negro pupils in crowded schools in the Bedford-Stuyvesant district the option of transferring to underutilized schools in Glendale-Ridgewood in the fall was announced on June 1 by Dr. Theobald. The Queens schools affected by the shift are P. S. 68, 77, 81, 88 and 91.

Late last month the protesting Queens residents demonstrated at City Hall in an effort to halt the transfers. Many protest meetings have also been held in the community.

Mr. Burns told the board yesterday that two years ago it had said that there would not be any long bus trips for pupils for the purposes of integration and that the neighborhood school concept would be maintained.

The lawyer said he had "serious doubts" about the legality of the board's plan, including the use of public funds to finance bus transportation for the purpose of integration.

When Mr. Burns ended his appeal, the Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, the only Negro on the school board, asked the lawyer why the residents of Glendale objected to the transfer.

Br. Burns replied that the people of that area were a "concise, tight-fitting little group." The residents pay taxes for the support of the schools and they feel that the schools in that neighborhood are their schools, he declared.

Charles H. Silver, the president of the board, said that the appeal would be considered and a decision announced soon.

PICKETING "NOT AN INTEGRATION ISSUE"
But They Don't Want Negroes In White School

N.Y. Parents Protest Forced Integration

Pickets Deplore Transfer Plan For Negroes, Puerto Ricans

NEW YORK (AP) — Three hundred white parents picketed City Hall Thursday in protest against forced transfer of Negro and Puerto Rican slum children into their schools. "Don't tread on us," read signs which pickets carried in a steady rain.

Later, a delegation talked with Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who promised to discuss their protests with school officials.

The demonstrators insisted they are not fighting integration as such and are not anti-Negro. But they claimed the importation of youngsters into Queens schools from Brooklyn slums will lower property values and teaching standards, and increase juvenile delinquency.

New York permits no legal segregation. But in neighborhoods where one race predominates, schools follow a pattern that is equivalent to segregation.

Nearly three years ago, the Board of Education outlined a bold plan to force integration on such schools by transporting small groups of Negroes into white school areas.

This aroused considerable protest from teachers, parents and others. The board backed down to a degree and offered assurances that its limited integration plan would not cross borough lines.

However, this week the board announced plans to transport 1,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans from the tough, teeming Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn to schools in the adjoining borough of Queens.

Some 390 of them were scheduled to enter four public schools in the Glendale section of Queens next term.

The board contended Bedford-Stuyvesant schools are overcrowded while Glendale schools are not being used to maximum capacity.

Glendale residents raised a storm of protest, climaxed by Thursday's demonstration. They demanded that the board reopen closed schools in Brooklyn, rather than transport Bedford-Stuyvesant students some three miles to predominantly white schools.

Six Negro children counterpicketed the Glendale demonstrators outside City Hall. Their placards read:

"This is New York City, not Little Rock."

"Are we the JD's that Glendale fears?"

The mother of one of the Negro youngsters, Naomi Clark, said she wanted her boy in Glendale schools because they have a higher achievement level.

Mayor Cocks Ear As Whites Picket Mixing

Promises Parents He'll Investigate Negro Importation

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayor Robert F. Wagner has promised picketing white parents that he will get in touch with the city school superintendent about the planned transfer of 1,000 pupils — mostly Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

Supt. John J. Theobald recently announced plans to shift the 1,000 pupils out of crowded schools in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, which is populated mostly by Negroes, to less crowded areas of the city.

About half the 1,000 would be reassigned in the fall to five schools in Queens, a borough adjoining Brooklyn. The other half would be shifted to six schools in Brooklyn.

About 300 parents and other persons from the Glendale section of Queens picketed outside City Hall in the rain Thursday in protest.

Spokesmen for the pickets said they were not anti-Negro and were not protesting school integration as such. They contended that the shift of children from Brooklyn slums would increase juvenile delinquency in their neighborhood, impair teaching standards and lower property values.

Eight Negro children and two Negro mothers counter picketed at City Hall. They carried signs reading "This is N.Y.C., not Little Rock."

There is no legal or intended segregation in New York City public schools. In some instances, however, neighborhood racial patterns cause school enrollments that are almost all-white or all-Negro.

Protest mixing—

Students boycott Queens schools

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—(AP)—Picketing and a stay-at-home boycott by at least a fourth of the white pupils in the Glendale-Ridgewood area of Queens greeted the arrival today of Negro and Puerto Rican pupils transferred from Brooklyn.

In addition, large signs saying "Blacks go home" appeared in front of one school during the night. They were painted out before the students from Brooklyn's poverty-stricken Bedford-Stuyvesant area arrived in the school for opening day.

Most of the 363 pupils scheduled for transfer showed up and entered the five schools involved without difficulty. White parents picketed in front of three of the schools, however.

The schools are in an almost entirely white area of Queens, and had a total registration of about 2300 excluding the transfers from Brooklyn. More than 900 pupils stayed at home, authorities estimated.

SOME WHITE parents in the Glendale-Ridgewood areas have held angry meetings and parades in recent months to protest the transfer of the Negro and Puerto Rican children.

They contended the transfers were an illegal use of public funds to force integration.

In denying the charge, the city said the transfers were made to move pupils from overcrowded schools in Brooklyn to under-used schools.

Before the transfers, the five schools involved were almost entirely white. There is no segregation by law in New York City, but sometimes neighborhood patterns create school populations almost totally white or Negro.

Many of the protesting Queens residents said they were not anti-Negro, but only wanted to maintain high standards and the tradition of neighborhood schools.

250 NEGROES PLAN SCHOOL MOVE IN HARLEM PROTEST

New York, Sept. 11 (UPI)—Approximately 250 Negro students from Harlem will attempt to register at a junior high school in the exclusive Riverdale section of the Bronx next Monday in protest to the transfer of 100 white students to the school.

The move to "integrate" the school in predominantly white Riverdale will be made by an association of Harlem parents who have contended for several years that Harlem schools are "segregated and inferior." Their protests have had the support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Several independent groups of Harlem parents have called for a boycott of Harlem schools next Monday and Tuesday to protest inferior school conditions. The action could involve as many as 40,000 Negro pupils.

White Pupils Stage Boycott In New York

Negro, Puerto Rican Transfers Protested

From Wire Dispatches

New York, Sept. 14.—More than 1,100 white students staged a one-day boycott of four New York public schools Monday in protest against the transfer of Negro and Puerto Rican children into a predomi-

nantly white area.

White parents picketed outside the schools.

During the night, large signs reading, "Blacks go home," appeared in front of one school. However, they were painted out before the influx of 363 slum children from Brooklyn on the opening day of school.

Deliquency Rate High

The transfer students were taken to five elementary schools in Queens in six special buses from the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, an area of slums and a high rate of juvenile delinquency.

Only one of the schools in the Ridgewood-Glendale section of Queens reported a normal attendance on the first day of school.

The number of white absentees was nearly 50 per cent of the total enrollment of all of the five schools.

School officials and police, assigned to maintain order, said there had been no incidents. None of the transfer children were molested.

School officials said the transfer students would have to commute an average of 3½ miles on the buses.

The boycott climaxed a dispute that began during the summer when the Board of Education announced that the transfers were to be made because of overcrowding in Brooklyn schools.

Parents in the quiet residential section of Queens charged that the transfer amounted to "enforced integration." They claimed that there were empty schools in Brooklyn that could be repaired and used to ease the overcrowding.

School Board Stood Firm

The School Board stood firm despite protest meetings in Queens and picket lines of white mothers who marched in front of City Hall.

Opponents of the transfers insisted they were less concerned with the race of the Brooklyn children than they were with the slum backgrounds which they feared would affect their own children.

New York has no legal segregation in its schools. But neighborhood racial patterns in some areas create almost totally segregated school enrollments.

School Board Meeting Harlem Parent Groups

Board of Education officials were meeting today with Harlem parent groups and the National Assn. for the Advancement of the Colored People in an attempt to avert a threatened boycott of Harlem schools set for Monday and Tuesday.

At the same time Schools Superintendent John J. Theobald announced he was going ahead with his controversial plan to shift 364 students from the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn to schools in Queens on Monday.

Referring to the proposed Harlem boycott, Dr. Theobald said yesterday he would explain the school system's position to the parents and show what was being done to improve schooling.

Parents who keep their children out of school without valid reason, he indicated, will be dealt with under the provisions of the state's compulsory school attendance law.

Some Negro parents have also said that an attempt will be made on Monday, the first day of the term, to enroll 25 Harlem pupils in Junior High School 141 in Riverdale.

Dr. Theobald said the Harlem pupils would not be admitted to the Riverdale school and that officials would not permit any interference with school activities.

"If anyone interferes with the education of children in our schools," he said, "I will call the police. I don't care whether there are 200 or 2000 persons there. I will not permit anyone to make a circus of our schools."

pupils stayed away Monday when schools opened in the Glendale and Ridgewood sections of Queens. Attendance Tuesday was near normal.

White Queens mothers picketed Monday in opposition to what they termed artificial integration of their schools. They carried signs reading, "We Don't Oppose True Integration."

Transfer of the Brooklyn children was ordered by the Board of Education, ostensibly to ease crowding in schools in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, one of the city's worst Negro slums. It also was in line with board policy to integrate certain city schools where feasible.

New York has no legal segregation in its schools. But some schools, following the pattern of the neighborhoods they serve, are virtually all white or all Negro.

Queens Schools Are Integrated; Boycott Is Over

By The Associated Press

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Boycotting and picketing ended Tuesday at five Queens schools racially integrated with more than 300 Brooklyn Negroes.

More than 900 of 2,300 white

Picketing, Pupil Boycotts Mark New York Schools' Integration

NEW YORK (AP)—Picketing and a student boycott Monday marked the racial integration of five white Queens schools by Negroes and Puerto Ricans from Brooklyn slums.

More than 900 of 2300 white pupils stayed away from schools in the Glendale and Ridgewood sections of Queens. White parents picketed three of the schools.

During the night, large signs reading "blacks go home" appeared in front of one school. However, they were painted out before the influx of 363 slum children from Brooklyn on the opening day of school.

Actual entry of the Brooklyn pupils into the schools was without incident.

The new children came from one of the toughest sections of New York City, the Negro and Puerto Rican slums of Bedford-Stuyvesant in Brooklyn. The Board of Education decreed their transfer across borough lines because of overcrowding in their own schools.

White parents in Queens charged this was a violation of a long-standing pledge that the board's gradual integration program would not be carried across borough lines. They protested in vain against the transfers since they were originally scheduled last spring.

Opponents of the transfers insisted they were less concerned with the race of the Brooklyn children than they were with the slum backgrounds which they feared would affect their own children.

New York has no legal segregation in its schools. But neighborhood racial patterns in some areas create almost totally segregated school enrollments.

Inter-Borough Mixing

Admission Of Slum Students Starts Boycott In New York

NEW YORK (AP) —Picketing and a student boycott Monday marked the racial integration of five white Queens schools by Negroes and Puerto Ricans from Brooklyn slums.

More than 900 of 2,300 white pupils stayed away from schools in the Glendale and Ridgewood sections of Queens. White parents picketed three of the schools.

During the night, large signs reading "blacks go home" appeared in front of one school. However, they were painted out before the influx of 363 slum children from Brooklyn on the opening day of school.

Actual entry of the Brooklyn pupils into the schools was without incident.

The new children came from one of the toughest sections of New York City, the Negro and Puerto Rican slums of Bedford-Stuyvesant in Brooklyn. The Board of Education decreed their transfer across borough lines because of overcrowding in their own schools.

White parents in Queens charged this was a violation of a long-standing pledge that the board's gradual integration program would not be carried across borough lines. They protested in vain against the transfers since they were originally scheduled last spring.

Opponents of the transfers insisted they were less concerned with the race of the Brooklyn children than they were with the slum backgrounds which they feared would affect their own children.

New York has no legal segregation in its schools. But neighborhood racial patterns in some areas create almost totally segregated school enrollments.

14d(1) 1959

NEW YORK

Negroes Reach Accord On Segregation Charge

NEW YORK (AP)—Nine Negro children kept out of schools their parents charged were segregated and inferior will resume their education Monday.

The parents and the Board of Education reached a temporary agreement Tuesday to have the students attend classes at schools designated by the superintendent of schools pending the outcome of litigation.

Supt. John J. Theobald said the youngsters will not be assigned to Harlem schools they formerly attended nor to those requested by the parents.

The schools will be selected strictly on the basis of "the educational and emotional development of the children," Theobald said.

The Board of Education has been seeking by means of transfers to overcome the heavy concentration of students from a particular racial group in some schools.

Appeals on two conflicting court rulings on neglect charges brought against the parents are pending.

One justice of the Domestic Relations Court dismissed the charges against two parents, and the Board of Education appealed.

Another justice of the same court found some of the other parents guilty of violating the education law, and the parents appealed.

Also pending is the parents' million-dollar civil suit against the city. They ask damages for the alleged injustice suffered by the children in "segregated" schools.

Back Boycott Of School by 2 in Harlem

Placards at Hearing Urge 'Jim Crow' End

The Board of Education heard arguments yesterday that two Harlem mothers were justified in keeping their children from attending two junior high schools because of inferior educational facilities.

Demands that the Board of Education speed up racial integration in the city's public schools by a variety of means —including the teaching of Negro and Puerto Rican history—also were lodged at the board's regular monthly meeting at 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

Prior to the hearing, some fifty persons carrying placards bearing such messages as "No More Jim Crow Schools," staged a half-hour sidewalk demonstration in support of the Emergency Committee on the New York Education Crisis, a newly formed organization seeking better educatoinal facilities for minority groups.

Its leader, the Rev. George Lawrence, executive director of the 340-congregation Empire State Baptist Convention, urged that the board reverse its decision to appeal a ruling by Childrens Court Justice Justine Wise Polier last Dec. 15. The justice upheld the two mothers' refusal to send their children to Harlem's Public Schools 136 and 139. Subsequently, the board requested the City Corporation Counsel to file an appeal with the Appelate Division, and it is expected that the case will be argued during the next six weeks.

Also heard yesterday were spokesmen for the Urban League of Greater New York, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and th eAmerican Jewish Congress. They demanded that the board drop the appeal and take faster action on 135 specific recommendations advanced in 1956 and 1957 by the board's own Commission on Integration.

By a unanimous vote, the seven board members attending the session resolved "that such action as the Board of Education may decide to take in the matter of the Polier decision be taken with due consideration" to the views that had been expressed. The motion was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, the board's sole Negro member.

Rockefeller Vetoes Pupil-Spanking Bill

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22 (AP)—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who says he has spanked his own children on occasion, today vetoed a bill which would have permitted school teachers to use force on unruly pupils.

The measure would have taken the decision on use of corporal punishment away from school boards and given it to individual teachers.

"I am convinced that such an interference with the discretion exercised by local school boards in the establishing of rules of discipline is neither warranted nor desirable," the Governor wrote in his veto message.

State penal law now authorizes teachers to use "reasonable force" to restrain or correct a pupil, but school boards may bar teachers from doing so.

The measure was aimed primarily at New York City. There, an 89-year-old rule of the Board of Education bars teachers from using corporal punishment.

During a hearing on the bill, supporters said it was needed to allow New York City teachers to combat hoodlum elements in their classrooms. Opponents said it would be "a return to the whipping post."

MOVE TO BAR TRANSFER

Queens Area Up In Arms Over Negro Pupil Shift

NEW YORK (AP)—A big-scale protest movement was under way in Glendale, Queens, Wednesday to prevent the transfer to that section of 390 Brooklyn school children, most of them Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

A mass meeting, of nearly 2,000 Glendale residents, last night planned steps to resist the transfer, including a demonstration Thursday at City Hall.

They also demanded an investigation of the Board of Education and discussed possible legal action to block the projected transfer, ordered this fall to relieve overcrowded classrooms in Brooklyn's mostly colored Bedford-Stuyvesant area.

The Glendale schools have predominantly white pupils.

"I want to make clear our opposition is not on an integration basis," said Henry Reickert, head of the Glendale Taxpayers Assn. and chairman of the protest meeting.

Participants claimed the transfers would be costly, inconvenient, and could be handled better by reopening a closed school closer to the overcrowded schools.

"Integration has never been brought up here . . ." Reickert said.

Speakers assailed former baseball star Jackie Robinson, a Negro, now a business executive and columnist, who had written an article implying the Queens protests were based on racial prejudice.

WOULDN'T STOOP

"We wouldn't stoop to that level," the Rev. Fred Reiter, of Glendale's redeemer Lutheran Church, told the meeting.

New York has no segregated schools as such, but residential concentrations of racial groups lead to heavy proportions of either colored or white pupils in some schools.

The meeting also demands the return of Capt. Adrian P. Donohue as commander of their local police precinct.

Donohue recently was reassigned to Manhattan because he spoke at a protest meeting of parents in Glendale, June 4, opposing the projected transfer.

He reportedly said the area had the lowest juvenile delinquency rate in the city, and expressed concern over the future situation if the transfer takes place.

POLICE STAND

Police Commissioner Stephen D. Kennedy, questioned about the reassignment, said "the police have the duty of serving all the people — not a segment of the population," and shouldn't take partisan stands.

This policy, he said, "transcends local considerations, pressures or hysteria."

School Superintendent John J. Theobald Tuesday announced plans for transfer of about 1,000 students from overcrowded Bedford-Stuyvesant schools, including the 390 to partially unused schools in Glendale and Ridgewood, Queens.

American Jewish Congress Charges Segregation in New York Schools; Urges Action to End Discrimination

NEW YORK.—The New York Metropolitan Council of the American Jewish Congress, Sunday, February 1, offered a five-point program to halt what it termed "de facto segregation in the city's schools."

In issuing its proposals, the local AJCongress unit charged that a statement by Dr. John T. Theobald, superintendent of the schools, denying such discrimination existed, was contradicted by five separate reports of the Board of Education's own Commission on Integration.

These reports, the AJCongress said, found that segregation and discrimination did exist in New York City schools and recommended improvements in curriculum, staff and facilities to meet the problem.

Although the reports and recommendations of the Commission on Integration were submitted more than two years ago and adopted by the Board of Education, it was stated, "no real action has yet been taken to meet the situation in which tens of thousands of Negro and Puerto Rican school children in New York receive inferior schooling in segregated schools."

The AJCongress proposals were contained in a letter to the Board of Education signed by Howard M. Squadron, chairman of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress New York Metropolitan Council.

The letter called on the Board of Education to take "positive steps" to implement the reports of the Commission on Integration and to undertake the following actions immediately:

(1) Change the method of teacher assignment so that the needs of the school—rathen than the preferences of the teacher—take priority. Compulsory assignment of teachers should be adopted if necessary, the AJCongress unit proposed.

(2) Inaugurate a broad program of expanded child guidance services, particularly in schools wioth large pupils enrollments from under-privileged groups. Such a program would include psychiatric and social services, special classes and other techniques to raise educational levels.

(3) Work out a plan of "permissive transfers" under which children attending segregated schools would be allowed to transfer to schools with more racially-balanced enrollments.

(4) Set up a comprehensive school zoning plan to achieve more racially-balanced schools. New schools should be built in "border areas" to prevent de facto segregation, the AJCongress urged.

(5) Give special priority to such programs in the 1960 school budgetary request.

QUEENS WELCOME FOR PUPILS CITED

Senator Seymour Explains Unreadiness for Sudden Shift From Brooklyn

State Senator Seymour R. Thaler said yesterday that "most" Ridgewood and Glendale residents "welcome the opportunity to afford all children, whatever their color, a full, equal and integrated education."

These Queens areas have been involved in a controversy over a Board of Education plan to transfer 400 Brooklyn pupils—mainly Negroes—from two overcrowded Bedford-Stuyvesant elementary schools to five under-used schools in their section.

Henry Reichert, president of the Glendale Taxpayers Association, said his group was studying possible legal action in opposition. But he added that it was awaiting results from Mayor Wagner's promise last Thursday to confer with Dr. John J. Theobald, Superintendent of Schools.

Mr. Reichert insisted that the opposition was "not built on a racial basis," but was concerned over Bedford-Stuyvesant's juvenile delinquency record. His group, he said, had proposed alternative use of Public School 151 in Brooklyn, otherwise slated for closing.

This school, he said, has "better facilities and a modern lunchroom—our school has no lunchroom."

Senator Thaler, a Democrat-Liberal from Forest Hills, complained that the Board of Education had "made no effort to prepare the community for a decision which is both laudable and progressive." Asserting that "the responsible community leaders were caught off base," he added:

Optimism on Transfer

"It would be unconscionable to permit schoolrooms to remain vacant in the Glendale-Ridgewood area while children in a near-by community are deprived of a full school day's education by reason of overcrowding."

Over the week-end, the City of New York Commission on Intergroup Relations said it had been working with Brooklyn and Queens groups and was confident that the transfer "will be accomplished in an orderly manner" without disturbances.

Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director, called the shift "a sound move to equalize educational opportunity and improve ethnic balance in our public schools."

Principals of the five Queens schools, he said, "will do all possible to achieve successful integration."

In a taped broadcast over radio station WNEW, Dr. Theobald said last night:

"I cannot, as Superintendent of Schools, sit by and have youngsters on part time and have extra seats easily accessible and not use them. I'm going to use my facilities to the maximum of my ability to give every kid a chance for the best education I can give him, and I'm not going to be pushed around on it. * * * When they don't like it, they can get somebody else to do it."

Asked White Parents March In New York

Protest Plan To Transfer Negroes To Schools

NEW YORK, June 25.—(AP)—Three hundred white parents picketed City Hall Thursday in protest against forced transfer of Negro and Puerto Rican slum children into their schools.

"Don't Tread On Us," read signs which pickets carried in a steady rain.

Later, a delegation talked with Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who promised to discuss their protests with school officials.

Demonstrators insisted they are not fighting integration as such and are not anti-Negro. But they claimed importation of youngsters into Queens schools from Brooklyn slums will lower property values and teaching standards, and increase juvenile delinquency.

New York permits no legal segregation. But in neighborhoods where one race predominates, schools follow a pattern that is equivalent to segregation.

Nearly three years ago, the Board of Education outlined a bold plan to force integration on such schools by transporting small groups of Negroes into white school areas.

This aroused considerable protest from teachers, parents and others. The board backed down and offered assurances its limited integration plan would not cross borough lines.

However, this week the board announced plans to transport 1,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans from tough, teeming Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn to schools in the adjoining borough of Queens.

Glendale residents demanded the board reopen closed schools in Brooklyn, rather than transport students three mile[illegible].

300 Parents Picket To Stop Negro Shift

NEW YORK (AP) — Three hundred white parents picketed City Hall Thursday in protest against forced transfer of Negro and Puerto Rican slum children into their schools.

"Don't tread on us," read signs which pickets carried in a steady rain.

Later, a delegation talked with Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who promised to discuss their protests with school officials.

The demonstrators insisted they are not fighting integration as such and are not anti-Negro. But they claimed the importation of youngsters into Queens schools from Brooklyn slums will lower property values and teaching standards, and increase juvenile delinquency.

New York permits no legal segregation. But in neighborhoods where one race predominates, schools follow a pattern that is equivalent to segregation.

PROGRAM ALTERED

Nearly three years ago, the Board of Education outlined a bold plan to force integration on such schools by transporting small groups of Negroes into white school areas.

This aroused considerable protest from teachers, parents and others. The board backed down to a degree and offered assurances that its limited integration plan would not cross borough lines.

However, this week the board announced plans to transport 1,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans from the tough, teeming Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn to schools in the adjoining borough of Queens.

PROTEST RAGES

Some 390 of them were scheduled to enter four public schools in the Glendale section of Queens next term.

The board contended Bedford Stuyvesant schools are overcrowded while Glendale schools are not being used to maximum capacity.

Glendale residents raised a storm of protest, climaxed by Thursday's demonstration. They demanded that the board reopen closed schools in Brooklyn, rather than transport Bedford Stuyvesant students some three miles to predominantly white schools.

Six Negro children counterpicketed the Glendale demonstrators outside City Hall. Their placards read:

"This is New York City, not Little Rock."

"Are we the JD's that Glendale fears?"

The mother of one of the Negro youngsters, Naomi Clark, said she wanted her boy in Glendale schools because they have a higher achievement level.

"It's the democratic way of life," she declared.

Boycotting, Picketing End At 5 Schools In New York

NEW YORK (AP)—Boycotting and picketing ended Tuesday at five Queens Schools, racially integrated with more than 300 Brooklyn Negroes.

More than 300 of 2,300 white pupils stayed away Monday when the schools opened in the Glendale and Ridgewood sections of Queens. Attendance Tuesday was near normal.

White Queens mothers picketed Monday in opposition to what they termed artificial integration of their schools. They carried signs reading "we don't oppose true integration."

The transfer of the Brooklyn children was ordered by the board of education, ostensibly to ease crowding in schools in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, one of the city's worst Negro slums. It also was in line with board policy to integrate certain city schools where feasible.

New York has no legal segregation in its schools. But some schools, folowing the pattern of the neighborhoods they serve, are virtually all white or all Negro.

Queens residents protested that the board violated an announced policy of not crossing borough lines with its integration program. They insisted they were less concerned with the race of the Brooklyn children than they were with their tough slum backgrounds.

However, the Brooklyn youngsters taking part in the transfer came to school neatly dressed and appeared quiet and even timid in the face of Monday's demonstration.

Queens Pupils Boycott Forced Integration

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP).—More than 40 per cent of the white pupils in five Queens schools, a total of about 970, stayed home yesterday as mothers demonstrated against what amounted to the schools' first racial integration.

The 300-odd children from Brooklyn whose transfer caused the protest—a majority of them Negroes and Puerto Ricans—came and went and spent their first school day without any real trouble.

The Board of Education and the protesting parents claim racial integration is not the issue. Some are virtually segregated in the city because of housing patterns.

The board says it moved the children from schools in the slum area of Bedford-Stuyvesant in Brooklyn because the Brooklyn schools were overcrowded.

Race Hate signs Go Up

Most demonstrators against the transfer said it was not the fact that the children were mainly Negro or Puerto Rican that bothered them, but the mass movement from poorer—and admittedly tougher—neighborhoods, across borough lines into the quiet Queens communities of Ridgewood and Glendale.

At one school officials had to paint out signs that had been scrawled on the building and playground during the night.

The signs, erased before the children showed up, read: "Blacks go home."

Signs carried by picketing mothers outside the schools were more temperate.

They read "Stop transplanting neighborhoods," "Our vote counts, too," and "We don't oppose true integration."

Slow Buses Bring Tension

One of the tensest moments came when buses were slow arriving at one school to pick up the Brooklyn children and take them home.

A crowd of teen-agers swelled the ranks of the picketing mothers to about 50 persons, who suddenly became silent as 59 children, none over 11 years old, came out of the school and entered the buses.

The Negro children clung to each other, but there were no tears and some even smiled at the spectators.

"Aw, what a shame, such little kids," said a woman holding two of her own by the hand. "All this fuss over 10-year-old kids."

PUPIL SHIFT NEAR, TENSIONS QUIETED

Anti-Bias Group Active in Queens Compaigning for Acceptance of 364

By HOMER BIGART

Six busloads of Negro and Puerto Rican children from Brooklyn will be entered tomorrow in five predominantly white schools in Queens.

The 364 children will be gathered up in the Bedford-Stuyvesant slums and carried three miles across the county line to elementary schools in the Queens communities of Ridgewood and Glendale.

The operation — to relieve over-crowded schools — has aroused bitter opposition among the predominantly German-American population of Ridgewood and Glendale. The two communities are intensely conservative, isolated from the main currents of urban traffic by a belt of cemeteries. The people live in neat frame houses on remarkably clean streets: it is commonplace to see housewives scrubbing the front walk.

The decision announced in June was preceded by no community preparation whatsoever.

It was only after angry parents picketed City Hall in protest against the transfer that the Wagner administration realized that the pressures building up in Ridgewood and Glendale could produce another Little Rock.

Today, on the eve of integration, the two communities are much calmer, thanks to intensive field work by the Commission on Intergroup Relations.

Local Residents Enlised

The commission, a municipal agency that fights racial tensions, attacked the problem late in June. Aware that no amount of outside pressure would be effective, the agency sought neighborhood leadership to counter the agitation of the local "Taxpayers' Associations."

First, the clergy was enlisted. By midsummer virtually all priests, ministers and rabbis were counseling peaceful acceptance of the plan.

Last week the Protestant clergy issued a statement calling on residents of the area to welcome the Negro and Puerto Rican children "in the spirit of Christian love." Today, in twenty churches, ministers will preach on this theme.

The Ridgewood-Glendale Ministers' Association will station members outside the five schools tomorrow morning. These ministers will mingle with any crowds that may gather, discouraging with calm words any attempts to incite trouble.

The commission was unable to arrange a meeting between Queens parents and Dr. John J. Theobald, superintendent of schools.

But Dr. Theobald went to the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn Wednesday night and spoke to 500 parents of Negro and Puerto Rican children.

The parents were apprehensive. They wanted assurance that their children would be under continuous supervision. Why couldn't they escort their children to school tomorrow, as they had always done, and pick them up?

Dr. Theobald said he did not want parents coming to the school, at least not for two or three weeks. Their presence would only contribute to tension, he said.

"Help me out," he pleaded. "This is not a normal situation. Stay away."

The parents agreed. But it was arranged that one of them would ride in each of the six buses tomorrow.

Dr. Theobald told them that the children would be supervised, even during playtime, and could not wander about the community.

One final anxiety had to be allayed. The parents recalled that Dr. Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, had described the transfers as a temporary emergency measure. Did this mean that the children would be shifted back to Bedford-Stuyvesant in six months, a year?

No, said Dr. Theobold. The children will complete their elementary education in Ridgewood and Glendale. But no future classes would be sent to Queens because four new schools are due to be completed in Bedford-Stuyvesant next year.

In Ridgewood Thursday night, 300 members of the Ridgewood Taxpayers Association met in a Myrtle Avenue hall for a final protest rally.

William J. Cedzich, an independent candidate for Queens Borough President, called the student transfer part of a "diabolical and senseless plan" to create ethnic balance in the schools. (The Board of Education has denied that integration was the aim of the transfer.)

"You're being used as hamsters and guinea pigs," Mr. Cedzich cried. He said the plan could result in "untold strife."

State Senator Seymour R. Thaler, Democrat of Forest Hills, tried to defend the plan, but was hooted down.

THEOBALD WARNS HARLEM PARENTS

Again Denies a Boycott but Tells Negro Families He Can Take Legal Steps

By LEONARD BUDER

Dr. John J. Theobald, the Superintendent of Schools, warned Harlem parents yesterday that he would take "appropriate legal steps" if they kept their children out of school.

At the same time, he insisted, despite the claim of a Negro parents' group, that there was no boycott of Harlem schools.

Earlier in the day Justice Owen McGicvern of the Supreme Court in Manhattan gave school officials until Oct. 13 to show cause why Harlem pupils should not be transferred to junior high schools in Riverdale, the Bronx, or the Inwood section of Manhattan.

The order was obtained by the the Negro parents' group that contends there is a boycott.

Peter Flanagan, assistant corporation counsel who represented Dr. Theobald, requested the adjournment to Oct. 13 because, he said, school officials needed more time. Paul B. Zuber, lawyer for the Negro parents, argued against the postponement.

Zuber Sees Boycott

Commenting later on Dr. Theobald's denial of a boycott, Mr. Zuber said:

"He can say what he likes, I know what I've got. There are 200 children out."

School officials say that attendance at the two schools involved—Junior High Schools 136 and 139—has been about normal since the term began Monday. An absence rate of 10 per cent is considered normal for the opening week.

M. Zuber said that arrangements would be made over the week-end to start tutoring for youngsters being kept out of school.

Last fall nine Negro children who were kept out of the same schools were tutored privately. The youngsters were later admitted to another city school, although also in Harlem.

Negro Student Transferals Tripled In New York Area

NEW YORK (AP) — School authorities Friday tripled the number of Negro students who will be transferred from crowded Brooklyn schools to other institutions. Classes begin next Monday.

Plans were announced for the transfer by bus of 608 Bedford-Stuyvesant area pupils to six schools in the Flatbush, Bushwick and Brownsville areas of Brooklyn.

Last spring, plans also were drawn up for transfer of 364 Bedford-Stuyvesant students to all-white Glendale and Ridgewood schools in the adjoining Borough of Queens.

Glendale parents vainly protested the importation of the Brooklyn students into their schools. They contended they were less concerned with the racial integration involved than they were with the slum backgrounds of the Bedford-Stuyvesant children.

New York schools have no legal segregation. But in predominantly Negro or white areas schools tend to have a similar racial composition.

in the Riverdale section of the Bronx.

The parents announced their decision after obtaining a court order requiring the Board of Education to show why the Harlem children should not be admitted to the Riverdale school or to one in a predominantly white neighborhood in the northern part of Manhattan.

The school board was required to give its explanation tomorrow morning before Justice Henry Clay Greenberg in Supreme Court in Manhattan.

Paul B. Zuber, attorney for the Negro parents, asserted that his group—said to consist of about 200 parents and an equal number of children—did not want to engage in the kind of demonstration employed by the Queens residents. The Harlem parents have charged that their children are receiving inferior schools.

Mr. Zuber said that the 200 children involved had not attended the Harlem school so far this week and did not plan to. School officials said that they were unaware of any mass boycott.

In the Ridgewood-Glendale section of Queens, the situation was quiet yesterday morning.

On Monday, the transferred pupils from the Bedford Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn were greeted by crowds protesting "forced integration" of their neighborhood schools. The school system has denied the charge, saying that the shift was intended solely to relieve overcrowding in Bedford-Stuyvesant schools.

Yesterday, there were few persons on hand when the Brooklyn pupils got off the school buses. The youngsters, 9 to 11 years old, were neatly dressed and in good spirits. They did not appear to be as self-conscious as they had been on Monday.

Ten minutes after sixty Negro pupils had entered Public School 91 in Glendale, two young men who said they were colege students showed up carrying signs.

One placard read: "Dr. Theobald Go Back To Queens College And Take Sociology." (Dr. John J. Theobald, Superintendent of Schools, was once president of Queens College.) Another read: "Don't Let Politics Lower Our Children's Education."

Policemen told the young men that they could picket but that they had to keep moving. After several turns around the school, during which time they attracted little attention, the two ended their demonstration.

The bomb scare was received at P. S. 68 in Glendale. The school, with 561 pupils, was evacuated. The police searched the building but found nothing.

Attendance at the five schools was nearly normal yesterday, school officials said. On Monday, 1,380 white pupils of a total white enrollment of 2,332 attended. Yesterday, there were 2,171 white students present, and the white enrollment had risen to 2,375.

There were 307 Brooklyn students, five more than Monday, but fifty less than were expected. There was no explanation for the absences.

On Monday, some of the white parents had said that their children would demand lunch facilities yesterday. The parents expressed anger that such provisions were made for the Brooklyn pupils, while their youngsters had to go home to eat. However, there was no large-scale demand for hot lunches.

In addition to P. S. 91 and 68, the other Queens schools affected by the transfers were P. S. 77, 81 and 88.

WHITE PUPILS END QUEENS BOYCOTT

5 Schools Quiet in Transfer Dispute—Demonstration in Riverdale Called Off

By LEONARD BUDER

White children returned to classes yesterday at five Queens public schools, ending a one-day boycott protesting the transfer of Negro and Puerto Rican pupils from Brooklyn.

With the exception of an unfounded bomb scare at one school and the brief appearance of two pickets at another, there were no demonstrations yesterday.

In another school development, a group of Negro parents from Harlem called off a demonstration scheduled for this morning at a junior high school in the Riverdale section of the Bronx. The parents had planned to picket the school in protest against the transfer of Negro children to it from Harlem.

HARLEM SCHOOLS DISPUTE BOYCOTT

No Evidence of Organized Absences at 3 Facilities, Education Aides Say

TEACHER STAFF UPHELD

Attendance Is Maintained in Ridgewood Section—39,500 Shifted in City

By LEONARD BUDER

City school officials yesterday disputed a claim by a Negro parents group that about 200 children were boycotting Harlem schools.

They said they had not seen any evidence of a widespread boycott in the first three days of the new school term.

Paul B. Zuber, the lawyer for the Negro parents, has said that the children have been kept out of three Harlem schools since the term began on Monday to protest school conditions in the area.

He asserted that most of the children involved would normally attend Junior High Schools 136 and 139 and that a few were enrolled in J. H. S. 120.

Charles M. Shapp, assistant superintendent of schools in Harlem and the North Manhattan area, said that schools in his districts were reporting attendance that was normal or near normal for this time of the year. An absence rate of 10 per cent is considered normal for the opening week.

Alfred Nussbaum, principal of J. H. S. 136, said that he had been informed by one parent that she was keeping her child out of school "to cooperate in the community's effort to protest inferior and substandard education in Harlem schools." This was the only such mention made of a protest by parents.

Issue in Court Today

The Negro parents in the dispute have sought to have their children transferred to Junior High School 141, in the predominantly white Riverdale section of the Bronx.

On Tuesday, the parents obtained a court order requiring the Board of Education to show cause why the Harlem pupils should not be admitted to the Riverdale school. The board is scheduled to answer the order this morning in New York Supreme Court.

Both Mr. Nussbaum and Abraham Wilner, principal of J. H. S. 140, also challenged the parents' assertion that their schools provided inferior educational opportunities. The principals said their schools had excellent programs and dedicated and competent teachers.

Meanwhile in the Ridgewood-Glendale section of Queens where white children boycotted five schools on Monday to protest the transfer of Negro pupils from Brooklyn, the attendance rate was 88 per cent yesterday. This was a 2 per cent drop from Tuesday's figures, when the white pupils returned to class following the one-day protest. On Monday, the day of the boycott, the attendance rate at the five schools was 82 per cent.

At school headquarters, Francis A. Turner, assistant superintent in charge of school zoning, disclosed that 39,500 pupils were being shifted from crowded neighborhoods to attend underutilized schools in other sections.

Harlem Pupil Boycott May Be Averted

N. A. A. C. P. Official Sees Progress Made

The threat of a two-day Harlem-wide boycott of public schools on the opening day of school tomorrow appeared to have subsided somewhat yesterday. A total of 1,400,000 youngsters is expected to return to public, parochial and private schools. A Harlem boycott, however, might diminish this number by as many as 40,000.

An official of the New York branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which had indorsed the boycott, expressed himself as "pleased" yesterday with progress made toward averting the walkout at an emergency six-hour conference called by the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations (C. O. I. R.) at its offices, 80 Lafayette St.

L. Joseph Overton, the N. A. A. C. P. official and chairman of the Harlem parents' group attending the conference, said afterward that the parents would meet today to decide whether to go through with the boycott. The meeting will be held at the N. A. A. C. P. offices at 165 W. 131st St.

May Ask Cancellation

Mr. Overton declined to say what his recommendation to the parents' meeting would be, but it was considered likely that he would ask that the boycott be canceled. The boycott threat arose from the parents' contention that Harlem schools are educationally inferior.

Meeting with the Negro groups yesterday were Dr. John J. Theobald, Superintendent of Schools and several members of his staff. Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of C. O. I. R. presided. The two dozen Negro parents present heard Dr. Theobald and other school administrators outline improvements that would be put into effect in many Harlem schools when schools opens tomorrow.

Among the improvements they mentioned were the addition of new classes affording more individual guidance and cultural activities to the pupils; more remedial teachers in reading in arithmetic; more full-time guidance counsellors and the assurance that efforts will be made to achieve classroom performance in Harlem as high as anywhere else in the city.

Other Improvements

Other improvements to be made tomorrowfi it was said, were the reduction by 700 of the number of pupils on short-time and double-shift sessions by reassignment to other schools and the transfer to full time of the 2,000 remaining short-time and over-time pupils when a new elementary school opens in the former New York Vocational High School at 139th St. and Fifth Ave.

Mr. Overton said that representatives of 200 Harlem parents who have threatened to try to enroll their children in an all-white school in Riverdale, the Bronx, tomorrow would meet with the other parents today at the N. A. A. C. P. office. Presumably they will call off this scheme if the larger Harlem-wide plan is dropped.

Rejected Transfer

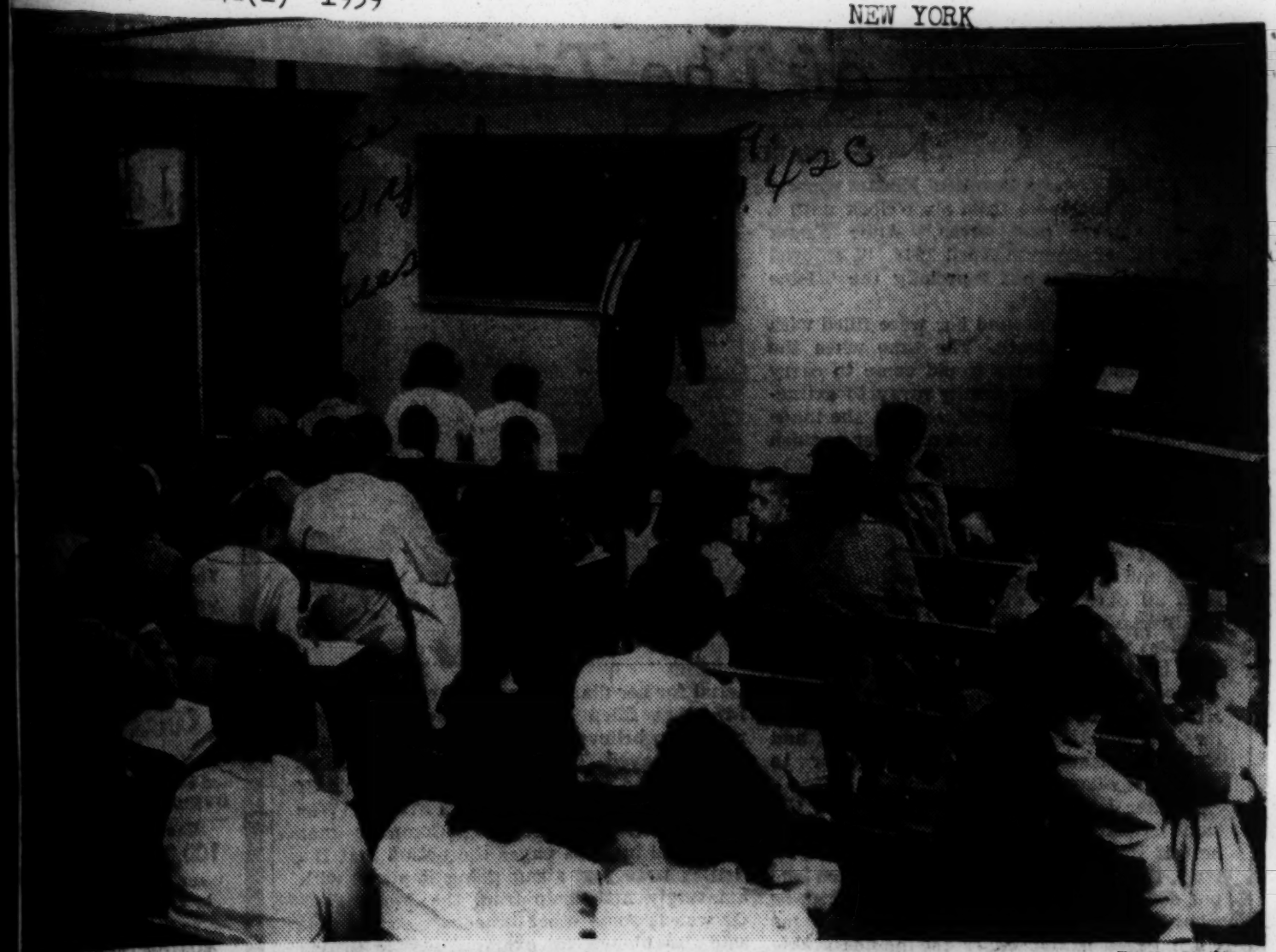
The 200 parents, who were represented at the conference by Paul B. Zuber, a lawyer, have demanded that their children be transferred to Junior High School 141 in Riverdale which, they say, is educationally superior to Harlem schools. Dr. Theobald rejected yesterday Dr. Zuber's demand for a transfer, as he had previously.

A statemet by Dr. Thobald, Mr. Overton and Dr. Marrow was handed to reporters at the end of the conference. It declared that progress had been made.

Harlem leaders at the conference associating themselves with this sentiment were the Rev. Dr. Thomas Kilgore jr., pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church, at 144 W. 131st St., and Mrs. Leolive Tucker, chairman of the education committee of the New York branch of the N. A. A. C. P. The national N. A. A. C. P. has taken no position on the boycott plan.

14d(1) 1959

NEW YORK



The New York Times

PRIVATE TUTORING SESSIONS IN HARLEM CHURCH: Paul B. Zuber instructing on city government yesterday [illegible] in community center of Abyssinia Baptist Church

BOYCOTT CLASSES BEGUN IN HARLEM

Pupils Kept Out of Public Schools in Protest Are Tutored in Church

By LEONARD BUDER

Twenty-five Negro pupils who have been kept out of public schools by their parents started attending tutoring sessions yesterday at 132 West 138th Street. Negro parents, who called the sessions, protest allegedly inferior school conditions in Harlem.

The parents' boycott was called last Monday, the first day of the new public school term, to protest what they contend are inferior school conditions. They are seeking to have their children transferred to white schools in other areas.

The tutoring sessions are being held in the community center of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, in Harlem. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., the Democratic representative who is pastor of the church, has made classrooms, an auditorium and lounges available.

Paul B. Zuber, attorney for the Negro parents, said he expected a total of 200 children who have been kept out of school to attend the sessions as soon as more voluntary teachers are obtained.

School officials have repeatedly said that they have seen no evidence of a wide boycott. Charles M. Shapp, assistant superintendent of schools in the area, said yesterday that the schools were reporting normal attendance rates. He said he had heard of only one pupil kept home in protest.

Mr. Shapp disclosed, however, that a special attendance teacher—the term "truant officer" has not been used here for many years—was being sent into the area specifically to check absences at the two schools that Mr. Zuber said were involved in the boycott. These are Junior High Schools 136 and 139.

Yesterday's tutoring session started at 9:30 A. M. and lasted until 3:30 P. M. Many of the children were accompanied in the morning by their mothers, a few of whom brought younger children along. The group assembled in a room used by the center as an auditorium, and was addressed by Mr. Zuber.

The lawyer, who also doubled as a teacher, told the pupils that they were not "going on a picnic" and that they would be expected to do serious work.

Classes were held in social studies, English, mathematics, French and science. The Rev. O. D. Dempsey, assistant pastor of the church, lectured on Negro history. Most of the pupils are seventh-grades; a few are in the eighth grade.

Mr. Zuber said later that the tutoring sessions would be continued until Dr. John J. Theobald, the Superintendent of Schools, answered a court order explaining why he would not transfer the pupils elsewhere. The reply is scheduled to be given Oct. 13.

Also serving as teachers at the sessions are Mr. Zuber's wife Barbara, a graduate of the Yale University Art School and Theodore Kelly, who holds a Doctor of Philosophy degree from New York University.

Mr. Zuber has used the term "tutoring sessions" to distinguish the project from a private school, which must meet state standards.

Mothers Picket In Queens—

White Students Boycott 'Mixed' School In N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (UPI)—More than 1100 white students staged a one-day boycott of four New York public schools today in protest against the transfer of Negro and Puerto Rican children into a pre-dominately-white area.

White parents picketed outside the schools.

About 300 transfer students were brought to five elementary schools in Queens in six special buses from the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, an area of slums and a high rate of juvenile delinquency.

Only one of the schools in the Ridgewood-Glendale section of Queens reported a normal attendance on the first day of school.

The number of white absentees was nearly 50 per cent of the total enrollment of all of the five schools.

School officials and police, assigned to maintain order, said there had been no incidents. None of the transfer children was molested while entering the schools.

School officials said the transfer students would have to commute an average of three and one-half miles on the buses.

The boycott climaxed a dispute that began during the Summer when the Board of Education announced that the transfers were to be made because of overcrowding in Brooklyn schools.

Parents in the quiet, residential section of Queens charged that the transfer amounted to "enforced integration." They claimed that there were empty schools in Brooklyn that could be repaired and used to ease the overcrowding.

The school board stood firm despite protest meetings in Queens and picket lines of white mothers who marched in front of City Hall.

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations, said the "integrations" were responsible for the mass absence of white students.

Marrow said, however, that the transfer was progressing "smoothly and we find a distinct improvement in Community attitude since the time when hundreds of residents of the area picketed City Hall."

Meanwhile, a threatened mass boycott of schools in Harlem that would have involved about 40,000 Negro children failed to materialize.

Negro parents had charged that white children received transfers to schools in the exclusive Riverdale section of The Bronx from overcrowded Harlem schools, but that Negro children had been turned down. They also charged that Harlem schools had "inferior" equipment and "second-rate" teachers.

Harlem Pupils Seek Shift to Riverdale; Boycott Is Planned

By LEONARD BUDER

A new school integration controversy erupted here yesterday. Along with it came a warning of a possible boycott of Harlem public schools next week.

The controversy stems from the desire of a group of Negro parents in Harlem to have their children transferred to a junior high school in the Riverdale section of the Bronx.

The parents are irate because 400 students, most of them white, from the northern part of Manhattan, will be transferred to the Bronx school, situated in one of the most fashionable residential areas of the city.

A spokesman for the parents' group, whose request has been turned down by school officials—said that about 250 Negro mothers, accompanied by their children, would go to Junior High School 141 in Riverdale on Monday and apply for admission of the youngsters. The new school term will begin that day.

The announcement of the planned action was made by Paul Zuber, a lawyer who represented a group of Negro parents in Harlem during the last year. Mr. Zuber then [illegible] public schools from last September through the end of January in a protest over educational conditions.

Boycotting, Picketing End At 5 Schools In New York

Advertiser
Monday Morning
Nov 18 1963 - 9

NEW YORK (AP)—Boycotting and picketing ended Tuesday at five Queens Schools, racially integrated with more than 300 Brooklyn slum Negroes.

More than 300 of 2,300 white pupils stayed away Monday when the schools opened in the Glendale and Ridgewood sections of Queens. Attendance Tuesday was near normal.

White Queens mothers picketed Monday in opposition to what they termed artificial integration of their schools. They carried signs reading "we don't oppose true integration."

The transfer of the Brooklyn children was ordered by the board of education, ostensibly to ease crowding in schools in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, one of the city's worst Negro slums. It also was in line with board policy to integrate certain city schools where feasible.

New York has no legal segregation in its schools. But some schools, folowing the pattern of the neighborhoods they serve, are virtually all white or all Negro.

Queens residents protested that the board violated an announced policy of not crossing borough lines with its integration program. They insisted they were less concerned with the race of the Brooklyn children than they were with their tough slum backgrounds.

However, the Brooklyn youngsters taking part in the transfer came to school neatly dressed and appeared quiet and even timid in the face of Monday's demonstration.

N.Y. Integration Program Draws Praise From AJC

New York City — Despite ally high percentage of Negro and Puerto Rican pupils. This integration experiment "an historic attempt that may well serve as a guide to other northern cities."

Entitled "From Color Blind to Color Conscious," the study pointed out that in formulating its integration program, the Board of Education undertook to make a "fundamental change in educational theory." According to the report, the city's approach to integration "overturned the classic legal concept that government must be 'color blind' and announced instead that so far as public education is concerned, government must become 'color conscious'."

GOTHAM NEGRO PARENTS SEND CHILDREN SOUTH, TIMES SAYS

NEW YORK (AP) — Some New York Negro families, protesting the spread of juvenile delinquency and racial tension in the nation's largest city, are choosing to send their children to segregated schools in the South, the New York Times reported Saturday.

Overcrowded conditions in public schools as well as overcrowded neighborhoods, where youngsters are subjected to undesirable living and recreational conditions, are other factors influencing parents to send their children out of the state, the newspaper said.

Wide disagreement was reported, however, among Negro leaders on the number of children leaving the city to attend Southern schools.

One Negro leader placed the number at 3,000.

Another Negro leader estimated the number at 50 and added that the trend actually was in the opposite—that more Southern children are being sent to school away from segregated institutions in the South.

* * *

THE NEWSPAPER'S report was based on interviews with parents and school and church leaders. Those quoted included the following:

The Rev. J. Archie Hargraves of the Congregational Church of the Nazarene in Brooklyn. He said 10 of the 475 families in his congregation are sending children out of town this fall, seven of them to Virginia and North Carolina. He said he knew of 20 other families taking similar action and he estimated the total number of children involved at 1,000.

"Basically," the Rev. Hargroves said, "this is because of dissatisfaction that the children are not progressing rapidly in the schools here. Then there is a fear that they may get into trouble because they are not doing well in school. The families have ties in the South. Perhaps they remember basic education in the South."

The Rev. Hargraves added: "It just turns out that overcrowded neighborhoods are usually your racial ghettoes."

The Rev. George E. Calvert, minister of the Church of the Son of Man, in Manhattan, said families sending their children to Southern schools found it "simpler to educate children in the old culture than to make the new, confusing city culture relevant to the lives of their children."

ROY WILKINS, national executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), disagreed with the large numbers estimated by some and said he "would be astonished if as many as 50 Negro children from New York were sent back South."

"It's the other way," Wilkins added. "Hundreds of Southern children are sent up here. They live catch-as-catch-can here with relatives, to enjoy better education here."

One Negro father, unidentified by name, has a son who has just been graduated from a high school in Pensacola, Fla. The father said he sent his son to school there because New York has "just too much juvenile delinquency and racial tension."

"New York City is not a place to bring Negro kids up," the father added.

A different point was made by Dr. Ofelia Mendoza, education director of the Urban League of Greater New York. She said the league had received from 25 to 50 calls daily last fall from Negro parents asking how to transfer children from overcrowded schools.

Of all the inquiries, Dr. Mendoza said, only two parents decided to send their children to schools in the South. She said there was "a growing anxiety among parents who have children in segregated schools" and added:

"Many parents prefer to sacrifice themselves and send their children to private schools because of the psychological damage they receive in segregated schools, plus the fact that they don't get proper preparation to go ahead in life."

Firm Stand On Transfer Of Pupils Urged

NEW YORK, July 30—The New York City Board of Education was this week urged by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins to proceed with plans to transfer a group of 400 youngsters, predominately Negro and Puerto Rican, to less crowded schools.

The children currently attend the overcrowded schools in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn. Plans call for their transfer to, "certain schools in the Glendale-Ridgewood area," in Queens which have 2,600 vacant seats.

Mr. Wilkins wrote [illegible] of Education President Charles H. Silver following publication of a report that the Board was considering a petition on July 24 to reverse the decision to transfer the pupils. He urged the Board "not to alter Superintendent John Theobald's sound decision," to transfer the youngsters.

The NAACP Executive pointed out that there are, "more than six times as many empty seats as there are pupils to be transferred."

He then called for the Board to proceed with its plan, "on the simple and irrefutable grounds that the Board of Education is obligated to utilize the public school plants and facilities of the city to offer every child as nearly as equal an education as possible."

Mr. Wilkins added that opponents of the plan, "have unveiled some curious ideas of neighborhood anatomy in a great municipal complex." He then cited remarks attributed to Edward D. Burns, attorney for the Glendale Taxpayers Association.

A newspaper report quoted Mr. Burns on July 23 as saying that people of the Glendale area are a, "concise, tight-fitting little group," who "just don't like the idea of strangers coming into their neighborhood."

The people of Glendale, Mr. Wilkins told the Board President, "do not own the city schools which happen to be located in that area. These are not private schools, but public ones, built and maintained by taxes of all citizens of New York.

"The people of Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant also pay taxes and they have a right to demand that their children not be crowded into three-session days while closely adjacent schools have 2,600 empty seats," Mr. Wilkins asserted.

"Since classroom space is the basic item in the transfer," he continued, "the argument against the Board's right to send pupils by bus for the purpose of integration is beside the point.

"We believe that the Supreme Court opinion ordering non-segregated public education under the equal protection clause covers completely the Glendale transfer case, involving as its does glaring inequality in opportunity to learn."

Mr. Wilkins concluded by referring to the "ugly slanders that have been voiced by certain elements in Glendale.

"It is unthinkable in the world of 1959," he said, "that the Board of Education of the City of New York, would bow to demands based upon libels against a whole race of people.

"These demands spring from the arrogant theory that in a democratic municipality, a group of citizens may be denied common municipal services on the basis of their race, religion or ethnic origin" Mr. Wilkins asserted.

N.Y. Integration Program Draws Praise From AJC

New York City — Despite [illegible] slow implementation, New York City's school integration program offers a [illegible] for major cities throughout the North to follow in eliminating "de facto" school segregation, the American Jewish Congress said recently.

In a 57-page analysis of the Board of Education's integration effort, the AJCongress reported that New York is the only city in the nation that has accepted the goal of eliminating school segregation "as an integral part of the theory and practice of public education," and developed a plan to create racially heterogeneous schools.

But the study said the program is being put into effect too slowly, with the result that the number of segregated schools in the city is actually on the rise. As of June of this year the Board of Education listed 221 "Special service schools — elementary and junior high schools with an unusually high percentage of Negro and Puerto Rican pupils. This is an increase of eight from last year and 134 since 1950-51, it was noted.

Moreover, out of 16 new elementary schools built in The Bronx, Brooklyn and Manhattan from 1954 through 1958, seven can be considered segregated, with enrollments of Negro and Puerto Rican pupils ranging from 90.8 per cent to 97.5 per cent, the study showed.

'Fundamental Change'

"Both in its achevements and shortcomings, the New York experience is a crucial pilot project that should be studied carefully by the boards of education of other metropolitan centers confronted by similar problems," Isaac Toubin, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, declared in a foreword to the study. He called the city's integration experiment "an historic attempt that may well serve as a guide to other northern cities."

Entitled "From Color Blind to Color Conscious," the study pointed out that in formulating its integration program, the Board of Education undertook to make a "fundamental change in educational theory." According to the report, the city's approach to integration "overturned the classic legal concept that government must be 'color blind' and announced instead that so far as public education is concerned, government must become 'color conscious'."

14d(1) 1959

NEW YORK

The N. Y. Times Report

New Yorkers Practice Segregation By Class

Courier Charleston W. Va.

By SAM POPE BREWER

(Editor's Note: The following article is by a staff writer of The New York Times and recently appeared in the columns of that newspaper.)

EDUCATING their children has come to be a nightmarish problem to middle-class New York families.

As the school year opens, thousands of parents are distressed because they could not get their children into schools of their choice or because they are wondering how to raise the money to keep them there.

Mothers trek from school to school, submit their children to elaborate tests and interviews and use every kind of influence that they can exert to have the children accepted. If they succeed, they often have to trim the whole family budget to fit the school bills.

IN MOST PLACES in the United States, including New York's suburbs, middle-class white parents find the public schools acceptable. In the city, however, the private school has come to be more of a necessity than a luxury in the minds of a great many of these parents.

Those who cannot get their children into a private school or who cannot afford the cost are leaving the city.

THE BIGGEST FACTOR in the situation is the recent influx of Negro and Puerto Rican pupils in the public schools. Without any prejudice based on race or color, many middle-class white parents object to having their children plunged into an atmosphere of slum children who, through no fault of their own, start out from a completely different and much lower level of manners and conduct.

An expert on the situation is Dr. Dan W. Dodson, director of the Center for Human Relations and Community Studies at New York University. In a study prepared last spring, he said:

"Between 1950 and 1957 New York City lost a white population about the size of Washington, i.e., about 750,000, and gained an ethnically identifiable Negro and Puerto Rican population about the size of Pittsburgh, i. e., about 650,000."

HE DESCRIBED the "newcomers" as "Puerto Rican or Negro in ethnic background, of heavily lower-socio-economic status and not accustomed to large-city ways of life.".

IN SIMPLER LANGUAGE, they have the manners and habits of underprivileged slum dwellers. Without blaming the newcomers, most parents with a different background fear for the manners, the morals and even the bodily safety of their children if they are exposed to that atmosphere.

Dr. Dodson cited figures on the public school pupils of Manhattan in 1957-58, as reported by their teachers. There were 30.7 per cent white and Oriental children, 33.6 per cent Puerto Ricans and 35.7 per cent Negroes. For the city as a whole, the figures were 18.2 per cent Negroes, 13.5 per cent Puerto Ricans and 68.3 per cent "others."

The "heavily lower socio-economic status" and unfamiliarity with "large-city ways of life" are the points that weigh most with parents who take their children out of those schools.

City school authorities say the shortcomings of the public schools are exaggerated. They say that parents who read of isolated cases of inefficiency or of violence in schools tend too easily to assume that such conditions are general.

They say there is only a tiny hard core of disorderly elements in the public schools.

STILL, IT IS THERE and it sometimes makes trouble.

The Police Department reported last year that 1,848 crimes had been committed in public schools during school hours in the first eleven months of 1957. Later statistics have not been compiled.

Heads of private schools canvassed by The New York Times have put the competition for college entry first among the reasons for increased interest in private schools.

Parents, however, put more stress on a fear of "bad contacts" in public schools. Whichever comes first, these are the two compelling factors.

Once they have decided that they want a private school for their children, parents have the problem of finding one. Only a small fraction of the city's school population can be accommodated in the private schools.

At the beginning of the last school year, there were 967,957 pupils in 798 public schools. The city's 137 private schools can handle only about 42,000.

A large number of those private schools are Roman Catholic and some are Jewish. In both those cases, enrollment is based largely on religious considerations and has not been greatly affected by the increasing trend to private schools.

There remain about fifty schools that are directly affected. They have a total capacity of only 14,500 students, and there is intense competition for those relatively few places. Some of the better-known schools have to turn away nine times as many qualified applicants as they accept.

These are schools defined by a school directory as "independent, private, nonpublic secondary institutions."

For those who are accepted, the cost of twelve years' schooling, leading to college, runs on the average to more than $12,000.

A few case histories can help to show the diversity of situations faced by parents and of their solutions.

ONE TYPICAL CASE is the family of a professional man with a moderate income, living on Morningside Heights, near Columbia University. The mother is an active community worker, who believes in public schools and works for their improvement.

Even when their income was at a level that made the fees a real burden, they kept their two boys in private schools "reluctantly, but of necessity" as the mother said.

SHE EXPLAINED that in their local public school only 10 per cent of the children were white, and many of the others were Puerto Ricans who spoke little English.

WITHOUT ANY PREJUDICE based on race or color, she said, she and her husband refused to let their boys be members of a small minority among children from a much lower cultural and economic level.

Another case is that of a Professor of Education who has done extensive studies in social relations and school problems. He said he believed firmly in the virtues of public schools, but that he had moved his daughter this year to a private school.

HE EXPLAINED that classes in her public school were so large and so "heterogeneous" that both instruction and discipline were below reasonable standards.

In another situation, a couple who moved to Peter Cooper Village considered the local public school inadequate and overcrowded. They put their young son into a private school "temporarily," while waiting for an improvement.

Both are literary workers, political liberals and believers in public schools. They said that after waiting three years they decided the wise thing was to keep their son in the private school pattern he was used to, in spite of the cost.

Another family joined the "flight to the suburbs." They left a comfortable Greenwich Village apartment and their circle of friends to settle in Westchester. They said they "hated the commuter's life," but could not afford to put their daughter through private school and had found their suburban public school satisfactory.

ANOTHER FAMILY that did not wish to leave the city did pull up its roots and moved to a distant neighborhood to solve the school problem. The father said he had to pay double the rent, but found it cheaper than paying private school fees.

He noted that he had no guarantee that the public school in their new district would not deteriorate and that he might be faced again with the problem of choosing between a private school or life in the suburbs.

THOSE ARE A FEW typical samples among the thousands of families that are affected. The reasons for objecting to public schools are varied. First comes the fear of bad influences and possible involvement in teen-aged violence.

Next there is the question of actual instruction. Parents complain in some cases of the quality of teaching and in many more cases of the high ratio of pupils to teachers.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOL problem affects a relatively small part of the city's population, but this group is keenly interested in the education of its children and it can be expected to provide a high proportion of valuable citizens once they are educated.

Those who are hit hardest are intellectual and professional families with high standards of education and relatively low income. Among them are the university teachers, artists, writers, editors, newspaper men and the less prosperous among doctors and lawyers.

Persons outside these circles and outside the education field are inclined to attribute the private school ambition to snobbery or "status - seeking." Investigation shows, however, that the causes and motives are far more complex.

THE GROUP most involved is largely liberal in its thinking and favorable to public school education as democratic. But when these parents come up against the problems of the city's public schools, they are likely to avoid them for their own children, whether through private schools or through flight to the suburbs.

One school worker remarked wryly: "It is easier for a liberal to live up to his ideals in Teaneck than it is in Manhattan these days."

Boycotting, Picketing Ends At Integrated Queens School

NEW YORK (AP)—Boycotting and picketing ended Tuesday at five Queens schools racially integrated with more than 300 Brooklyn slum Negroes.

More than 900 of 2,300 white pupils stayed away Monday when the schools opened in the Glendale and Ridgewood sections of Queens. Attendance was near normal Tuesday.

White Queens mothers picketed Monday in opposition to what they termed artificial integration of their schools. They carried signs reading, "We don't oppose true integration."

The transfer of the Brooklyn children was ordered by the Board of Education, ostensibly to ease crowding in schools in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, one of the city's worst Negro slums.

It also was in line with board policy to integrate certain city schools where feasible.

New York has no legal segregation in its schools. But some schools, following the pattern of the neighborhoods they serve, are virtually all white or all Negro.

New York 'Liberals' Avoid Mixing In Flight To Private Education

Elsewhere on this page today appear excerpts from an article by Sam Pope Brewer in The New York Times. The Times reporter tells how middle class New Yorkers, including large numbers of educated persons with strong "liberal" sympathies, are attempting to segregate their children in private schools.

Though these New Yorkers assert they are without race prejudice, they say they do not want their children to associate with slum children. It happens that the slum children are Negroes and Puerto Ricans and that the middle class "liberal" New Yorkers are deliberately seeking an all-white environment.

We do not blame these New Yorkers for seeking recent environment for their youngsters. Like Southerners, they want their children to have good associations in school. We deplore the hypocrisy which causes New Yorkers to condemn racial separation in the South while seeking more of the same in the North.

If the New Yorkers base their actions on class rather than racial considerations, are they prepared to publicly support segregation by class instead of by race? That is not "democracy."

What of the Supreme Court's assertion that segregation is an evil because it has an adverse psychological effect on the colored children who are segregated? If this is true, New Yorkers who withdraw their youngsters from schools with large numbers of colored children are damaging the personalities of Negroes and Puerto Ricans. In the "liberal" view, this is inexcusable—for Southerners, at any rate.

The Times buried Mr. Brewer's lengthy account of the "liberal" dilemma on page 126 under a single column headline. But the facts are there. New Yorkers can put their high-powered consciences to work considering whether they are guilty, or whether they and Southerners are simply acting realistically.

While Mr. Brewer's article admits to the contradictions in the "liberal" position, the light has not penetrated The Times' ivory tower. In the same issue that told of efforts at segregation made by educated New Yorkers, a Times editorial lambasted the South for not having taken "the voluntary road to planning for desegregated schools."

We hope the editorial writers of The Times will start reading their own newspaper.

SCHOOL IN DISPUTE MAY BE REPLACED

Negroes' Reaction Mixed on New Rochelle Plan for Lincoln Structure

By MERRILL FOLSOM

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 1—The Board of Education here decided today to replace the outmoded Lincoln School with a spacious modern structure. Some Negroes objected to the plan and others endorsed it.

The school is on the edge of the business district in a neighborhood of Negroes, and 92 per cent of the Lincoln children are Negroes.

The objectors to the school said it had de facto segregation in violation of the 1954 decision of the United States Supreme Court. They wanted the school razed and the children transferred to schools elsewhere that are attended chiefly by white children.

In September the Lincoln School was picketed by the objectors. Many of the children were kept from classes and given private tutoring, but the boycott ended after two days.

On Sunday 400 persons at a meeting here of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opposed a new Lincoln School. Roy Wilkins, national executive secretary of the organization, said rebuilding would perpetuate segregation.

Dr. Herbert C. Clish, Superintendent of Schools, asserted today that the school board wanted a fine structure for classes through the sixth grade. He noted that the present school, built in 1898 and enlarged in 1910, accommodated 500 children. The new building, he said, will be for only 400, with the district rearranged to send 100 to the Mayflower, Webster, Washington and Columbus Schools.

Lincoln School now has four acres and the school board will acquire additional property, Dr. Clish said.

He noted that the high schools here are fully integrated but that the lower schools are on a neighborhood plan, which the board wants to continue.

Dr. Clish and the board asserted that the 1954 Supreme Court decision was misunderstood by many residents. Although it banned enforced segregation, it did not require enforced integration by abnormal Procedures, the Superintendent declared.

A new Lincoln school is wanted by most of the Negro parents of Lincoln children, Dr. Clish added. The Parent-Teacher Association and its individual officers have repeatedly endorsed the plan, he said.

The vote of the school board today was 7 to 2. In the minority was Mrs. Frederick W. Pierce, the only Negro member.

Two years ago the voters defeated several school proposals including the spending of $1,516,000 for a new Lincoln School. The board's new plan must go to the voters if long-term bonds are to be issued.

Pickets Differ on Queens and Brooklyn Schools

Residents of Glendale-Ridgewood section demonstrate outside City Hall against a plan to transfer to their neighborhood 500 pupils from Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn.

The New York Times

Another plan, involving assignment of pupils in Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, was the target of pickets who marched outside Board of Education offices in the borough.

Groups of Pickets Score City's Plans To Transfer Pupils

By ROBERT ALDEN

Special to The New York Times

The dispute over further integration of the city's schools flared again yesterday with picketing at City Hall and at Board of Education headquarters in Brooklyn.

At City Hall, 250 pickets marched in the rain, protesting the decision by Dr. John J. Theobald, Superintendent of Schools, to transfer 1,000 students, mostly Negroes and Puerto Ricans, out of the crowded schools in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section to less crowded areas of the city.

The pickets in Brooklyn were protesting a board plan that they said would foster segregation in the Crown Heights section.

Confer With Mayor

The pickets, carrying placards that read, "Don't Tread on Us," were from the Glendale-Ridgewood section of Queens. About 500 of the pupils who are being reassigned will attend five schools in this area. The remainder will be sent to six schools in Brooklyn.

Those shifted to Queens schools will attend Public Schools 68, 77, 81, 88 and 91. They will be transferred from Public Schools 26 and 129 in Bedford-Stuyvesant.

Representatives of the pickets and Queens Borough President John Clancy and Councilman George Schneider conferred with Mayor Wagner for thirty minutes on the transfer. The Mayor said he would get in touch with Dr. Theobald about the matter.

Eight Negro children and two Negro mothers counter-picketed at City Hall. They carried signs

Children Seek Admittance to Uncrowded Schools

The New York Times

Boys and girls from the Bedford-Stuyvesant area marching outside City Hall yesterday to counter a demonstration by Glendale-Ridgewood residents who opposed the transfer there of 500 pupils from the Brooklyn area. Mayor Wagner began a study of the situation.

reading, "This Is New York, Not Little Rock." One of the mothers said, "We want to show our children and the Glendale mothers to let them see if they have anything to fear."

The Board of Education said yesterday that even after the transfers the Glendale section would have sixty-two unused classrooms. In the Bedford-Stuyvesant section there will be 337 classes in 237 rooms. The transferred pupils will be transported daily to their newly assigned schools by bus.

Another point at issue with the Glendale pickets was the transfer of Police Capt. Adrian P. Donohue out of the 104th Precinct in Glendale after he was reported to have taken part in a meeting protesting the school transfers. One of the placards the pickets carried read, "Don't Move Donohue, Move Theobald."

Representatives of the pickets said that Captain Donohue had not known the purpose of their meeting when he attended it.

Other groups in the city rallied to the support of Dr Theobald's decision to transfe the pupils.

Thirty-four social, civic, labo and religious agencies, affiliate with the Intergroup Committe on New York's Public Schools praised school officials f "standing firm despite racist community pressures."

They warned, however, "that potentially tense intergroup situation exists in Ridgewood and Glendale."

Mrs. Beverly Spiegel, presi-dent of the Queens Women's Di-vision of the American Jewish Congress, in a letter to Dr. Theobald, praised the transfer plan as a "giant step forward in the effort to provide equal educational facilities for all of the city's children."

Mrs. Spiegel said she repre-sented more than 1,000 house-wives of her organization and expressed "shock" at what she called the "narow, selfish atti-tude of certain segments of the population of Queens that op-pose the transfer plan."

Crown Heights Plan Scored

Meanwhile at the Board of Education offices at 110 Living-ston Street, Brooklyn, forty pickets marched before the en-trance, protesting a plan for the assignment of pupils in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn.

The pickets, Negro and white, said that under the board plan a new school, P. S. 289, would become a segregated school and that P. S. 138, another school in the area, would be further seg-regated.

They said that under a zoning plan they had drawn up P. S. 289 would be opened as an inte-grated school and that over-crowding would be eliminated at P. S. 83, a predominantly Negro school in the area.

The pickets walked in on an open meeting of the Board of Education. They were told, how-ever, that their protest was not on the agenda and that they would be heard at the next reg-ular meeting of the board on July 23.

Another dispute in the educa-tional field appeared to be shap-ing up yesterday between the Board of Estimate and the Board of Education.

The school board had recom-mended that a new school in Harlem be situated at 131st Street and Seventh Avenue. A representative of the board told the Board of Estimate yester-day morning that the selection of any other site by them would be "illegal."

However at the urging of Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack the Board of Es-timate selected a site at 126th Street and Seventh Avenue. The Board of Education said later that it would issue a statement tod[illegible] on its position in the [illegible]

N. Y. school picture is mixed"

NEW YORK — The gap be-tween theory and practice has put this city in the paradoxi-cal position of having a school integration program that could be a model for the nation — and also having more segrega-ed schools this year than last.

This contrast was spotlighted last week in a 57-page analysis of the system by the American Jewish Congress.

THE REPORT pointed out that in New York as in other northern cities where there is no segregation by law, there is "de facto" segregation.

This is caused primarily by restricted living areas where, as in the case of New York, colored and Puerto Rican fami-lies live in ghettoes.

Other factors causing such segregation are: gerrymander-ing of school district lines to ex-clude non-white pupils from certain schools; permitting par-ents to choose their childrens' schools; poor enforcement of school zoning regulations; loose transfer policies and locating schools in colored or white-only neighborhoods.

* * *

THE congress reported that "New York is the only city in the nation that has accepted the goal of eliminating school segregation as an integral part of the theory and practice of public schools" and developed a plan to create a system of mixed schools.

The only drawback is, the re-port said, is that the plan is being put into effect too slowly. This year there were 221 "spec-ial service schools" — those with an abnormally high per-centage of colored or Puerto Rican pupils.

Last year there were 213 and 8 years ago, there were only 134.

The report said that the chil-dren in these minority groups are "still receiving inferior and inadequate education be-cause the schools they attend are segregated in fact, with the poorest physical facilities and the lowest percentage of regularly licensed teachers."

* * *

THE STUDY urged a seven-point program to make the in-tegration plan effective. The program was first outlined by the board of educations com-mission on integration. The pro-gram is:

1. Re-evaluate the neighbor-hood school concept in light of the problem of segregation; 2. Re-zone districts where neces-sary; 3. Use the permissive transfer practice as an integra-tion means;

4. Transfer most experienced teachers to school where they are most needed; 5. Campaign for more funds, more construc-tion, more psychiatric, guid-ance and social services; 6. Build new schools in fringe areas; 7. Seek personnel able and willing to implement basic integration principles.

Shift of Harlem Pupils To Yorkville Weighed

Negroes, Puerto Ricans Involved; 'Boycott' Parents Lose in Court

By James J. Morisseau

The Board of Education an-nounced yesterday that it was considering the transfer of an undetermined number of Negro and Puerto Rican pupils into schools in the Yorkville section of Manhattan to relieve over-crowding in Harlem and East Harlem schools.

A similar decision last June resulted in a one-day boycott and other protests by white parents in the Ridgewood and Glendale sections of Queens over the transfer into their schools of 400 Negro and Puerto Rican children from over-crowded schools in the Bed-ford - Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn.

Court Decision

The board announcement said that the new transfers were being contemplated because some 5,000 Harlem and East Harlem elementary school pupils were on double sessions and receiving only four hours rather than the normal five hours of instruction a day.

Ironically, the announcement almost coincided with the hand-ing down of a decision in Su-preme Court, Manhattan, deny-ing the request of a group of Harlem parents to have their children transferred to pre-dominantly-white schools in the Inwood section of Manhattan or Riverdale in the Bronx.

Paul B. Zuber, attorney for the parents, had attempted to prove that the board was arbi-trary and capricious in refusing to permit the transfers while allowing a special class from Public School 129, in Harlem, to enroll at Junior High School 52, in Inwood.

Mr. Zuber also contended that his clients' children were refused permission to transfer because they were Negroes.

In denying the petition yes-terday for a show cause order, Justice Samuel M. Gold ruled that Mr. Zuber had proved neither of his contentions and that he was satisfied that the special class was unique, that it included more Negro than white children, and thus that it did not set a precedent for other transfers outside normal at-tendance zones.

Outside the courtroom, Jus-tice Gold commented that the case, subject to an all-day trial yesterday, was "much ado about nothing and should never have been brought to court."

He said he had heard the testimony of a series of board officials called by Mr. Zuber and that one of them, Dr. Francis A. Turner, assistant superintendent in charge of the board's Central Zoning Unit, was a Negro.

"I am sure," the judge com-mented, "that it would be only over his dead body that he (Dr. Turner) would permit any Negro child to be discriminated against."

Mr. Zuber announced that he would appeal the decision and the parents angrily pro-claimed that their children, who have been kept out of classes since school opened Sept. 14, would continue to boycott Junior High Schools 136 and 139 in Harlem—schools the parents contend are "seg-regated and inferior."

One mother said she had seven children in other Harlem schools and that she was going to take them all out of class. A father warned a board offi-cial not to send a truant officer to his home.

New Schools Opening

"If you're going to send any-one, make it a policeman."

Superintendant of Schools John J. Theobald said, in yesterday's announcement, that the severe loverorowding in the Harlem schools would be partly alleviated by the opening in February of the new P. S. 100 at 21 W. 138th St., and P. S. 198, at 96th St. and Lexington Ave.

The new schools, Dr. Theo-bald said, would accommodate 1,300 pupils and a survey was being conducted to determine how many other pupils could be transferred to under-utilized schools in the Yorkville area, which have about fifty empty classrooms.

A court action brought by the Queens residents seeking to set aside the transfer order is still pending.

14d(1) 1959

NATIONAL GOVERNORS CONFERENCE

Collins Says Eisenhower Invites a Racial 'Catastrophe'

White House Is Accused of Failing to Act Positively in Desegregation Clash

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times

BILOXI, Miss., Feb. 23—Gov. LeRoy Collins declared in an interview today that President Eisenhower had failed to take positive action in the school desegregation controversy and that failure could lead to a national catastrophe.

The Florida Democrat, a moderate on the racial question, is here for a two-day meeting of the executive committee of the National Governors Conference. He is chairman of the group.

He is to discuss before the committee tomorrow a plan he offered in September for solving the desegregation issue. The committee is meeting in the Buena Vista Hotel primarily to lay the groundwork for the annual session of the conference, to be held in San Juan, P. R., Aug. 2-5. At today's committee session the highlights of the conference agenda were agreed upon.

Nine Governors Gathered

In the interview Governor Collins said that he did not intend to press the Governors here to take a stand on his plan, which calls for Congressional establishment of commissions in each to implement the 1954 Supreme Court ruling on desegregation. There are eight other Governors at the meeting.

Governor Collins declared that no period since he made public his plan "there's been no interest expressed by the Executive Branch of the Government."

"The whole plan presupposed participation by the Executive Branch, Congress and the Governors," he went on.

"The present Administration has indicated a willingness to let this problem take its natural course. I think this is dangerous. In fact, I think it would surely result in crises that well could develop into a catastrophe."

The other Governors here were hesitant to comment on the Collins program until they had heard his full explanation of it.

However, some of their aides expressed privately the view that, because of political realities peculiar to their states, they would avoid a stand on it. Northern Governors were represented as being reluctant to endorse even a temporary slowdown of desegregation and Southern Governors to feel that they could not openly advocate even token compliance.

Bill Ready for Congress

The announcement of his plan was made by Governor Collins at the Southern Governors Conference in Lexington, Ky. He has since prepared a bill for introduction in Congress.

The commissions he proposes would replace the Federal district courts in implementing desegregation. The commission members would be named by the President with the advice and concurrance of the Governors. Commission action would be subject to review by the courts, but primarily on legal questions.

Governor Collins said today that such bodies could consider social and psychological factors in determining the speed at which desegregation should proceed in any community. He added that they could ease the fear of massive integration in areas with heavy Negro populations. He ascribed to such a fear much of the South's opposition.

Gov. Robert B. Meyner, Democrat of New Jersey, offered this comment today on the Collins plan:

"I think he's got a pretty good thought in trying to set up conciliatory machinery. I would be for any method by which we could eliminate the conflict and present a more united front."

To come up at the committee meeting tomorrow is a proposal to have it make a tour of the Soviet Union. The majority appears to favor such a tour.

Tax Problems to Fore

A conference aide reported that there was virtual unanimity at today's executive session for making state tax and revenue problems the chief item of discussion at the San Juan conference.

All of the Governors here appeared concerned over the need for additional sources of revenue created by increasing demands for new and expanded state services.

"The problem of taxes," said Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois, a Republican, "is the key to whether these services are performed at all or whether they are performed at the state or Federal level."

The San Juan conference will also have as subjects interstate highway needs, law enforcement problems and public welfare and relief.

One report to be made will deal with residence requirements for relief and the possibility of arranging reciprocity in the field among the states. Another will deal with highway safety.

President Eisenhower will be invited to make the principal dinner address at the San Juan conference.

Gov. LeRoy Collins

Henry L. Brandis Jr.

'White Pupils Could Be Assigned to Negro Schools'

CHAPEL HILL—Citizens advocating integration in Chapel Hill public schools were warned here by a school board member, Henry L. Brandis Jr., who is also dean of the University of N. C. Law School, that integration could mean the assignment of white children to formerly all-Negro schools.

Dean Brandis made his remarks at a meeting of the Chapel Hill Fellowship on school integration at the United Congregational Christian Church to which the school board members had been invited to participate on a panel program.

The Fellowship had previously sent a list of 20 questions to each school board member as a basis for a "brief statement by each member of the panel." The questions implied that the law of the land had not been upheld because the school board had not taken the initiative in integrating the schools.

Instead of replying to the questions one by one, Dean Brandis submitted a statement defining his own position. He also invited the Fellowship members to "make concrete proposals for consideration of the school board and for discussion by the community."

Dan A. Okun, a member of the faculty of the University's School of Public Health, presided at the meeting. Those present were UNC faculty and townspeople, and about half Negro and half white.

In answer to a pointed question from the floor as to why the school board did not have an Integration Committee when it had a Building Committee and a Finance Committee, Chairman of the Board Grey Culbreth replied, "We feel that we need more finances and we feel that we need more school buildings, but we don't feel that we need integration."

Dr. Kempton Jones, a practicing physician here and member of the school board pleaded with the people to prepare a climate in which free discussion can take place and in which brotherhood and understanding and Christian cohesiveness can be developed.

Dr. Frank Williams, member of the Fellowship suggested that the "climate of accepting integration be explored." Mr. Stewart Willis, another Fellowship member on the panel, said that "We should be thinking in terms of these issues. We want to help in preparing a proper climate."

Robert Mann, a third Fellowship member on the panel, after hearing Dean Brandis's talk said that "I see that the school board is sympathetic. Most parents are satisfied with the schools their children are in. The Negroes would also be satisfied if they felt they need not be afraid that they would lose their jobs if they made a request for a transfer."

Vivian Foushee, a social worker and the only Negro Fellowship member of the panel, questioned Dean Brandis as to why he's implied that having white people attend Negro schools was undesirable.

Dean Brandis made reference to figures that were made public last year to the effect that in the Chapel Hill white schools over 75 per cent of the children ranked in the top 25 per cent of the nation in ability and accomplishment. The courses in the white schools are geared to this highly accelerated group.

Dean Brandis said, "As a member of the board, I am quite prepared to vote favorably upon the application of a Negro parent to transfer a child from one school to another when I think the application is meritorious without regard to the question of race.

He stated that to deny the Negro application "for any reason grounded upon the applicant's race would be a clear violation of the law of the land."

He further said, "We have had no application from white parents —either members or non-members of your organization—to transfer their children to Negro schools. In your questions . . . you ask why Negro parents have not made application. Presumably you are not in doubt as to why there have been none from the white parents. From this I would assume that you would not favor board action resulting in the selection of a few white children—whether yours or not—to be assigned to Negro schools."

Dean Brandis asked the integrationists where they would propose to draw geographical lines for assignment. "Would you favor sending half the students of each race to each high school?" he asked.

Hodges Sees No Need To Change Law

Free Public Schools Facing New Dangers In North Carolina

By United Press International

RALEIGH — Gov. Luther H. Hodges took a stand this week against a constitutional committee recommendation to do away with the requirement to operate a general and uniform public school system.

Hodges said he advised against such a recommendation last month when the committee was drafting its report. The recommendation was interpreted as a move to bolster the state's recent school laws passed in the face of the integration issue.

THE COMMITTEE'S recommendation has already drawn a protest from Dr. Charles Carroll, superintendent of public instruction.

"I have to look at it from a policy point of view rather than a legal," Hodges said. He told newsmen the attorney general had advised him there "is no overriding legal reason why this provision should be deleted from the Constitution."

• • •

HODGES SAID, "We should definitely retain the present constitutional provision for a general and uniform system of public schools" subject only to our present constitutional provision for local option whereby citizens at the local level can, in a popular election, make their choice with respect to the operation of the local public schools." That "present constitutional provision" was enacted shortly after the U. S. Supreme Court segregation decision.

Negroes' Boycott Continues

Parents Object To Separate Indian School

HALIFAX, N.C. (AP) — Negro parents, fearful that the shift of Indian pupils to a separate, state-supported school will block plans for a new Negro school, were asked Friday to end their boycott of the old school and help officials decide how much new classroom space is needed.

The Halifax County School Board, declaring that it is the people's duty to cooperate, asked that parents sign statements promising they'd send their children to the new school at Hollister.

Since Wednesday, total attendance at the Elementary School for Negroes in Hollister, about 20 miles of the county seat, has been less than a dozen. There are 337 pupils enrolled.

Vernon Lynch, president of the school's Parent-Teacher Assn., declared: "We accomplished nothing at Friday's meeting." He said he didn't know what other Negro parents would do, but that he would continue to keep his child home until something definite is decided on a new school.

75 PRESENT

About 75 Negro parents attended. Some 10 said they'd help circulate the petitions before Monday's regular school board meeting.

Negro leaders have made it plain they don't like the fact that people of the area who call themselves Haliwa Indians have persuaded the state to support their own school, just across the line in Warren County.

The Haliwas, who had operated their school privately, are getting state help under segregation laws because they object to going to school with Negroes. The Haliwa School enrollment is 269.

FEAR AID LOSS

The Negro leaders fear that loss of the Haliwa enrollment will cost them the new school—to be paid for with funds approved in a 3 million dollar bond issue in 1957.

"If the school board bases assignments on skin color," declares Principal D. D. Thorn of the Hollister school, "three-fourths of the Hollister student body could pass as Haliwas."

One old Negro man asked the board Friday, "If we called ourselves Highlanders or Eskimos, would you give us a private school?" The board chuckled at this sally, but made no reply.

Haliwa Indians Win School Fight

RALEIGH, (N.C.) (AP) — North Carolina's Haliwa Indians, outspokenly opposed to sending their children to school with Negroes, Wednesday won a two-year fight for their own segregated school.

The school, built by the Haliwas and operated with private funds, was made part of the Warren County public school system. The action makes it eligible for state support.

The school was constructed after the tribe objected to sending its children to classes with Negroes.

The Indians sought to have the school approved as a private institution. They asked for state grants. The state, however, ruled last year that the building failed to meet minimum requirements. The state gave the Indians time to bring the school up to par.

State aid was assured Wednesday when the Warren County Education Board designated the school as part of the county's public school system.

Caroll For Free Public Instruction

Group Would Drop State Provision For Education

RALEIGH — (UPI) — State Supt. of Public Instruction Charles F. Carroll opposes elimination of the constitutional provision for the operation of a "general and uniform" system of public schools.

A study group has recommended that the "general and uniform" provision be deleted in a move to peg constitutional requirements along lines of the Pearsall Plan.

THE PEARSALL Plan provides for state tuition grants and local option elections on school closing in the "face of intolerable situations" such as racial integration.

Carroll said that when and if the local option provisions become operative it is "obvious" that some of the uniformity will have to be reduced.

• • •

HOWEVER, Carroll felt the clause provides "something of a guarantee of educational opportunity for all children and youth—something symbolic of our noblest aspirations as a people."

Two Charlotte Negroes To Go to White School

CHARLOTTE (UPI)—The Charlotte School Board met in a special session Thursday to assign a second Negro pupil to a predominantly white school here.

The meeting, which lasted six minutes, came a few hours after the board had cut its "limited integration" program to the bone by assigning only one Negro to a mostly-white school. Four Negroes had attended such schools during the current school year.

Board Member Richard Brown said, following the day's second meeting, that the reassignment of Delores (Fanny) Watterman to the new Garinger High School was the result of new information handed to the board.

Expressed Preference.

He said that, at the time of the original assignments, which drew a blast from State NAACP President Kelly Alexander, the board did not know that the Watterman girl and other pupils at Central High School, which will close this year, had been allowed to express a preference as to the school they will attend next year.

The board originally had directed only one Negro, Nathaniel Abraham, to attend a white school next year. A third Negro who attended a white school this year, Girvaud Roberts, was reassigned from Piedmont School to the 10th grade at Second Ward. His brother, Gustavus, the fourth Negro attending a white school here this year, is scheduled to graduate from Central High next week.

Alexander said, "this is to the West Side. The current redevelopment program will, if the Negro citizenry is not cautious, in the next 10 years have all Negroes living long distances from white schools."

This would mean that "Again, the segregated school system will be on its way to perpetuation," said Alexander.

The Negro leader did not say what his organization's plans were, but he did say that "An expanded desegregation of the public schools rests squarely on the shoulders of Negro parents. The law is clear as to their rights, and they have the opportunity to exercise those rights under the Supreme Court decisions in public education and the North Carolina Pupil Assignment law."

At least one school board member indicated he believed the Negroes would go after more integration of schools here for the coming school year. Richard Brown predicted there would be "a number" of Negroes applying for reassignment to white and mostly-white schools before the next school year begins.

7 Negro Students To Be Admitted To N. C. School

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (ANP) — Two Negro students will be admitted to the white schools in North Carolina next year.

The Charlotte city school board assigned the students to the white schools during two special sessions May 28. One of the assignments rescinded action taken at the first session earlier in the day.

The students involved, Nathaniel Abraham, a seventh grader, was assigned to the same white junior high school he attended this year.

Fannie Waterman, a student at Central High this year, was assigned to a new white high school, Garinger High. Miss Waterman asked assignment to Garinger when she and other students at Central were given information forms on which to list the new school of their choice. Garinger is being built to replace the Central school.

During earlier sessions, school board members had assigned her to the Second Ward high, a Negro school, but at the second session, the board apparently took into consideration that students at Central were given assurance they would be allowed to attend the school of their choice when they filled out the assignment information.

Dr. Frank Graham Says N. C. Would Integrate Before Closing Its Schools

SAILSBURY (AP) — Dr. Frank P. Graham said here Wednesday if the choice is left to the people, North Carolina will vote to integrate its schools rather than close them over the race issue.

Dr. Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina and long-time Mideast mediator for the United Nations, spoke to a graduating class of 76 at Livingstone College here.

Honorary degrees were awarded the Rev. R. H. Collins Lee, pastor of the Metropolitan Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church in Washington; the Rev. Ben J. Robinson, pastor of the Mother A. M. E. Zion Church in New York City; and Dr. William L. Wall, of West Virginia College Institute.

Dr. Graham said that if there ever is a choice between ending public education or integrating the schools in North Carolina, "the people will vote to keep their public schools in obedience of the law of the land."

While his address was primarily on the role of the U. N. in the maintenance of world peace, Dr. Graham touched on the race issue several times.

At one point, he said the Rev. Martin Luther King, Negro leader of Montgomery, Ala., "had the answer of our time... not hate and violence, but love and non-violence. The cross which he holds high will in time triumph over the crosses lighted with the hot oil of privilege and preiddice."

N. C. Negroes Ask School Integration

SNOW HILL, N.C. (AP)—Five months ago, the Negro school children of agricultural Greene County went on strike for better schools. The leaders of the strike, which ended, apparently satisfactorily, after four days said racial integration was not an issue.

Now the county Board of Education has received five applications for transfer of Negro pupils to the all-white high school in Walstonburg. Each of the applications declares opposition to segregated schools. Parents of four of the children were leaders of the February boycott.

"Integration is the law of the land, according to the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court," declared Mrs. Dora Farmer, president of the Greene County Negro Parent-Teacher Assn., on Tuesday.

She asked the board in an application brought up Monday to transfer her sons, Jonathan David Farmer, 18, and Edgar Lee Farmer, 16, to the white school.

Other children who asked transfer were Moses Nathaniel Forbes, 14, and Demetrice Forbes, 18, sons of Moses and Beatrice Forbes; and John Moses Becton, 15, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Edwards. All live on Rt. 2, Stantonsburg.

The board deferred action on the applications until its Aug. 3 meeting.

The elder Moses Forbes said he wanted the transfer even if Negro schools are improved. The applications said the children live closer to the Walstonburg school than to Negro schools and that educational facilities are better at the white school.

In February the county's 2,800 Negro students stayed away from classes four days in a quiet demonstration for better facilities. It ended when the board of education promised it would continue to press for an early bond vote for that purpose.

Pupils At Integrated School Seek Admissions Elsewhere

GREENSBORO, N. C. (AP) — More than half of the parents of children assigned next semester to the integrated Caldwell School here have applied for reassignments to other schools. A few Negro parents whose children were assigned to Caldwell School also have asked for reassignment.

Two Negro children assigned for the next term to Dudley High School, have applied for admittance to the currently all-white Greensboro Senior High School.

These disclosures were made Tuesday by city school Supt. P. J. Weaver, who said that additional applications were expected to arrive.

The Greensboro school board in May decided to merge the previously all-white Caldwell School and the previously all-negro Person Street School, situated on the same campus. Weaver estimated that about 250 white and 220 Negro children are now assigned to Caldwell School.

If even a few of the white pupils remain at Caldwell it will create a situation unique in this section—a predominantly Negro school attended by a handful of white children.

Token integration has been in force here since the 1957-58 school year when five Negro pupils were admitted to Gillespie Park School and one Negro girl was admitted to Greensboro Senior High School.

Monday was the deadline for applying for transfer within the Guilford County School System, but Asst. Supt. E. P. Pearce Jr., said no Negroes had applied to transfer to white schools.

Greensboro Board Gets Pupil Pleas

GREENSBORO (AP) — More than half of the parents of white children assigned next semester to the integrated Caldwell school have applied for reassignments to other schools. A few Negro parents whose children were assigned to Caldwell school also have asked for reassignment.

Two Negro children, assigned for the next term to Dudley High School, have applied for admittance to the currently all-white Greensboro Senior High School.

These disclosures were made Tuesday by Greensboro School Supt. P. J. Weaver, who said that additional applications were expected to arrive.

Merger Considered.

The Greensboro School Board in May decided to merge the previously all-white Caldwell school and the previously all-Negro Pearson Street building of Washington Schools, situated on the same campus. Weaver estimated that about 250 white and 220 Negro children are now assigned to Caldwell school.

If even a few of the white pupils remain at Caldwell it will create a situation unique in this section — a predominantly Negro school attended by a handful of white children.

North Carolina Board Won't Accept Transfers

Attorneys for 23 Negro children applying for admission to all-white schools in Yancey County, N. C., told the school board Wednesday they will not accept transfers to schools elsewhere nor a new Negro school in lieu of integration.

There are no Negro schools in mountainous Yancey County where the Negro population is relatively light. A small Negro school located at Burnsville, N. C., was condemned last year and its pupils attended a Negro school in Ashville, 40 miles away, riding back and forth on a school bus each day.

County officials said an offer to build a new Negro school last year was rejected.

Negro attorney Ruben Daley, representing 23 of 27 Negro pupils who have applied for admission to the white elementary and high schools at Burnsville, said Yancey County "had been promising for 10 years to build a Negro school." He said it would be impossible" to build a school to accommodate pupils in all secondary grades prior to school opening.

Yancey School Supt. H. P. Justice said "no decision" had been reached on the applications by the Negroes for admission to white schools. He said schools in the county "probably" will open Nov. 27.

In Nashville, Tenn., Southern School News reported Wednesday that six public school districts in the South will begin desegregation programs this fall and 12 others will expand existing desegregation plans.

The publication, published by the Southern Education Reporting Service, listed among districts beginning integration Dade County (Miami) Fla., Craven County, N. C., Charlottesville, Va., and Alluwe, Okla.

Supreme Court Rule Disappointing

NEW YORK — Action of the United States Supreme Court in refusing to review two North Carolina cases challenging the constitutionality of the state's pupil placement law is deplored by the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People.

The Association's Board of Directors adopted a resolution at its regular monthly meeting here on Oct. 13, expressing regret that the Court on Oct. 12 rejected petitions for review of the cases.

The North Carolina statutes, like those of other states," the resolution asserts, "is designed to impede and frustrate full implementation of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in public education."

In addition to North Carolina, such laws have been passed in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

"In administering these laws, the school boards make no effort to desegregate the school system, but reluctantly approve the transfer of a few Negro pupils out of the segregated schools," the resolution points out. "This latest court action encourages this process and relieves school boards of their constitutional obligation to initiate steps to desegregate with 'all deliberate speed.'"

OBLIGATION IMPOSED

"However," the Board asserts, "it need not mean the end of the public school desegregation process, but to a significant degree the court's action shifts the burden from the school authorities to Negro parents. It imposes upon them the obligation to take positive steps to see that their children are enrolled in schools of their choice. The school boards are merely required to provide a means through which parents desiring to remove their children from inferior Jim Crow institutions may enroll them in non-segregated schools.

Further, the Supreme Court's refusal to review the cases imposes upon local branches of the NAACP the duty to encourage a large number of parents to request transfers. The advantages of non-segregated education must be made clear to parents through an intensive educational program. In areas where the segregated pattern still prevails this should be the primary task of the NAACP branch.

Race Suit Dismissal Is Sought

School Affected At Greensboro Now All-Negro

GREENSBORO (AP) — The Greensboro School Board moved Friday for dismissal of a federal court school integration suit and asked for a hearing of the motion Oct. 27.

The suit was filed earlier this year by the parents of four Negro children seeking to enter a then-white, now-Negro school.

In an affidavit accompanying the school board motion, Supt. of Schools P. J. Weaver said that the children have now been assigned to the school they wished to attend.

The suit for Valarie, Eric and Thetus McCoy and Michael A. Tonkins asked for transfers from the Pearson Street Annex of the Washington School (Negro) to the David Caldwell School (predominantly white) next door.

The school board, in May, assigned all but Thetus McCoy to Caldwell, but transferred all white children from that school. Thetus McCoy was assigned to Lincoln Junior High School (Negro) because Caldwell has no seventh grade.

Editor Lauds South For Mix Resistance

CHARLOTTE, N.C. (AP) — A South Carolina editor said here the South has been remarkably effective in its resistance to pressure for school integration.

And Thomas R. Waring, editor of the Charleston News & Courier, said "the pressures have been terrific."

Waring has long been a champion of separate schools for the races and is considered an authority on the South's anti-integration stand.

He said several southern states —notably North Carolina, Virginia and Arkansas—have started token integration of schools. But he said this is a serious mistake, "lest token integration turn into massive mixing."

The Charleston editor said pupil placement laws have given encouragement to many Southerners to believe that massive integration thus has been abated.

"But placement laws imply some degree of mixing. How long the courts will let integration be limited to the variety called token remains to be seen." Waring said in his prepared text for a civic club luncheon.

Waring lauded the rigid resistance of many southern states—including South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—which have not admitted Negroes to white public schools.

He hit at what he called the paper curtain separating the North from the South where racial news is concerned.

He said he had made several trips into the North to explain the South's objections to compulsory integration, and had encountered misunderstanding and hostility.

"It is so difficult to get a hearing in the northern press that I have said repeatedly that a paper curtain hangs across the Mason-Dixon Line.

"Dangerous effects of mass integration are showing in the North. Through holes in the paper curtain, the country is beginning to get a peek at racial jungles that have grown up in the great cities of the nation. Carefully concealed race crime and other problems are coming to light in the North, Midwest and on the West Coast."

NEGRO STUDENTS SUE

27 Are Seeking Admission to Carolina White Schools

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 11— A suit to compel the admission of twenty-seven Negro students to all-white schools in Yancey County was filed in United States District Court here today.

The suit asks for a temporary order restraining the Yancey County Board of Education and School Superintendent Hubert D. Justice from denying the plaintiffs admission to the East Yancey, Cane River Schools and the Burnsville Elementary School.

There are no schools for Negroes in Yancey and the Board of Education has been assigning Negro secondary and elementary school students to Asheville Negro schools, forty miles away.

Since September, however, the Negro students have been attending private classes.

Chapel Hill Board Member Sees School Integration Next Sept.

The News and Observer
Raleigh, N. C.

CHAPEL HILL — A member of the Chapel Hill Board of Education this week said she thinks there will be integration in Chapel Hill schools next September.

"I'm just speaking for myself, not for the school board," Mrs. Marvin said during a panel discussion on school intergration sponsored by the League of Women Voters. Fri. 10-23-59.

The discussion was public and included on the panel Mrs. Allen, who is chairman of the School Board's Policy Committee; the Rev. Wesley Shrader, pastor of the University Baptist Church; Joseph Himes, professor at North Carolina College; Dr. George Taylor, a leader in the Chapel Hill PTA; and UNC Sociologist Ernest Campbell. P. 10

The panel discussed the School Board's plan to begin integration in Chapel Hill next year on the first grade level.

Speaking for herself and the School Board, Mrs. Allen said, "I think the outcome of an application to the School Board for pupil reassignment ought to be more predictable than it might be in other communities. I do not think such an application should become a matching of wits between the School Board and the applicant. . . . The decision to begin on the first grade level came because six-year-olds are not too aware of facial differences and that age level would lay a good groundwork for later years.

Prof. Himes said he thought the new integration policy was inadequat for three reasons. "I don't think it meets the needs of students who are already disadvantaged under the present policy," he said. "I do not think the new policy fulfills Chapel Hill's promise as a liberal community. The policy doesn't provide a constructive approach to the issue on the initiative of the School Board."

Dr. Campbell, the sociologist said differences in achievement and intelligence tests between white and Negro students do exist.

"Some people think the reason for the low performance of the Negroes is not a function of the school system, but the result of the Negro's realization that he is a Negro and the consequent feeling of inferiority," he said.

Yancey Co. Pupils Sue

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Object To Daily Trip Of 80 Miles

Sat. 11-21-59.
P. 1

27 Students Seeking Relief Through US District Court

ASHEVILLE (UPI) — An attorney for a group of Yancey County colored pupils filed suit in U. S. Western District Court last week to force the County Board of Education to admit them to schools nearer their homes in Burnsville.

Ruben J. Dailey of Asheville filed the suit with the Clerk of Court here.

The children have been seeking transfer to the county's white schools since the lone colored school at Burnsville was condemned and closed last year.

THE COUNTY Board of Education last year assigned them to colored public schools here and made arrangements for them to attend the same schools this year.

The students and their parents, however, objected to the daily 80-mile round trip and asked for transfer to white schools under the state's Pupil Assignment Act. The board rejected their requests following a hearing last summer.

A BI-RACIAL group of citizens of Yancey and Buncombe counties formed an organization to arrange for private schooling for the children. The seven high school students now attend a private school here and live in Asheville during the school week. The 20 elementary school students attend classes in the basement of a Negro church at Burnsville.

DAILEY SAID all 27 pupils would be plaintiffs in the case and it would also serve as "a class action for any other pupils there."

Dailey said there was no other choice but to file the suit.

"I've done everything. I've exhausted all prayers," he said. "We're helpless and only the courts can help now."

14d(1) 1959 NORTH CAROLINA

Desegregation Suits Set For Trial In N. C.

DURHAM (AP) — Two Durham Negro mothers will go into open court next [illegible] attempt to blow the safety valves off North Carolina's policy of limited integration of public schools.

The two women, acting for their minor daughters, have already launched a direct assault on "the legislative and administrative design of the State of North Carolina. . . as expressed in legislative and administrative enactments. . .to maintain the public systems of Durham and the State of North Carolina on a racially segregated basis. . ."

The suit, filed in U. S. Middle District Court in Greensboro May 21, 1958, Mrs. Evelyn McKissick and Mrs. Rachel Richardson asked that the Durham and State boards of education "promptly present a plan for desegregation."

The suit, labeled a "master suit" aimed at the Pearsall Plan and the Pupil Assignment Act, will be tried before Judge Edwin M. Stanley of Greensboro.

Pre-trial skirmishing has been completed and both parties claim they have agreed to all points they can without hurting their chances of winning the case.

Segregation Issue In Greene

SNOW HILL (AP)—Five months ago the Negro school children of agricultural Greene County went on strike for better schools. The leaders of the strike, which ended, apparently satisfactorily, after four days said racial integregation was not an issue.

Now the county Board of Education has received five applications for transfer of Negro pupils to the all-white high school in Walstonburg. Each of the applications declares opposition to segregated schools. Parents of four of the children were leaders of the February boycott.

"Integration is the law of the land, according to the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court," declared Mrs. Dora Farmer, president of the Greene County Negro Parent-Teacher Assn., on Tuesday.

She asked the board in an application brought up Monday to transfer her sons, Jonathan David Farmer, 18, and Edgar Lee Farmer, 16, to the white school.

Other children who asked transfer were Moses Nathaniel Forbes 14, and Demetrice Forbes, 18, sons of Moses and Beatrice Forbes; and John Moses Becton, 15, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Edwards. All live on Rt. 2, Stantonsburg.

The board deferred action on the applications until its Aug. 3 meeting.

The elder Moses Forbes said he wanted the transfer even if Negro schools are improved. The applications said the children live closer to the Walstonburg school than to Negro schools and that educational facilities are better at the white school.

In February the county's 2,800 Negro students stayed away from classes four days in a quiet demonstration for better facilities. It ended when the board of education promised it would continue to press for an early bond vote for that purpose.

The Legislature recently passed an act allowing the board to apply for a $250,000 loan from the State Literary Fund. Of that money, $170,000 would go for work on the Greene County Training School, a consolidated high school for Negroes, and $80,000 for the West Greene Negro Elementary School. The attorney general's office must approve the loan.

At the time of the boycott, Forbes was shouted down when he suggested at a meeting of Negro parents that they consult with officials of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Mrs. Farmer said then that the NAACP had "nothing to do with this."

Two of the five transfer applications were handled by a Durham lawyer, C. O. Pearson, who is state counsel for the NAACP. He said he was asked to do so to make sure the applications conform with the law.

"The NAACP has not been asked to help," said Pearson. "But it would do so should the parents need financial assistance."

He added that he does not know if more reassignment applications will be submitted before the deadline July 14.

Durham Gets New Call For School Integration

DURHAM — (UPI) — The city board of education was asked for the second time within a month Wednesday night to integrate public schools in Durham.

A group of clergymen, educators and businessmen strongly protested to the board against the use of a white "hand-me-down" school to relieve crowded Negro enrollment.

THE BOARD has proposed to reopen the Old Morehead school in September as a colored elementary school.

The group said the proposal was objectionable because of its "psychological factors" and the "structural unsoundness" of the building. A final decision in the matter is expected at the board's regular monthly meeting Monday night.

SOME 70 colored citizens appeared at the April meeting of the board to protest use of the Morehead school and called for the city to voluntarily integrate its schools to avoid further court action. A suit seeking immediate integration of schools is pending in federal court.

Five Negro Pupils Seek Reassignment In Greene

SNOW HILL (UPI)—Five Negro youths asked Monday to be reassigned from Greene County Negro schools which were the scene of a week-long strike last winter to all-white schools closer to their homes.

The petitions were submitted at the County Board of Education meeting Monday, a week in advance of the July 14 deadline for reassignment requests. The board delayed action until its August meeting. There were indications that more applications would be submitted.

The requests were the first in this predominantly rural county. There have been only a few integration requests in the Eastern part of the State and only Goldsboro, site of Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, has cracked racial barriers in its classrooms. One Negro youth has been admitted to a school used exclusively for children of servicemen.

All Schools.

The five requests here also asked that segregation be discontinued in all schools in the county.

Included in the petitioning group were sons of Dora Mae Farmer, president of the county Negro Parent-Teacher Association who was a leader in the strike for better educational facilities last February.

Some 2,900 Greene County Negro students went on strike for a week, but returned to school after the PTA leaders and board members worked out a settlement. It was based on a board promise to continue efforts to improve Negro facilities.

Jonathan David Farmer, Edgar Lee Farmer and Demetrice Forbes asked for assignment to a white high school at Walstonburg instead of the county's only Negro high school, the Greene County Training School. Nathanial Forbes and John Becton requested reassignment from the North Greene Elementary School to the Walstonburg School.

Recently, the board has approved plans for a new gymnasium-auditorium at the training school. The county also received a $250,000 loan from the State literary fund to improve white and Negro schools.

Major complaints in the strike included lack of a gymnasium for the 495 Negro high school sudents and inadequate cafeteria. They also pressed the need for an auditorium.

County Negro leaders have met several times since the strike and emphasized they did not want integration. But they indicated they would seek to break down racial barriers if they were not able to get equal facilities.

50 VIRGINIA NEGROES IN CAROLINA SCHOOL

KITTRELL, N. C., Sept. 22 (UPI)—Fifty Negroes left without schools in Prince Edward County, Va., have enrolled in private classes here.

Officials of Kittrell Junior College for Negroes said the fifty are attending classes in the high school department.

The officials said they had applications from twenty-five to thirty more students from Prince Edward County, and these were expected to enroll next week. The college is operated by the African Methodist Church and has a 316-acre campus.

Prince Edward County abolished public schools this year in the face of court orders to integrate.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22 (AP)—A court ruling clearing the way for the immediate opening of schools in the Dollarway district near Pine Bluff, Ark., on a segregated basis went into effect Tuesday.

The Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals turned down a motion by three Negro pupils that the mandate be delaped until the Supreme Court could be asked to review the case.

Fire Damages School Here

Flames last night swept through one end of Oberlin Road School, causing thousands of dollars worth of damages before being extinguished by the Raleigh Fire Department.

Fire Chief Jack Keeter said the fire apparently began on a hall floor and spread between the ceilings and walls to two adjoining classrooms.

Keeter said he would investigate the possibility of arson in connection with the fire, which was reported at 7:12 p.m. He said there was evidence that workmen had been cleaning the floors in the fire area.

Three pumper trucks, two truck companies and the rescue unit rushed to the scene while telephone calls flooded the Fire Station switchboard as smoke blanketed the neighborhood.

Old School.

Oberlin, one of Raleigh's older Negro elementary schools, is located between Cameron Village and the Oberlin Road-Wade Avenue overpass.

Wall paper and paint peeled off the walls and ceilings over a big portion of the first floor area. Keeter said this was caused by extensive heat.

One fireman reported a can of opened cleaning fluid had been found near the origin of the fire.

Keeter said he had not made an estimate on damages. About 40 firemen extinguished the blaze in less than 30 minutes.

Hundreds of automobiles, loaded mostly with sight-seers, flocked to the area but were kept moving by fire and police officers assigned to the scene.

Gasoline Blaze.

It was the second trip of the day for Raleigh firemen to a blaze which could have done tremendous damage.

About 6 p.m., they rushed to the Wake U-Drive-It establishment at McDowell and Lane streets where fire threatened an underground gasoline storage tank.

A truck had knocked over a pump assembly and tore its pipes and electrical wiring from the ground, firemen reported. The storage tank is used by Wake U-Drive-It to fuel its own fleet of vehicles.

Fire Captain L. G. Godwin said an attendant reported the storage tank had recently been filled. This fact lessened the chance of an explosion, Godwin said.

Firemen rushed the blaze with high pressure "fog" and extinguished it before a nearby tool shed could catch fire.

North Carolina Schools Quiet As Integration Starts

By United Press International

Five Negroes—four girls and a boy—entered white public schools in Durham, N. C., for the first time Wednesday. There were no crowds, no incidents and no police.

The scene was just as quiet at Winston-Salem, N. C., where seven Negro students began the city's third year of limited integration.

The Durham school board assigned eight Negroes to previously all-white Durham high school and three white junior high schools. But two of them moved into another area and were assigned to a Negro school. The parents of the two boys, Amos and Sylvester Williams, said they planned to move back into the white East Durham Junior high school district.

Larry Scurlock, another Negro assigned to Durham high, did not show up. Relatives said he was late coming home from a summer job in New Jersey and would enroll later.

Claudette Brame, accompanied by her mother and a friend, slipped through a side door at Durham high and registered for classes. She was largely ignored by white students. The same silent treatment was accorded Anita Brame and Lucy Jones at Brodgon Junior high school and Andre McKissick and Henry Vickers at Carr Junior high.

There were no crowds outside the schools and no police officers on the campuses. Occasionally, a police patrol car would cruise by the schools. Mayor E. J. Evans had said that the "high caliber" of leadership of both races in Durham would "assure proper acceptance" of the program.

At Winston-Salem, six Negroes attended Easton elementary school and one Negro enrolled at Rynolds high school.

No incidents occurred Tuesday at Arlington, Va., and High Point, N. C. where Negroes attended previously all-white and predominately white schools.

Several other North Carolina schools opened Tuesday to integrated classes without incident.

Other Virginia cities are to integrate next Tuesday when most other southern public schools open.

One exception is the Dollarway school district in Arkansas, which postponed its opening next Tuesday until September 21 to await the results of a hearing before the U. S. Court of Appeals at St. Louis. The Dollarway district is seeking to stay a federal district court's order to integrate three Negroes in a white high school.

Litigation was rampant in Virginia, where Negroes are petitioning boards, courts and officials for more integration.

One unusual highlight was the refusal of 77 Negro students to attend a Negro school at Port Tampa, Fla. The school had been erected for Negroes when they sought to integrate the white elementary school. But Tuesday they refused to attend the new four-room Negro school and picketed the building.

Nashville, Tenn., quietly integrated the third grade when 36 Negro students enrolled in previously all-white schools. Nashville's grade-a-year integration plan is being eyed closely by officials in Atlanta and New Orleans which are under court orders to provide a desegregation plan late this year and early next year. All Nashville grades will be integrated by 1968.

Board To Study Negro Applicants

SNOW HILL, N. C. (AP)—The Greene County School Board is scheduled to meet Friday to consider further requests by five Negro students seeking admission to white schools.

Board attorney Walter G. Sheppard said a decision on the application could be expected. The board twice before has considered the transfer requests, but deferred action in order to gain more information from the Negro youths and their parents.

The Negroes applied for admission to a white school at Walstonburg. They said the Walstonburg school is nearer their homes and has better facilities than the Negro school at Snow Hill.

Negro students staged a school boycott in the county in February in an appeal for improved facilities. The school board ended the walkout when it promised to try to improve the county's Negro schools.

Mrs. Dora May Farmer, a leader in the boycott, is the mother of two of the five children asking admission to white schools.

NEGROES SEEK SCHOOL ENTRY

ASHEVILLE, N. C. (AP) — Twenty-seven Yancey county Negro children brought suit in US district court here Wednesday, asking admission to three white public schools in that county.

The suit, brought by John B. Griffith, by his parents and next friend, contends Yancey county schools are segregated on the basis of race and that Yancey Negroes have been denied admission.

The suit seeks a temporary order restraining the Yancey board of education and the Yancey superintendent of schools from denying plaintiffs admission to East Yancey and Cane River High schools and Burnsville Elementary school.

Defendants are J. L. Robinson, Philip Westall, B. B. Penland, and C. Rex McIntosh, member of the board of education; and Hubert D. Justice, superintendent of schools.

The complaint contends that early in June the plaintiffs, who were assigned to Negro schools in Asheville last year, asked for reassignment to Yancey white schools. Yancey has no Negro school.

On Aug. 10 the Negro children were assigned again to Asheville schools. A new request for reassignment was made on Aug. 12 and rejected by the board Aug. 21.

Negroes Lose School Case

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court today refused to review a decision that Negroes seeking admission to North Carolina white schools must use state administrative remedies before asking help of federal courts.

The decision was given by the U.S. 4th Circuit Court in Richmond in litigation brought on behalf of Joseph Hiram Holt Jr., 15, a Negro of Raleigh.

In other actions bearing on the school integration issue, the high court:

1. Declined to rule on a Negro demand that a North Carolina school board promptly set up a plan to speed race integration.

2. Refused to review a desegregation decision that resulted in Prince Edward County, Va., cutting of all money for its schools.

3. Denied a review of an order prohibiting the Norfolk Va., City Council from cutting off public school funds.

Some issues dead—

Suit to continue as schools merge

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 28—(AP)—A Negro attorney says the merger of a white school and a Negro school here will invalidate some of the issues in a desegregation suit against the Greensboro Board of Education.

But the lawyer, Kenneth Lee, says the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People will continue its suit to enjoin the board from operating what he calls a segregated school system.

Parents of four children now attending Pearson Street (Negro) School, sued to have their children admitted to the all-white Caldwell School.

THE SCHOOLS are located side by side, and the school board announced Tuesday the schools would become a single unit at the end of the current school term.

There are about 220 pupils at the Negro school and 300 at Caldwell. The board said the Negro pupils will be assigned to Caldwell School next year. Indications are that the white children currently attending Caldwell will be reassigned to it.

But School Supt. P. J. Weaver commented, "We don't know just how things will work out or who will be assigned where. We will make up the assignments this Summer. . . ."

Lee said one of the charges in the desegregation suit was that the board had a practice of assigning white and Negro children to different schools solely on the basis of race.

ANOTHER, he said, was that there can be no segregation within a campus, or in this case, within the same school grounds.

"Both those issues have been invalidated—or will be if the consolidation has been carried out in good faith," Lee said.

He said another suit involving another school was not affected by the consolidation.

Weaver said the board voted to consolidate the schools because enrollment is increasing at the Pearson Street School and dropping at the white school. The superintendent said the desegregation suit was not a factor in the decision to merge the schools.

He said both buildings will be used in the new operation.

Greensboro and two other North Carolina cities, Charlotte and Winston-Salem, have had token integration for the past two years. A total of 11 Negro students have attended previously all-white schools in the three cities during the two years.

NEGRO SCHOOL OPENS IN CHURCH BASEMENT

BURNSVILLE, N. C., Sept. 21 (UPI) — Eighteen Negro pupils enjoy admission to white public schools began classes today in a dimly lighted church basement.

Two stoves and three tables were the only furnishings in the makeshift private school set up at Griffith Chapel, Methodist Church. A pot-bellied stove in the corner furnished heat.

Seven Negro high school students, also involved in an unsuccessful integration effort here, went to Allen High School, a Methodist-operated institution for Negroes at Asheville, forty miles away.

These students will live in Asheville instead of making a round trip from their homes here each day.

Yancey County's only Negro public school was closed last year and the children were assigned to Negro schools in Asheville.

The Yancey County Board of Education also made arrangements for them to attend the same schools this year, but the children objected to the eighty-mile daily round trip.

They applied for admission to the white school here but the school board rejected the applications.

The case is expected to go into the courts.

Peaceful Integration Is Started In North Carolina And Virginia

FROM PRESS REPORTS

RICHMOND, Sept. 1 — Virginia and North Carolina quietly admitted a few more Negroes to predominantly white schools today without a trace of trouble.

Only a scrawled sign reading "go home nigger" at the entrance to a drive leading to a fashionable school in High Point, N. C. marred the start of peaceful integration in the two states.

Extra police were assigned to keep order, but their only job was to watch a few curious spectators and keep traffic moving around the schools.

16 Negroes Enter

Sixteen Negroes entered three previously white schools in Arlington, Va. Two sisters were escorted through a side door of a junior-senior high school at High Point, N. C., and more than a dozen others sat down in classes School Board received 51 requests to enter white schools from Negro students.

—The opening of a Dollarway School District white high school in Pine Bluff, Ark., where three Negroes are seeking admittance, was postponed until after Sept. 21.

—The Atlanta school board asked the clerk of Federal Court for documents that will be used in the board's appeal of a school desegregation order. The board had been ordered to submit a desegregation plan by Dec. 1.

Nashville's stair-step school integration went into the third year today with 32 Negro students signing up for racially mixed classes without incident. They registered at nine predominantly white grammar schools under a court-approved desegregation plan that extended integration this year to the third grade.

220 Negroes Seek Reassignments In North Carolina

DURHAM, N.C. (AP) — Clerks sifted Tuesday through more than 220 requests from Negroes seeking reassignment to white city schools here.

The requests began pouring in Monday, the deadline. Supt. Lew Hannon said they still were being processed.

Frank Fuller, school board chairman, said he could not comment on how the board would handle the requests. Previously he had said the board, whose next regular meeting is Sept. 14, might meet in a closed session before acting on the matter.

Initial assignments were made Aug. 4.

Three North Carolina cities and two counties have begun or stated plans for limited integration, but there has been none in Durham.

Charlotte Integrates: One Pupil

City's "Token" Plan Keeps Desegregation To A Minimum

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Only one colored student will attend a predominantly white school in this city's "token" integration program during the 1959-60 school year.

The Charlotte Board of Education, Tuesday turned down applications of eight colored pupils seeking transfers. The board rejected the reassignment applications on the grounds that "Negro" schools were closer to the applicants' homes than the schools to which they sought admission.

THE ACTION leaves Delores Waterman, who will attend the new Garinger high school as the only colored pupil assigned to a predominantly "white" school for the coming year.

Among the eight students whose transfer applications were denied were two sons of Kelly Alexander, state president of the NAACP. Mr. Alexander indicated the case might be taken to court.

Charlotte, along with Winston-Salem and Greensboro, broke the color barrier in city schools two years ago with a handful of colored students assigned to predominantly "white" schools. The token integration has since continued on a limited basis.

For 28 Negroes Seeking Transfer:

Private Classes Are Planned at Asheville

BURNSVILLE (UPI) — Private classes on a temporary basis will begin here and in Asheville Monday for 28 Negro children seeking admission to all white schools here.

An interracial group meeting in Asheville Monday night made plans to provide schooling for the children pending final action by the Yancey County Board of Education on their requests. The children do not attend any school at present.

Yancey County's only Negro school was condemned and closed last year and the children were assigned to Negro public schools in Asheville, 40 miles south of here. The school board made arrangements for similar assignments this year.

In June, however, the Negroes applied for admission to white schools here. The school board rejected the application and the Negroes appealed. The board held a hearing last month on the appeals but has taken no final action.

An attorney for the Negroes warned that the students would not accept transfers to Negro schools in Asheville and would not accept a new Negro school here.

The plan adopted Monday night by the Burnsville educational project calls for the 21 elementary pupils to attend classes under a Negro private tutor at Griffith Chapel Methodist Church here.

The seven high school students will attend Allen High School, a Negro girls' school operated by the Methodist Church in Asheville. They will live in Asheville and will attend the school as day students.

The project committee plans to raise $3,500 to cover the expense of the arrangements.

Supreme Court Refuses To Review Holt Case

By JACK K. RUSSELL.
The News and Observer Bureau,
1255 National Press Building.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Supreme Court yesterday refused to upset lower court rulings that persons aggrieved by the North Carolina pupil placement act may not appeal for relief from federal courts until they have exhausted the administrative remedies afforded by the satute.

Without opinion the high court refused to review the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling of last March 19 which upheld the right of the Raleigh school board to deny a transfer of a Negro pupil from Ligon High School to Broughton High School.

Although the high court did not affirm the decision, its refusal to grant a review would indicate agreement with the circuit court's doctrine.

The suit was brought on Aug. 19, 1957, on behalf of Joseph Hiram Holt. 17-year-old Raleigh Negro, a transfer to Needham Broughton.

District Judge Edwin M. Stanley ruled Aug. 20, 1958, that Holt was not entitled to go to federal court to challenge the reasons for denial of his transfer until he had exhausted the administrative remedies provided him under the act.

No Other Choice.

The court of appeals affirmed on March 19, stating that the refusal of Holt to avail himself of the administrative appeal remedies had left the district judge no other choice.

The Circuit Court of Appeals emphasized in its opinion that "We are not to be understood as approving the deliberate segregation of the races in the public schools of the city or the questioning of applicants on irrelevant matters. (The act) tended to peretuate the system or (it) provided that each child attending a school by assignment of the board was assigned to the same school for the ensuing school year."

"... The district judge might have dismissed the complaint if he had reached the merits of the case, but he was restricted in the scope of his decision by the failure of the plaintiffs to do their part in giving effect to the plan of the statute" the court said.

The Supreme Court also in effect upheld the right of the Raleigh School Board to question applicants for transfer personally on matters reelvant to the transfer.

Right To Question.

The court of appeals had said that the Raleigh School Board was "clearly within its rights making its initial decision in requesting the child and his parents to appear for interrogation, and that they on their part were clearly delinquent in refusing to attend and to furnish all relevant information in their possession."

Attorneys for Holt had argued that the lower courts should have held that the doctrine of exhaustion of administrative remedies had no application in the case because of the federal court's role in the "protection of Negro public school children against burdensome discriminatory, procedural devices."

Montgomery County Cases.

The Supreme Court also refused lower court rulings on a case in which parents of 45 Negro children in Montgomery County had asked the federal courts for an order requiring both the county and the state to desegregate their schools immediately.

Judge Stanley also had ruled in this case that the Negroes could not appeal to the federal courts until they had exhausted their administrtaive remedies under the state's pupil assignment act.

Yancey School Case Goes to U. S. Court

BURNSVILLE, (AP) — Yancey County Negroes, without a school of their own for more than a year, asked the federal courts Wednesday to order they be admitted to the county's white schools.

Twenty-seven school children, their parents and others filed suit in U. S. District Court in Asheville, contending Yancey County schools are segregated on the basis of race and that Negroes have been denied admission.

A temporary order was sought to restrain the Yancey Board of Education and the Yancey schools superintendent from denying the plaintiffs admission to three schools—East Yancey and Cane River high schools, and Burnsville Elementary.

Defendants are J. L. Robinson, Philip Westall, B. B. Penland, and C. Rex McIntosh, members of the board of education; and Hubert D. Justice, superintendent.

The school dispute began in September, 1958, when parents of Negro children refused to send them to the only Negro school, charging it was inadequate. The school later was condemned and the county arranged for the children to commute daily to Asheville schools, a 70-mile round trip.

This year the parents of the Negroes petitioned for assignment to the all-white schools in Burnsville, Yancey County seat. The petitions were denied and the children were assigned again to Asheville schools. But their parents refused to send them. Another request for reassignment was turned down.

An interracial group arranged then to have the grammar school pupils tutored in a Burnsville church, and high school students have been boarding at the private Allen High School in Asheville.

The board of education charged in September that spokesmen for the Negroes had rejected repeated efforts to put in motion a plan to build a new Negro school. This, they said, was against the will of the majority of the Negroes.

The board said a group of Negro parents and their attorney, Reuben Dailey of Asheville, had turned down offers of a temporary building, teaching at home, or a new, modern building.

Instead, the board contended, the minority was trying to force integration. Dailey is the attorney who filed the suit Wednesday.

14d(1) 1959 NORTH CAROLINA

Carroll Opposes Changes Proposed In School Law

By CHARLES CLAY.

The State's top school man is opposed to a constitutional revision which would relinquish the requirement for North Carolina to operate a "general and uniform" system of public schools.

"The words themselves are not sacrosanct," said State Supt. of Public Instruction Charles F. Carroll, "but the assurance inherent in the use of the phrase is of tremendous value."

Mr. Carroll also raised questions about other proposed changes dealing with public education.

A study group headed by Victor Bryant of Durham has recommended that the words "general and uniform" be deleted in a move designed to peg the Constitution's articles on education to Pearsall Plan amendments attached in 1956.

These amendments provide State tuition grants and local option elections on school closings as a means of meeting the school integration crisis.

"When, as, and if the expense grant and local option provisions become operative, it is obvious that some of the uniformity for which we have labored through the decades will have been reduced proportionately," Dr. Carroll said.

"Nevertheless, I see and would like to continue to see in these or comparable words something of a guarantee of educational opportunity for all children and youth, something symbolic of our noblest aspirations as a people."

He continued:

"Interestingly, while the commission recommends the deletion of the requirement for a general and uniform system of education, it has preserved the requirement that the State Board of Education 'apportion and equalize the public school funds over the State.'

"Whether the two contemplations are consistent could possibly be a matter of judicial determination. It may be that this whole thought is solely a matter of semantics but from the point of view of practical administration the apportionment and equalization of funds seem to be tied inseparably to the very core of the general and uniform concept."

'Difficult to Comprehend.'

Dr. Carroll said the removal of the provision requiring the use of county tax funds to help maintain schools "is profoundly difficult to comprehend . . ."

Local governing bodies are charged with the responsibility of building and maintaining schools with tax monies and the proposed change also is tied to the Pearsall Plan, under which schools might be closed down.

"Does the commission's proposal imply that the State would provide its customary support plus that support previously provided by the county?" Dr. Carroll asked. "If not the State, who would provide the financial support now provided by the county?"

He added that "this proposal does not appear to be in harmony with recognized need for teachers and buildings, for strengthened instruction, and with recent declarations that there should be more financial support at both local and State levels.

"In any event, should not the Constitution contain a stable framework within which the General Assembly could devise a sound system of financial support for public education?"

Shift to Legislature.

The study group's proposal to relieve the State Board of Education and Dr. Carroll of their broad, general responsibilities for "the general supervision and administration of the free public school system . . ." should be given considerable thought, Dr. Carroll said.

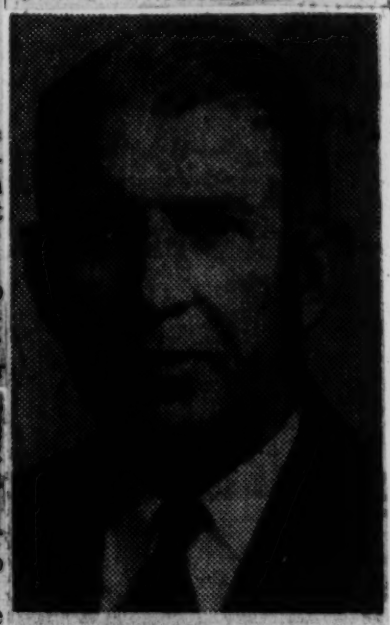
Under this proposal, power over the schools would be shifted to the legislature.

"Except as restricted by the Constitution, any legislature has unlimited discretion and power to legislate on all matters of public school policy," Dr. Carroll said. "I am not aware of any instance in the past where this constitutional provision has restricted the General Assembly in the enactment of any law on the contrary, I am aware every day of the necessity of this general provision of authority.

"It is to be hoped that as substitutions are provided for current administrative and supervisory arrangements, due consideration will be given to the inescapable fact that the administration and supervision of the State's largest program of service involves not only . . . expressly granted constitutional and statuatory powers but also implied powers, including those essential to the accomplishment of the purposes for which the public school system exists."

Dr. Carroll said he was "fully aware of the vast amount of time and intelligence the constitutional commission devoted to its difficult tasks . . ."

However, in its effort to shore up the Pearsall Plan, "I trust that . . . we shall not pull the shoring from under other vital portions of our total educational system," Dr. Carroll said.



DR. CARROLL.

Integration Suits' Dismissal Sought

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Defendants in federal court school integration suits in Mecklenburg County and in Greensboro filed answers Thursday asking dismissal of the actions.

The Mecklenburg County Board of Education said it twice denied admission of eight Negro children to white schools because of (1) schools crowded to capacity, (2) the refusal of the Negro children's lawyers to let them answer certain questions by the board and (3) the welfare of the children involved.

The North Carolina Advisory Committee on Education replied in federal court at Greensboro that the two suits, by six Negro children, are improperly drawn as class actions and ask the federal court to pass on a state law which has not been reviewed by the State Supreme Court.

The two suits in Greensboro and the one in Mecklenburg County each name the local school board, the State Board of Education, the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Education and the individual members of each as defendants. The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People filed the suits almost simultaneously Feb. 10.

The State Board of Education filed its answers earlier. They were, in substance, the same as the answer filed by the advisory committee in Greensboro Thursday.

The advisory committee has not yet answered the Mecklenburg County suit and the Greensboro board of education has not yet answered its suits. Friday is the deadline.

The Mecklenburg board said the Negro children's lawyers refused to let it have "information to which it was entitled." The answer, however, did not specify the nature of the questions which went unanswered.

DISMISS SUITS, CAROLINA ASKS

County Board and State Fight Integration

(CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP) — Defendants in federal court school integration suits in Mecklenburg County and in Greensboro filed answers Thursday asking dismissal of the actions.

The Mecklenburg county board of education said it twice denied admission of eight Negro children to white schools because of (1) schools crowded to capacity, (2) the refusal of the Negro children's lawyers to let them answer certain questions by the board and (3) the welfare of the children involved.

The North Carolina advisory committee on education replied in federal court at Greensboro that the two suits, by six Negro children, are improperly drawn as class actions and ask the federal court to pass on a state law which has not been reviewed by the state supreme court.

THREE SUITS BY NAACP

The two suits in Greensboro and the one in Mecklenburg county each name the local school board, the state board of education, the North Carolina advisory committee on education and the individual members of each as defendants. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed the suits almost simultaneously Feb. 10.

The state board of education filed its answers earlier. They were, in substance, the same as the answer filed by the advisory committee in Greensboro Thursday.

The advisory committee has not yet answered the Mecklenburg county suit and the Greensboro board of education has not yet answered its suits. Friday is the deadline.

The Mecklenburg board said the Negro children's lawyers refused to let it have "information to which it was entitled." The answer, however, did not specify the nature of the questions which went unanswered.

CLASS ACTIONS, REPLY

The defendants asserted that the assignment of a child to a particular school is "personal and individual" and must be considered separately. Consequently, the defendants maintain, the federal suits are class actions, which the US fourth circuit court of appeals has ruled out of school integration cases.

The Mecklenburg board, though it has not yet assigned a Negro to a white school, said its sole guide is the pupil assignment act, which the suits ask be declared unconstitutional even though it does not list race as a factor. The board said it has "conscientiously attempted to decide each and every case (for reassignment) in keeping with facilities, and in the process it has been necessary to refuse many white and Negro applications."

The Greensboro school board has admitted a token number of Negroes to white schools for the last two years, as has Charlotte, the county seat of Mecklenburg, and Winston-Salem.

Durham Negroes Lose New Plea On Placement Act

DURHAM, N. C. (AP) — A federal judge has ruled out any "class" attack on North Carolina's pupil placement law in a Negro mothers' anti-segregation suit.

At a trial session Tuesday, Dist. Judge Edwin M. Stanley told a lawyer for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People:

"We may as well face this now. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld the Pupil Assignment Act. The law is valid—it must be complied with. I don't see where a pattern has anything to do with it."

Stanley commented as Conrad Pearson, the NAACP lawyer, tried to show the pattern of segregation—an issue in this case.

His ruling meant any decisions in the case will have only local—

statewide — application. The
se seeks to determine whether
ce was a factor in denying the
egroes' request for reassignment.

Defendants in the suit were the
urham Board of Education, the
tate Board, and the individuals
the State Board.

All evidence and testimony was
ard Tuesday, and a final deci
on is expected in several months.

Whites Transferring to Murphey

Thompson to Become Negro School

By JANE HALL.

Beginning in September, Thompson School will be used as a Negro elementary school to relieve crowding in the Crosby-Garfield, Lucille Hunter and Mary Phillips Schools.

This decision was made yesterday by the Raleigh School Board at its April session.

Thompson white students will be transferred to Murphy School and some adjustment probably will be made between Murphy and Barbee schools in order to prevent crowding at Murphey.

As a result of this decision, the board decided to defer action on bids for an addition at Mary Phillips. Plans for the addition will not be abandoned but construction will take place some time in the future.

In this connection, the board also decided to continue study of the bids submitted for the construction of the proposed school administrative headquarters building in an effort to find ways to reduce the cost.

Bleacher Bid Accepted.

It accepted, however, the low bid of $31,097 submitted by the Burnswick-Balke - Collender Company for bleachers for the new Broughton High School gym. The bid was obtained through the State Division of Purchase and Contract. The bleachers will seat 3,500.

Touching on the Thompson School change, it was pointed out that the white enrollment in the Thompson area had been declining for several years. This year, Supt. Jesse O. Sanderson pointed out, the first grade at Thompson numbers 42. Next year's first grade will number only 20.

Changes in a number of the attendance areas in the city schools system were made by the board yesterday. They were:

The LeRoy Martin Junior High Schools Area — Adjusted from Daniels Junior High to include the portion of Sussex Road between Yarmouth Road and Westwood Dr. This portion of Sussex Road which was destined to be included in the Sherwood-Bates elementary school area will remain where it now is — in the Frances Lacy School area.

Daniels Junior High School area —Adjusted from Morson Junior High area to include the following: Beginning at Peace Street and extending in a Southerly direction on the west side of N. Boylan Avenue to Hillsboro Street; thence westerly on the west side of Hillsboro, including both sides of Hillsboro, to Ashe Avenue; thence on the South side of Ashe Avenue to the Southern Railroad.

Fred A. Olds School Area — Adjusted from Frances Lacy to include the following: Beginning on the east side of Canterbury Road at Grant Avenue; thence in a westerly direction on the north side of Grant Avenue to Banbury Road; thence, in a westerly direction across the west prong of Beaver Dam Branch; thence. westward on the south side of Leonard Street to Ridge Road; thence, southward on the east side of Ridge Road to Faircloth Street; thence, eastward on the south side of Faircloth to Wade Avenue; thence directly south along the west side of Faircloth Road.

Parents of children who will be in the Frances Lacy sixth grade in September may continue to send their children to Lacy if they choose.

Durham School Suit Hits Another Snarl

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A desegregation suit filed against the Durham School Board and two State agencies about a year ago still is snarled in legal objections and counter objections.

Tuesday, attorneys representing the Negro mothers who filed the suit entered a memorandum in opposition to objections entered previously by the Durham Board.

The memorandum was filed in Middle District Court here. The Negroes' attorneys contend that the board's objections to certain questions and exhibits are without legal foundation.

In the memorandum, the attorneys contend that the question they want answered are relevant in that the information they produce will have a bearing on whether the board has maintained segregation in the Durham schools in violation of the Constitution.

They point to the board's objection to the admissibility of forms used as requests for reassignment of Joycelyn McKissick and Elaine Richardson to schools attended only by whites.

These forms, the Negroes' attorneys said, were used in seeking the relief, through administrative measures, that the parents of the two girls are now seeking in Federal Court.

"If these forms are not relevant, nothing is," the attorneys stated.

The Negro mothers contend that administrative remedies under State's Pupil Enrollment and Assignment Act were exhausted without relief before they appealed to Federal Court.

Turning to objections of the admissibility of forms used by the State Board of Education in statistical, financial and budgetary work, the Negroes' attorneys made this statement:

"These forms, all broken down by race, tend to indicate that the city, as required by the State, is maintaining a racial classification in the administration of its system. They tend to indicate the existence of white and Negro schools as such."

For these reasons, the attorney said, the forms are relevant to the issues raised in their complaint.

Answering objections to questions concerning the number, if any, of Negro children admitted to previously all-whiite schools, attorneys said, such information would tend "to show the utterly inconsequental degree of desegregation of which has occurred in North Carolina . . ."

N.C. County Will Begin Integration

NEW BERN, N.C. (AP)—Children of Negro personnel at the Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station who meet "certain conditions and requirements" are to be admitted to two all-white Craven County schools next fall.

This was announced Monday by the Craven County Board of Education. The children primarily affected have been attending the James City Negro elementary schools about 20 miles from the base.

The board did not list the conditions and requirements. It said the children would be permitted to enter the Graham A. Barden and Havelock elementary schools near the base.

The board said its action was prompted by difficulties involved in transporting the Negro children to the James City school.

County School Supt. Robert L. Pugh said he did not know how many Negro pupils would apply for admission to the white schools, but he said he thought the number would not be large.

He said about 700 white pupils attended each of the two elementary schools at Havelock last year.

A Negro youngster, the son of a master sergeant, was enrolled during the past school year at a Goldsboro school near Seymour Johnson Air Force Base.

Eleven Negroes also attended previously all - white schools in Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem during the past year, the second year of token desegregation in the three cities.

14d(1) 1959 NORTH CAROLINA

Departing old and ancient Wharton School forever to a brand new $800,000 Wharton are W. A. Oliver City School Superintendent; Mayor Ben West holding hands with tw happy Wharton students. Michael Prather and Susan Vanleer; and Principal W. E. Ross. Dedicatory services for the new school at 18th Avenue and Osage Street are planned for the near future.

Globe P.1
Dr. 2-13-59 14d(1) NC

300 Pupils Ignore Old School For Second Day

HOLLISTER, N. C. — (UPI) — County school authorities moved today to try to end a two-day boycott by 300 pupils at a Negro elementary school here backed by a pro-integrationist organization.

A similar student strike occurred in Greene County recently. The boycott here was aimed at supporting demands for construction of a new school for Negroes.

The racial issue was injected by the Progressive Civic Union, a Negro group, which announced support of the demands for a new school and "opposition to student assignments outside the county for racial reasons."

County School Supt. W. Henry Overman rushed here when only four of the 337 students enrolled in the school reported for classes Thursday. A student bus driver was the only pupil to report to the faculty of eight teachers yesterday.

Overman said the school probably would be closed until the County Board of Education could meet with a delegation from the local PTA to discuss the situation. He said attempts were being made to arrange a special meeting at Halifax Friday. If these attempts failed, the board would probably hear the Negro parents at a monthly meeting Monday.

The local PTA voted Tuesday night for students to boycott classes until the school board sets a definite date for construction of the new school. Funds for the school were included in a three-million-dollar school bond issue approved in a referendum last year.

The Progressive Civic Union, a self-styled "betterment" group in predominantly Negro Halifax, Warren and Northampton Counties, said the "slowness" of authorities to begin construction was "partly to blame" for the situation.

James R. Walker, Jr., executive director of the Union, said the group's executive committee met yesterday and voted to support the "Greene County type student strike" here. A boycott by students at the Greene County Training School for Negroes recently resulted in a promise of better lunchroom and recreational facilities.

The Progressive Civic Union had opposed bringing the Indian school into the public school system and has sent resolutions to school boards in Halifax, Warren and Northampton Counties calling for an end to segregation.

New School For Students Endorsed

HALIFAX, N. C. — (UPI) — The Pro-Integration Progressive Civic Union supporting a boycott of 337 Negro students asking for a new school at Hollister, said Thursday it joined with the PTA demand for a new school and that all children in the district be "assigned to the school, regardless of race, creed or color."

Only six students showed up for classes Thursday as the student boycott went into its third day. The student strike was called because Negroes claimed the Hossister Elementary school building and facilities were in poor condition despite a recent bond issue approved to build a new school.

A delegation of 75 parents of Hollister students met with the County Board of Education in an all day session in an effort to resolve the boycott.

The Education Board told the delegation the delay in building a new school was due to "difficulty in ascertaining the size of proposed facilities for the school because of local conditions."

Supt. W. Henry Overman said "certain parents have withdrawn their children from the Hollister school and the Halifax Education Board has been informed that there are many other who will attempt to withdraw their children."

The Board said it needs "sufficient information as to the size of the proposed building in order to proceed with construction."

The Board requested the parents to furnish the needed information as to how many students will go to the new school.

Vernon Lynch, president of the PTA, acted as spokesman for the delegation urging the Board to carry out its 1957 building plan and "assign all pupils in the Hollister school district to the Holister school."

He said the Haliwa Indians withdrew from the school as the "result of not having adequate facilities' at Hollister. The Indians said they withdrew because they objected to being assigned to go to school with Negroes.

The Education Board said the people of the county "have showed their good faith by approving a bond issue for public school buildings. The Hollister school was immediately placed in a high priority of a list of buildings to be constructed."

The Board told the group it "would be derelict in its duties to spend thousands of taxpayers' dollars until the Board is satisfied as to the needs to properly accommodate students who will attend the school."

James R. Walker, Jr., Negro Attorney, representing the Progressive Civic Union, asked that all children in the school district be assigned to Hollister. He refused to say if the statement meant the Board should force Indians to go to the Hollister School also.

The Indians built their own school in adjoining Warren County and its standards were recently approved by the State Board of Education, to go to the Hollister Schools also.

Overman said the school would continue to operate at least through Monday pending the decision of a special meeting of parents Friday night. The PTA called a special meeting to determine whether the boycotting students would return to school in the light of the County Board's explanation.

He said classes would be held Saturday to make up a school day lost because of bad weather.

Negro School Row Still On In Halifax

HALIFAX, N.C. (AP) — This Virginia border county, locked in a contest of wills over a proposed new Negro school, waited this weekend to see which side will give—county officials or boycotting Negro parents.

The Negro Elementary School at Hollister held make-up classes Saturday, because of bad weather earlier, but only seven pupils showed up. There are 337 pupils in the school, which has been boycotted since mid-week.

The Negroes, fearing that the Halifax County Board of Education will abandon plans for a new school, started the boycott to protest such a course.

"We have nothing to say the rest of the week," said Mrs. Vernon Lynch, wife of the president of the school's PTA after a meeting Friday night.

The school board has a regular meeting Monday and it has been indicated that the boycott situation will be a prime topic. The PTA also may hold a separate meeting Monday.

The crisis is the outgrowth of another school racial matter in the area. Haliwa Indians, who previously attended school with Negroes, built a private school rather than continue. The Haliwas then asked for Pearsall Plan tuition grants to support their school but instead won state support of the institution. This withdrew 26 Haliwa children from the Hollister school.

The county previously had passed a three million dollar bond issue for the Hollister school. After the withdrawal of the Haliwa the Negro parents feared the school improvements would not be made.

Negroes met with the school board Friday and the board asked that petitions be circulated among Negro parents so it could be determined how many pupils would attend the Hollister school. This would guide the board in its planning for the school.

NAACP Wants Negroes Admitted As Patients

CHARLOTTE (AP) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said Monday it will ask for immediate admission of Negro patients into city-owned Charlotte Memorial Hospital.

Kelly Alexander, president of the North Carolina chapters of the NAACP, said he would appear before City Council next Monday and request that patients in Good Samaritan Hospital (for Negroes) be transferred to Memorial.

Alexander said wards and rooms at the Negro institution are crowded and that patients there are victims of "lack of care." He added that Good Samaritan's Nursing School in 1953 ranked 35th among 38 nursing schools in the state.

Alexander asserted that the maintaining of white and Negro hospitals was duplication and that one hospital for both races would be more economical.

North Carolina placement law clears new test

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 14—(AP)—North Carolina's pupil assignment law, which withstood another federal court attack Monday, may be an answer to Southern school segregation problems.

After the U. S. Supreme Court declined to review lower court decisions in two North Carolina segregation cases, Asst. Atty. Gen. Ralph Moody said:

"The Supreme Court—at least a majority of the court has decided that the states will be allowed to see what they will do with the problem with assignment statutes."

BOTH OF THE cases involved pupil assignment laws.

Moody, who specializes in segregation matters, added that federal courts also have indicated that state agencies are not to be parties in segregation cases where the states have local assignment laws.

The court's decision disappointed officials of the North Carolina chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, state NAACP president, said, "It should be made clear that school boards are still assigning pupils to public schools on a racial basis, regardless of their place of residence."

HE URGED NEGRO parents to seek admittance of their children in large numbers to previously all-white schools.

In both North Carolina cases, federal district courts and then the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, held that plaintiffs first must exhaust state administrative remedies on the local level.

The Supreme Court had ruled previously that North Carolina's law, which gives local boards full authority to assign pupils, is not unconstitutional on its face.

The two cases the high court refused to review concerned a Negro boy who sought admission to an all-white high school in Raleigh and parents of 45 Montgomery County Negro children who asked for a federal court order calling for immediate desegregation.

Guide

Temporary Schooling Slated

Norfolk, Va. Sat. 9-26-59.

Yancey (N. C.) Students Seek County Assignment

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — (UPI) —An interracial group has mapped plans here to provide temporary private schooling for 28 Yancey county students.

The group, representing Yancey and Buncombe counties, decided to establish the schools so that the children will not miss any more classes pending final action on their applications for transfer to white schools at Burnsville.

THE classes were scheduled to begin here and in Burnsville. The 21 elementary school students will attend classes under a colored private tutor at Griffith Chapel Methodist church in Burnsville.

The seven high school students will attend Allen High school, a colored girls' school operated here by the Methodist church. The high school students will be housed here and will attend the school as day students.

THE INTERRACIAL group, the Burnsville Educational project, plans to raise $3,500 to finance the arrangements. A spokesman said, however, there will be no general public solicitation of funds.

Yancey county''s lone colored public school was condemned last year and the students were assigned to colored schools here. This entailed an 80-mile round - trip daily. In June, they applied for transfer to all - white schools at Burnsville.

THE YANCEY county board of education held public hearings on the request but took no final action. An attorney for the pupils warned that they would not accept assignment to colored public schools here this year and would not accept a new colored school at Burnsville.

YANCEY DELEGATION — The Yancey County delegation which brought its school complaints before the N. C. Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission included Ed Griffith, Juanita Parker, Mrs. Selelia Griffith and Patty Lou Griffith.

Rights Committee Told

Negro Children In Yancey Make 80-Mile School Trip

News & Observer
Raleigh N.C.

[illegible] is no Negro school in [illegible] and the county's 28 Negro [illegible], whose request for assignment in white schools of the county was recently rejected by the county board of education, have been assigned to attend schools in Asheville.

This means a daily round trip journey of 80 miles aboard a school bus. As a result, a boycott is in operation. The bus is making round trips daily from Yancey to Asheville — with no passengers. The children are not going to [illegible]ol at all.

The recital brought from one committee member, Paul R. Ervin of Charlotte, the comment: "It seems to me that if some integration were ever justified, this would be the case."

Ervin said he could not get greatly concerned over cases where children had to go a few extra blocks to a school, "but this sort of thing does concern me. In effect, these people are being deprived of a public education to which they are entitled."

The Yancey delegation of two women, one man and two school age children were led by Reuben J. Dailey, Negro attorney of Asheville.

The committee voted to receive affidavits concerning the Yancey situation and to forward them to the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

McNeill Smith of Greensboro, chairman of the committee, told the group that it has no authority "to do anything." He added "our only help will be to bring this to the attention of the people of North Carolina."

Dailey told the committee that the Negro high school children have attended school in Asheville for a number of years and that the smaller children have gone to Asheville the last year or so after the only Negro elementary school in the county was closed.

He said the Yancey board "had promised these people a school" but has taken no action to provide one.

He said that when they first came to his office "I nearly threw them out" because "they said they didn't want to integrate."

One of the women, Mrs. Selelia Griffith, told the committee that the long bus ride is too much for some of the smaller children—it nags their kidneys. She said to make the trip the children must leave home by around 6:30 a.m. and don't return until 5:15 to 5:30 p.m.

In the winter, she said, it's dark when they leave and the children use flashlights to go to the school bus stop.

14d(1) 1959

NORTH CAROLINA

CAROLINA INDIANS OBJECT
TO PUPILS

Raleigh, N.C. (ANP). A group of Haliwa Indians who refused to let their children attend classses with Negroes will receive State funds.

The controller for the North Carolina Board of Education announced this week that teachers and funds would be allotted for the school at Hollister. This action followed designation of the school as a public institution by the Warren county board of education.
For more than a year, the school has been operated as a private institution by the Indians to serve the two counties- Halifax and Warren. Two months ago, the Haliwas sought to have the State approve the school as a private institution thus making it available for pupil tution grants.

WORLD P.4
Sat. 1-17-59
Birmingham, Ala.

Holt Case Under Advisement

Court's Decision Awaited In Carolina School Suit

By United Press International

CHARLOTTE — North Carolina Atty. Gen. Malcolm Seawell told the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals that the state's Pupil Assignment Act — a center of dispute in numerous segregation suits —should not be declared unconstitutional.

Seawell, appearing on behalf of the state, addressed the tribunal briefly near the end of a hearing on a suit filed on behalf of Joseph Hiram Holt Jr., who claimed he was denied admission to a white high school in Raleigh because of his race.

• • •

THE THREE-JUDGE court took the case under advisement, to deliver at a later date its decision on whether to return the case to the U. S. Eastern District Court in North Carolina, from which it was appealed, or whether to uphold the lower court ruling.

Seawell told the court that in the Holt appeal "There is no attack on the Pupil Assignment Act," under which North Carolina school boards have based many of their decisions to hold school integration to a "limited degree." The Pupil Assignment Act places authority for assigning pupils in the hands of local boards.

• • •

SEAWELL ALSO told United Press International that "The lawyers for Holt are trying to get a test case, that's all."

The court questioned the decision of the school board in rejecting Holt's application for admission to all white Needham-Broughton high school on grounds that it was "not in the best interest of the public" to permit it.

• • •

HOLT FIRST sought admission to Needham-Broughton school in 1957, but the application was rejected. The youth charged that he was forced to attend a Negro school nearly four miles from his home while Needham-Broughton high was less than a mile from his house.

The suit claimed the boy was denied admission because of his race, and that the city of Raleigh is operating segregated public schooling facilities.

• • •

HOLT APPEALED the school board decision to U. S. Eastern District Court in North Carolina. The court upheld the school board ruling in commenting that Holt had not exhausted administrative remedies available under the North Carolina Pupil Assignment Act of 1955.

It was from this decision that Holt appealed to the Circuit Court.

• • •

A "LIMITED" integration program has been undertaken in North Carolina, in which a smattering of Negroes were admitted to schools in Greensboro, Winston-Salem and Charlotte in 1957 and again in 1958.

Snow Hill, N. C.

Negro Students Continue Boycott

SNOW HILL, N.C (AP)—Hundreds of shouting, defiant Negro students, holding out for better school facilities, decided Wednesday to continue their boycott of schools in Greene County, in eastern North Carolina.

Student spokesmen said the county's 2,300 Negro pupils will ignore a county board of education order to reopen the six strike-bound schools Friday morning.

"We won't go back until the county gives us better facilities," the student leaders said.

The assertions came at a mass meeting of Negro parents and pupils. The meeting was called at the suggestion of the board of education in hopes of ironing out the problem. But nearly 300 students shouted down attempts by school officials and representatives of the Parent-Teacher Assn. to take a vote on whether to call off the strike. The session ended without any formal action being taken.

The strike began Tuesday when only two of 34 buses which carry the county's 2,300 Negro students to various schools, made their rounds. County authorities closed the schools and took the buses away from their Negro student drivers.

Earlier Wednesday, a delegation of Negro parents and students met with the education board to outline requests for new and larger facilities at the Greene County Training School, the county's only high school for Negroes.

The board said the only way it could provide the facilities was by special bond election, and it could not promise anything at the present time.

Negro Group Asks Three N. C. Counties To End Segregation In Their Schools

WELDON (UPI) — A Negro group calling itself the Progressive Civic Union, has called on three county school boards to end segregation in their schools.

James R. Walker Jr., executive director of the group, said he had mailed the suggestion to various school boards. The action was included in four resolutions adopted recently at the group's convention here.

Although the resolutions did not mention any specific examples, one of them was believed prompted by the Haliwa Indian School in Hollister. The school was recently taken into the county system after the Indian group appealed for state aid under the Bearskin Plan.

It serves the Haliwas from Warren and Halifax counties who set it up two years ago rather than have their children attend the Negro schools to which they were assigned.

The Negro group asked the Halifax County Board to refuse any student a school assignment outside the county and asked the Warren County Board to remove any private school coming into the county system.

Walker, who has figured in several recent racial cases in the county, said the action was "not meant to be antagonistic" but conceded that it grew out of the Haliwa case.

The resolution did not apply to the schools in Weldon, Roanoke Rapids or Halifax.

The superintendents of the various counties confirmed that they had received the requests but declined to comment, saying they had not had time to study them. They said the letters will be presented at school board meetings next month.

The group also asked that Northampton County officials end the split school session in the county for Negroes and allow a county wide meeting to be held on the subject. The county has denied such a request in the past.

It also asked the General Assembly to repeal a law limiting teacher contracts to one year at a time and asked that the law giving teachers a continuing contract be enacted, along with a law giving full pay to teachers during 30 days of sick leave.

Another resolution called for a state constitutional amendment to give a convicted person the right to appeal to the State Supreme Court and to give persons with the right of appeal, 60 days from the date of conviction in which to file the appeal.

In North Carolina

NAACP Plans to Push Program To Break Down Racial Barriers

CHARLOTTE (AP)—The North Carolina chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People announced Saturday it plans a stepped up program aimed at breaking down racial barriers during its 50th anniversary year of 1959.

The program, adopted Saturday at a meeting of more than 100 state officers, calls for a membership campaign, a voter registration campaign, and increased public schools and in the areas of employment, housing and public accomodations.

Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, state president, said another phase of the program would be an attempt to clear two young Negro boys sent to reform school in the so-called kissing case at Monroe.

Alexander said the NAACP would seek the release of the boys through every legal means possible.

The two boys, David Simpson, 8, and James Thompson, 10, were sent to reform school after forcing a kiss from a 6-year-old white girl. However, the state contends they were delinquents and were on probation for thefts and other offeneses.

The judge who sentenced them said they were sent because of previous offenses, because their home environment was bad, and not merely because of the kissing incident.

Alexander said the NAACP also plans to assist the mothers of the two boys, who are now in Charlotte looking for work.

Alexander said the NAACP membership drive would begin Feb. 12, the birthday of the organization.

He said the goal is 25,000 new members. He said there now are 13,000 members.

Alexander said the program is aimed at reaching into Eastern North Carolina and trying for the admission of large numbers of Negroes to white schools.

The president commented, "Racial segregation is discrimination and our fight against racial discrimination includes an attack on all racial segregation."

Alexander said the voter registration drive would be an important part of the organization's 1959 program. He said educational workshops will be held in each congressional district and that efforts will be made to get qualified Negroes to participate in politics on the local level.

Another airman's child can't go to base school

GOLDSBORO, N.C. — For the time being, the County Board of Education has turned down an airman's request that his son be admitted to currently all-white Meadow Lane school.

The reason for denying admittance to the serviceman's eight-year-old son, M/Sgt. Fred Archer was told, is that his application was out of order.

It was explained that it was the board's duty to assign pupils, but if parents were not satisified with the assignment, they then could apply for reassignment.

THE AIRMAN stated in the application that he wanted his son, Bruce, a second grader, to attend Meadow Lane — a school constructed with Federal funds to serve Seymour Johnson Air Force Base personnel—because it was closest to the child's home.

Sergeant Archer also stated that he and his family live at the Capehart Housing Project at the Base and he preferred for his child to be assigned to "the school within the district" in which he lives.

Meadow Lane school is situated just off the Base about two miles from Goldsboro. Though built with Federal funds, it is under the control of the County Board of Education as a part of the county school system.

* * *

THE SERVICEMAN'S son has been assigned to East End school in Goldsboro, as the board stated, in keeping with a policy which has been in effect since Meadow Lane opened last fall.

School officials also noted that some 15 to 20 children of Seymour Johnson Personnel are currently enrolled at the school where a large addition was recently completed with Federal funds.

Greensboro And Charlotte New Targets

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Negroes launched new attacks on North Carolina school laws Tuesday, filing integration suits in federal courts at Charlotte and Greensboro and promising more suits.

The presence of Thurgood Marshall of New York, general counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, as attorney in both suits hints that North Carolina—despite its token integration—may be the NAACP's next school segregation battleground. The organization previously concentrated on Virginia where it won courtroom victories.

In addition to the suits, aimed at Greensboro city schools and Mecklenburg County (Charlotte) schools, there were other racial developments on the school front:

Negro students went on strike at schools in Greene County, claiming their school facilities were unequal to white schools there.

MORE SUITS

And Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, NAACP state president (whose son twice has been denied admission to white schools), said that federal school integration suits were to be filed concerning Guilford County (Greensboro) and Durham city schools.

A check of federal courts turned up no such legal action, however.

North Carolina has had token school integration in three cities for two years. At present, there are 11 Negroes attending white schools in Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem.

The new suits seek to "forever restrain" operation of segregated schools in Mecklenburg County and Greensboro. The NAACP brought the action in behalf of 14 Negro children—six of them in Greensboro and eight in the Charlotte area—and "all others similarly situated."

DEFENDANTS

Named as defendants were the local school boards affected, the North Carolina State Board of Education, the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Education and the individual members of these organizations.

The action would restrain the local school boards from operating segregated schools and from assigning pupils to schools on the basis of race; enjoin the state board and the advisory committee from counseling or working in concert with the local school boards to prevent desegregation or keep integration ot a minimum.

The suits assert that the North Carolina Pupil Assignment Act is designed to impede, rather than carry out Supreme Court integration edicts and, therefore, is unconstitutional.

N. C. pupils end strike over school

BY CHESTER M. HAMPTON

SNOW HILL, N.C. — Greene County school authorities expect 2,500 striking colored students to return to their classes in six schools today. They represented 86 per cent of the total of 2,905 students enrolled.

The students struck en masse last Tuesday in protest against inadequate school facilities for colored students and a $450,000 appropriation for a new school labeled "for white only."

The largest school involved in the strike was Greene County Training School where there are 1,136 high and elementary school students.

L. H. Smith, principal, said that the students and their parents agreed that the children should return to school on Monday. He said the decision was made at a meeting last Wednesday night.

"I don't know of any organization (causing the strike)," he said. "It was just a spontaneous situation as far as we know. I don't know what touched it off."

• • •

A CONFLICTING report was that the students had vociferously shouted down a proposed vote to return and vowed to continue the strike. The meeting adjourned with no decision being made, the report revealed.

One main contributing factor to the strike was the refusal of the 36 student-drivers of school buses to transport students. According to Mr. Smith, the buses were recovered at the homes of the drivers.

He said the buses were returned to the drivers on Friday with the expectation that school would be resumed Monday.

(Another report was that the drivers drove empty buses to the school yard on Monday and left them.)

Asked what the students identified as the cause of their dissatisfaction, Mr. Smith said:

"They stated that they lacked adequate facilities — classrooms, library, cafeteria, gymnasium, auditorium and playground equipment."

Q: "Was there any talk of seeking to desegregate the county high schools?"

A: "Not that I know of."

Q: "Is there an NAACP chapter in Snow Hill?"

A: "I never heard of one here."

Q: "What made the students decide to end the strike?"

A: "The parents said that they were promised that corrections would be made in the facilities."

• • •

TWO OTHER published reports said that county officials had made no promises to the parents. A delegation of parents and students met with the board of education on Wednesday asking for new facilities.

However, they were told that the only way the facilities could be improved would be through special bond election and that nothing could be promised at this time.

County officials said that $1,165,000 was spent on schools during the past decade and that $622,172 of that amount went for war earmarked for schools attended only by colored children.

(In many southern communities, belated attempts to establish "separate but equal" school facilities have been made following the initiation of desegregation suits.)

Last November, the county approved a bond issue of $450,000 to erect a new school to be attended only by white students.

ALTHOUGH THERE is no present indication of a desegregation campaign in Snow Hill, other North Carolina communities are faced with action to compel more than the token desegregation already existing in the state.

Suits were filed last week in Charlotte and Greensboro to bring about school desegregation. Listed as legal counsel in the two cases are Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for the NAACP, and Conrad O. Pearson, chief NAACP counsel in the state.

Kelly Alexander, state NAACP president, announced that suits would also be filed in Guilford County (Greensboro) and Durham. Mr. Alexander lives in Charlotte where his son has twice been denied admission to schools presently attended only by white students.

Presently, there are 11 colored students attending white schools in Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem. Their assignment to these schools was made under the state's pupil placement act.

However, the new suits assert that the act is designed to impede rather than support the 1954 school decision of the Supreme Court. The 11 assignments were made only as a matter of token compliance, the litigants feel.

• • •

THE SUITS already filed seek to "forever restrain" Greensboro and Charlotte from operating segregated schools.

Defendants are the local school boards, the state board The action was brought on behalf of six children in Greensboro and eight in Charlotte "an all others similarly situated." of education, the state advisory committee on education and the individual members of these bodies.

The suits are aimed at restraining the school boards from operating segregated schools and making assignments on a racial basis and enjoining the state board and the advisory committee from "counseling or working in concert with the local school boards to prevent desegregation or keep integration at a minimum."

One desegregation suit in Durham is now pending appeal to the United States Fourth Circuit Court. Other cases filed have been thwarted by the contention that the plaintiffs did not exhaust administrative remedies.

Mr. Alexander said the new suits are different in that "these cases have exhausted administrative remedies."

THIS SHIFT of emphasis by the NAACP to the North Carolina arena came swiftly on the heels of the collapse of Virginia's "massive resistance" laws.

Last week brought to a close an era in Virginia where officials said that schools would never be integrated and that the Supreme Court decision would result in "a thousand years of litigation" before the issue was resolved.

In eight days three cities desegregated ten schools and admitted 30 colored children to them.

On Feb. 2, colored students entered schools in Arlington and Norfolk. Four students entered Stratford Junior High School in Arlington.

In Norfolk, nine students entered high school and eight entered junior high school. Then a week later, nine students entered one high school and two elementary schools in Alexa- schools was also integrated for the first time.

• • •

A FOURTH Virginia community, Front Royal in Warren County, is scheduled for desegregation this week. The desegregation was ordered by Federal District Judge John Paul.

School board attorneys said that they would appeal the decision to U.S. Appeals Court Judge Simon Sobeloff. Judge Sobeloff last week refused a similar appeal from Alexandria officials who sought to delay desegregation still further.

Some 22 colored students are to be admitted to Warren High School in Front Royal as a result of his decision.

These students have been attending schools in Washington. With the high school closed, a private school corporation was set up for the white students locked out of school.

Judge Paul delayed opening Warren High until Wednesday to give the private school corporation time to complete semester examinations.

Protesting the Judge's ruling, officials said that 26 of the school's 42 teachers were under contract to the private school corporation and would not be able to return to the public high school.

The corporation scheduled a meeting for Monday to determine whether or not the private school should continue. Pupils in the private school were questioned on the matter and 545 of the 549 who answered were in favor of boycotting the public school when it opens and continuing in private schools. Wednesday's desegregation in Warren County will bring the number of students in integrated schools to 52.

• • •

MEANWHILE, THE Virginia Pupil Placement Board refused the requests of 11 colored students to transfer to the junior high school nearest their homes.

The 11 seek to change from Graves Junior High School, across town from where they live, to Chandler Junior High which is right in their residential area.

The board was given power to make all school assignments in Virginia by a law which was recently ruled unConstitutional by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

Despite this ruling, the board stated: "So far as the board is advised, it is still a legal functioning agency of the State of Virginia and will continue to exercise its responsibility under the Pupil Placement Act."

In denying the transfers, the board said the students ... ed their requests too la...

"In the opinion of the ... Placement Board, it wou... be in accord with wise a... istrative practices to ... transfers on these dilator... plications in the absen... compelling reasons.

"The mere fact that a student may prefer one school to another does not create a right to upset the orderly administratives practices and procedures of local school administration."

• • •

ELSEWHERE IN THE NATION, segregationist southern states were unable to look toward the east with any degree of calmness.

In Birmingham, eight colored children applied for admission to schools on a desegregated basis. They ask admission to an elementary and a high school.

Frazier Banks, city school superintendent, said that five of the eight applicants were litigants in a previous case. This case ended in the U.S. Supreme Court ruling that Alabama's

placement law was not unConstitutional on its face but could be unConstitutional in its application.

In Pine Bluff, Ark. 11 children applied for admission to city schools on a desegregated basis. The city school board had planned two years ago to initiate desegregation voluntarily as was done in Hoxie, Ark.

However, following the confusion touched off by Gov. Faubus in Little Rock, the board retreated.

Integration Suits May Be Tried Next Month

DURHAM (AP)—A suit aimed at wiping out racial segregation in North Carolina public schools will probably be tried here beginning March 23.

Lawyers for two Durham Negro mothers (the plaintiffs) and the State and City Boards of Education told U. S. Middle District Court Judge Edwin M. Stanley here Thursday that they were ready for trial.

Judge Stanley docketed the case for the March 23-April 3 term of Middle District Court. Criminal cases will be handled the first week, followed by a light civil calendar which is expected to allow the trial to begin March 31. No court will be held Easter Monday (March 30).

The case will thus come to trial two months shy of its first birthday. It was filed in Greensboro May 22, 1958, as a result of two Negro girls being turned away from all-white schools here in September of 1957.

Negro lawyers, however, posed questions that are still unanswered. But, Marshall Spears, representing the State Board of Education, promised the answers well before trial time.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Moody, Spears, Judge Stanley and a battery of lawyers representing the plaintiffs resumed a pre-trial hearing here Thursday which was cut short in December when the Negro attorneys posed the "interrogatories."

Some of the questions were ruled out by Judge Stanley and some amended. Moody said he did not receive a complete and accurate list of the questions until early this week and was unable to get the information required in such a short time.

Mrs. Evelyn McKissick, mother of Joycelyn McKissick, and Mrs. Rachael Richardson, mother of Elaine Richardson, filed the suit.

They named the Durham and State School Boards and each of the State Board's members as defendants. They also lumped the Pearsall Plan with what might be called the State's official general attitude on the segregation question for a "master" attack on statewide segregation.

Three School Suits Filed In U. S. Court in North Carolina

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Legal steps were taken last week in three separate actions to compel North Carolina school officials to operate the public school system of that state on an integrated basis.

In two complaints filed on Tuesday, February 10, with the U. S. District Court in Greensboro, attorneys for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund sought permanent injunctions restraining the Greensboro Board of Education from assigning Negro students to racially segregated schools.

The third suit was filed on Tuesday with the U. S. district court in Charlotte. It sought a similar injunction to restrain the Mecklenberg county board of education from refusing to admit Negro students to schools nearest to their homes.

Named as defendants in the three cases are the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Education and the North Carolina State Board of Education. They are accused of having counseled with and working in concert with all the school boards in the state "for the purpose of preventing desegregation of the schools of North Carolina, or for keeping such desegregation to a minimum."

The North Carolina Alvisory Committee on Education was created in 1955 b the General Assembly to frustrate desegregation efforts.

Attorneys for the Negro students asked that both the State Board of Education and the Advisory Committee be permanently enjoined and restrained from counseling and working with any school board for the purpose of preventing desegregation of schools.

One of the two actions filed in Greensboro and the one filed in Charlotte attacked the policy of requiring Negro students to register in schools nearest their residence for Negroes only regardless of how far the distance might be. One student lives 11 miles from the all-Negro school he must attend.

The other complaint charged the Greensboro school authorities with assigning Negro students to a 6-room dilapidated building on the campus of a school attended by white students only. The building is administratively attached to an all-Negro school and il without playground facilities, auditorium, cafeteria, gymnasium and other school facilities.

It is charged by the attorneys that luncheon food and eating utensils are transferred, some in large garbage cans, from the Negro school to the 6-room building. The students are compelled to eat and lunch in halls, classrooms or on the building grounds. They are not permitted on the grounds of the building occupied by white students or to use any of the facilities in the campus. Classes are dismissed 15 minutes early alternately in the two buildings so as to prevent contact by the Negro and white students.

Assorneys for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund representing the Negro students in the three complaints are Thurgood Marshall and Jack Greenberg of New York. Local counsel are C. O. Pearson of Durham, G. H. Wyche of Charlotte, and J. Kenneth Lee of Greensboro.

State Grange to Fight School Incentive Plan

By BILL HUMPHRIES.

The incentive plan for public school financing proposed by a school finance study committee and endorsed by Governor Hodges, drew fire Thursday from the rural-minded North Carolina State Grange.

The organization's executive committee, meeting here, went on record opposing "any state plan which would tend to widen the gap between the financial support of the schools of one community versus the schools of another community."

State Grange Master Harry B. Caldwell of Greensboro said the action was intended as disapproval of the proposal under which $10 million in State funds would be offered to city and county school units on an incentive basis.

Widen Gap.

"Our people are afraid that the wealthier counties — those most able to put up matching funds—would receive most of the money coming from the State under this plan, and the less fortunate counties would not receive funds according to their needs. This would widen the gap in educational opportunity in North Carolina," Caldwell declared.

The Grange, a general farm organization, was the first large group in the State to come out in opposition to the incentive proposal. It acted almost at the same time that Governor Hodges was urging the General Assembly to adopt legislation providing incentive funds for distribution to local school systems on a matching basis.

"The North Carolina State Grange believes that equal educational opportunities should be provided for all children and to that end we recommend that resources be taxed where they are to educate the children wherever they are," the group declared in a statement prepared by its education committee, headed by Mrs. C. L. Winchester of Raleigh.

The farm organization pledged its support to the programs of the State Board of Education and United Forces for Education, which call for teacher salary increases to bring them more nearly in line with the national average. It pointed out that "the gap continues to widen" in average teacher salaries in North Carolina and the nation.

14d(1) 1959

Says Integration Aided Oklahoma

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Former Gov. Raymond Gary of Oklahima said today that integration of public schools in his state had improved race relations and saved the state money.

"A single fist fight was the only violence that occurred when we integrated our schools," said Gary, whose term as governor ended last January.

Gary, in an article in Look Magazine, said that teachers' salaries have risen from an average of $3,500 to $4,700 because of an increased efficiency in the state's school system.

"Forty-two hundred classrooms have been built," he said. "Our unified schools save us one million dollars a year, as anticipated. The morale of our students is high."

Gary said that after Oklahomans voted to integrate the schools in 1955, there was no organized opposition to implementing that decision because the state took firm measures to avoid it.

ELITE POLICE

"The Oklahoma Crime Bureau, our elite 18-man police force, hired a Negro agent and moved practically full-time into r a c e relations," he said.

"When a segregationist sounded off too loudly, he would be visited by a couple of crime b u r e a u agents. They would explain the law to him, courteously but firmly. Then, they would list the penalties for violating the law. This usually quieted him down."

Gary said the Negro agent worked to keep the Negro community from doing anything that might inflame public opinion.

"Integration has, however, created one really disturbing problem," he said. "Only 10 Negro teachers are working in integrated schools, and 344 Negro teachers have lost their jobs, since individual school boards, with rare exceptions have not yet seen fit to hire Negro teachers."

Integration Gets Evaluated in Okla. By Ex-Governor

A total of 344 Negro teachers have lost their jobs since the beginning of school integration in Oklahoma, Raymond Gary former governor of the state, said.

In a signed article in the new Look Magazine, Gary reports that only about 10 Negro teachers are working in integrated schools because "individual school boards, with rare exceptions, have not yet seen fit to hire Negro teachers."

He termed this "the one really disturbing problem" that has resulted from integration.

Otherwise, Gary said school integration in Oklahoma has benefited taxpayers, teachers and students, pointing out that the continuing elimination of separate school systems for whites and Negroes has:

Saved taxpayers a million dollars a year.

Enabled teachers' salaries to rise from an average of $3,500 to $4,700 a year.

Spurred the buildings of 4,200 new classrooms.

Gary noted in the Look article that integration was presented to Oklahomans as a means to achieve better schools, and that "a single fist fight" was the only violence that occurred.

OKLAHOMA

They sang at Pleasant Briar Fork Baptist church, Blacksville, and First Baptist Newport, Sunday afternoon and evening They received a shower of sugar, lard and chickens for the college.

the dinner guest of their aunt, Mrs. Pearl Jackson, and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Burton. They were accompanied by Mrs. Goldie Reid and Mrs. Josie Barksdale. . . The Arkansas Baptist college choir is touring Mid- west Arkansas.

Says Integration Aided Oklahoma

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Former Gov. Raymond Gary of Oklahima said today that integration of public schools in his state had improved race relations and saved the state money.

"A single fist fight was the only violence that occurred when we integrated our schools," said Gary, whose term as governor ended last January.

Gary, in an article in Look Magazine, said that teachers' salaries have risen from an average of $3,500 to $4,700 because of an increased efficiency in the state's school system.

"Forty-two hundred classrooms have been built," he said. "Our unified schools save us one million dollars a year, as anticipated. The morale of our students is high."

Gary said that after Oklahomans voted to integrate the schools in 1955, there was no organized opposition to implementing that decision because the state took firm measures to avoid it.

ELITE POLICE

"The Oklahoma Crime Bureau, our elite 18-man police force, hired a Negro agent and moved practically full-time into r a c e relations," he said.

"When a segregationist sounded off too loudly, he would be visited by a couple of crime b u r e a u agents. They would explain the law to him, courteously but firmly. Then, they would list the penalties for violating the law. This usually quieted him down."

Gary said the Negro agent worked to keep the Negro community from doing anything that might inflame public opinion.

"Integration has, however, created one really disturbing problem," he said. "Only 10 Negro teachers are working in integrated schools, and 344 Negro teachers have lost their jobs, since individual school boards, with rare exceptions have not yet seen fit to hire Negro teachers."

14d(1) 1959

PENNSYLVANIA

Segregation Ends In Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 16 (AP)—Gov. George M. Leader says he is pleased to learn that all racial segregation has been eliminated in Pennsylvania schools.

The governor made the remark yesterday after reading a Public Instruction Department survey. In 1957 a survey showed racial segregation was being practiced in three schools in eastern Pennsylvania.

The survey showed that 24 schools have all-Negro enrollments, but it said these schools are "located in predominately Negro areas."

Discrimination ban for Philly schools adopted by board

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia Board of Education last week adopted an official statement of policy barring racial discrimination in the city school system.

The statement, which was approved by a unanimous vote, was drafted by E. Washington Rhodes, the only colored member of the 15-man board.

It pledges that the board will not discriminate in the instruction and placement of students or in the assignment and promotion of teachers.

Colored civic groups long have sought a written statement on the board's official policy, charging that 55 of the 245 city schools are all white while 19 have entirely colored student bodies.

School Principal Quits 'Under Fire'

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP)—The principal of an elementary school, which has been the center of a controversy for three weeks following an alleged attack on a seven year-old Negro girl, has announced her retirement, effective Jan. 31.

The principal, Miss A. Reaga Mullen, has been pressed by two community parent groups, charging her with "indifference and alleged incompetence."

The attack on the child by an unidentified man last October 28, was the cause of considerable public indignation. Concerning this incident parents of the child accused the principal of "a general lack of interest and disbelief."

The NAACP, through its executive, presented to Dr. Allen H. Wetter, superintendent of schools, a nine-point bill of particulars.

In the bill there were listed nine alleged incompetences charged to the principal. The last article on the list, the cause of most of the public indignation, was her handling of the alleged lavatory attack by an unidentified man.

Parents of the child accused the principal of indifference. On the other hand, the Board of Education praised Miss Mullen highly for her work in the public school system, and said that her professional record is excellent.

Student council officers Peggy McFadden, president, and Charles Gunn, treasurer, place Bible and other articles in cornerstone box at dedication Thursday of the M. Hall Stanton School, 16th and Cumberland sts. Watching are J. Jay Nitzberg, principal, and Alvin A. Swenson (right), of Board of Education.

Placement Laws Don't Alter South's Convictions

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

The Charleston News and Courier

FINDING *The Charlotte Observer* in agreement with one of our editorials on forced integration of public schools is a somewhat unnerving experience. Wed. 10-7-59.

When we noted *The Observer's* approval of our comment on another court decision upholding a Southern pupil placement law, we wondered whether we were slipping, or whether *The Observer* at last has seen the light.

Our statement that *The Observer* approved as "eminently sensible" was this:

"By granting a variety of grounds other than race for screening of pupils, the courts may restore antomomy to local school administrations. If racial mingling can be confined to scattered admissions of a few Negroes to white schools, the crisis may be temporary and peaceful adjustments may not be too far off."

Lest anyone misunderstand our position, we reemphasize the word "temporary." Once autonomy is restored to school administrators, we are confident that unnatural and undesirable mixing of the races will cease with mutual agreement.

If it becomes obvious that the court will not order massive mixing, the number of individual Negroes willing to allow their children to be martyrs to the movement will dwindle to the vanishing point. The psychological damage to these children will be obvious, and they will be protected.

Our endorsement of pupil placement laws that omit reference to race should not be construed as acceptance of even "a little bit of integration." We regard token integration as a device to maintain public education. Closing of schools on a statewide basis would amount to surrender in the form of retirement from the field of battle.

In some cases—as in Prince Edward County, Virginia—closing of schools has had a salutary effect. Indeed, it is our judgment that constant, firm resistance to forced integration in most Southern communities is paying off. We believe this resistance has demonstrated to the courts and to the people of the United States that Southerners have reason rather than prejudice and bigotry on their side. The calamitous results of massive integration in Washington, New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere are becoming more generally known.

If *The Charlotte Observer* and other supporters of racial integration are coming around to *The News and Courier's* viewpoint, we shall welcome them to the fold.

Pupil Placement Is Approved

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said tonight there "would seem to be no constitutional objection" to pupil placement plans if they are not used to continue racial segregation in public schools.

At the same time, Rogers said he did not think the federal government would have to move troops into defiant areas again as it did in Little Rock in 1957. He said he expects the states to carry out their "proper police duty" in protecting the constitutional rights of citizens.

Rogers expressed his views in response to inquiries. Specifically he was asked whether he viewed pupil placement plans, such as the one in Alabama, as an answer to the school integration problem.

Under the Alabama plan there are 11 standards by which Negroes can be barred from moving to white schools. They include student aptitude, home environment, the physical effect on the pupil of attending a certain school, the possibility of a breach of the peace or economic retaliation, plus other social and psychological factors.

The Supreme Court last November upheld the Alabama plan as valid. The court found that "on its face it is not an unconstitutional device to evade school integration."

Unlike the Virginia placement act, ruled unconstitutional by the court, the Alabama law does not mention race. In addition, Virginia's placement act was linked to "massive resistance" laws against school integration.

Rogers, referring to the court's ruling on the Alabama plan, said in his written reply to newsmen's questions:

"I take this to mean that if the law is administered fairly and not as a device to circumvent the decision in the Brown case (outlawing school segregation)—if it is administered without any discrimination on account of race—there would seem to be no constitutional objection."

Asked whether he thought the federal government would ever have to take "direct action" in the enforcement of a federal court order as it did in Little Rock, Rogers replied:

"It is clear that each state has an affirmative duty to use its police power so that no person may be denied his constitutional rights as a result of violence or lawlessness.

"Most states have made it clear that they are fully capable of performing this duty and intend to discharge it. If this is the case and the states perform proper police duty in protecting the lawfully determined rights of its citizens, then the executive branch of the government will not be called upon to discharge its ultimate duty to support and insure the carrying out of a final decision of a federal court in that manner."

Rogers and other Justice Department officials, however, always have maintained it is the federal government's responsibility to "vindicate" the court's authority when its orders are defied.

Placement laws have been adopted in 10 Southern states since the Supreme Court outlawed compulsory segregation.

Rogers Says

Placement Plan Seems Constitutional

WASHINGTON (AP)—Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said Friday a pupil placement plan in public schools would seem to be constitutional, if it were not used to discriminate against Negroes.

In another aspect of the racial integration situation, Rogers said he did not believe the need would again arise for the kind of direct action which the federal government took at Little Rock in 1957. President Eisenhower at that time used federal troops to protect attendance of Negroes whose admission to a white high school had been ordered by a federal court.

Rogers was asked for his views regarding the use of pupil placement plans as an answer to the school integration problem. He was specifically asked about an Alabama plan which the Supreme Court held last November to be "not unconstitutional on its face."

Rogers, in a written reply, said:

"As you know, the Supreme Court of the United States has held that the Alabama pupil placement law as written does not violate the Constitution. I take this to mean that if the law is administered fairly and not as a device to circumvent the decision in the Brown case (one of the original integration cases) — if it is administered without any discrimination on account of race there would seem to be no constitutional objection."

The question about a possible repetition of the direct action taken at Little Rock brought this response:

"It is clear that each state has an affirmative duty to use its police power so that no person may be denied his constitutional rights as a result of violence or lawlessness. . . If. . . the states perform their proper police duty in protecting the lawfully determined rights of its citizens then the executive branch of the government would not be called upon to discharge its ultimate duty to support and insure the carrying out of a final decision of a federal court in that manner."

Placement Plans In Schools OK'd

'No Constitutional Objection,' Says U.S. Attorney

RESPONDS TO INQUIRIES

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said Friday night there "would seem to be no constitutional objection" to pupil placement plans so long as they are not used to continue racial segregation in public schools.

At the same time, Rogers said he did not think the Federal Government would have to move troops into defiant areas again as it did in Little Rock in 1957. He said he expected the states to carry out their "proper police duty" in protecting the constitutional rights of citizens.

Rogers expressed his views in response to inquiries. Specifically he was asked whether he viewed such pupil placement plans as the one in Alabama as an answer to the school integration problem.

Standards Listed

Under the Alabama plan there are 11 standards by which Negroes can be barred from moving to white schools. They include student aptitude, home environment, the physical effect on the pupil of attending a certain school, the possibility of a breach of the peace or economic retaliation, plus other social and psychological factors.

The Supreme Court last November upheld the Alabama plan as valid. The court found that "on its face it is not an unconstitutional device to evade school integration."

Rogers, referring to the court's ruling on the Alabama plan, said in his written reply to newsmen's questions:

"I take this to mean that if the law is administered fairly and not as a device to circumvent the decision in the Brown case (outlawing school segregation)—if it is administered without any discrimination on account of race—there would seem to be no constitutional objection."

Each Has Duty

Asked whether he thought the Federal Government would ever have to take "direct action" in the enforcement of a Federal Court order as it did in Little Rock, Rogers replied:

"It is clear that each state has an affirmative duty to use its police power so that no person may be denied his constitutional rights as a result of violence or lawlessness.

"Most states have made it clear that they are fully capable of performing this duty and intend to discharge it. If this is the case and the states perform their proper police duty in protecting the lawfully determined rights of its citizens, then the executive branch of the Government will not be called upon to discharge its ultimate duty to support and insure the carrying out of a final decision of a Federal Court in that manner."

Rogers Accepts Placement Law

Post & Times Herald

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

Attorney General William P. Rogers declared yesterday that a pupil placement law fairly applied appeared to be one valid approach for the South to its school problem.

Asked if he felt that the Supreme Court's November decision holding that Alabama's placement law was not invalid on its face pointed the way for the South to follow, Rogers said:

"I take this to mean that if the law is administered fairly and not as a device to circumvent the Brown decision (the Court's 1954 decision outlawing enforced segregation)—if it is administered without any discrimination on accout of race—there would seem to be no constitutional objection."

This was lower Federal courts had said two year ago in upholding North Carolina's placement law and last year in upholding Alabama's. The Supreme Court refused to review the North Carolina case and held the Alabama law as written.

Rogers' view was not new. But the statement, coming from the Government's top legal official as Virginia pondered its massive resistance wreckage and Little Rock's schools remained closed, might be taken as a suggestion of what the South could do.

Pupil placement laws have been enacted by most Southern states since the Supreme Court's original school decision. They made no mention of race. But they set up other standards for assigning students to particular schools. The Alabama law contained 17 standards including available classroom space, availability of transportation and scholastic aptitude of the student.

The Alabama law also permits local school boards to take into consideration "psychological relationsships" with other students and the possibility that admission of a student might cause a "breach of the peace . . . or economic retaliation within the community."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People contends that read against the background of Southern opposition to desegregation the sole purpose of such laws was to keep Negroes out of white schools.

The Supreme Court's answer was that it would presume states will act legally and in good faith until they prove otherwise.

Supreme Court Stand On Pupil Placing Disappoints

Nashville Banner & Tennessean

SEEN AS EFFECTIVE AID TO SEGREGATION

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 — Action of the United States Supreme Court in refusing to review two North Carolina cases challenging the constitutionality of the state's pupil placement law is deplored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Association's Board of Directors adopted a resolcion at tis regular monthly meeting here on Oct. 13, expressing regret that the Court on Oct. 12 rejected petitions for review of the cases.

"The North Carolina statutes, like hose of other states," the resolution asserts, "is designed to impede and frustrate full implementation of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in public education."

In addition to North Carolina, such laws have been passed by Alabama, Arkansas, Florida Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

"In administering these laws, the school boards make no effort to desegregate the school system, but reluctantly approve the transfer of a few Negro pupils out of the segregated schools," the resolution points out. "This latest court action encourages this process and relieves school boards of their constitutional obligation to initiate steus to desegregate with 'all deliberate speed."

"However," the Board asserts "it need not mean the end of the public school desegregation process, but to a significant degree the court's action shifts the burden from the school authorities to Negro parents. It imposes upon them the obligation to take positive steps to see that their children are enrolled in schools of their choice. The school boards are merely required to provide a means through which parents desiring to remove their children from inferior Jim Crow institutions may enroll them in non-segregated schools.

"Further, the Supreme Court's refusal to review the cases impose upon local branches of the NAACP the duty to encourage a large number of parents to request transfers. The advantages of non-segregated education must be made clear to parents through an intensive educational program. In areas where the segregated pattern still prevails this should be the primary task for the NAACP branch."

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct 15 —Pupil placement laws on books of eight southern states will afford segregationists "the best mileage" in their efforts to circumvent the Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling, John A. Morsell, assistant to the NAACP executive secretary, predicts in an address prepared for delivery at the annual conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials here this week.

Some Southerners, the paper points out, believe "that it is possible to apply the law in such a way as never to transfer any Negro children to white schools and still not incur an adverse ruling on constitutionality." The placement laws establish non-racial criteria as bases for pupil transfers.

These assignment laws "reduce the strategic elements to the levels calculated to maintain the slowest possible pace of desegregation," by imposing difficult burdens on those seeking transfers, Dr. Morsell's paper contends.

Further it notes that "intimidation and terror are peculiarly effective in that they need not be widely exercised to be effective.

"This is especially true in the South where memories of the lynch years are still quite fresh in Negro minds. Economic pressures have been unrelenting, and public recantation of integration views has not always sufficed to restore the victim to his old status," Dr. Morsell concluded.

His address was read on Oct 13 by Joseph Robison of the American Jewish Congress because Dr. Morsell was unable to atttnd that session of the conference having been detained in New York by NAACP business.

Problems of Desegregation

Clarendon County Case Up Again in So. Carolina

Post Wash. D.C. Wed. 9-30-59. P. A-19

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Baker is touring the South. This is one of a series of his articles on the problems of desegregation.

COLUMBIA, S. C. — The Clarendon County school desegregation case has popped up in South Carolina again.

Some NAACP strategists did not want it to. They figured that Clarendon, with its 2 to 1 ratio of Negroes over whites in population and its Deep-Deep South posture, was a near-impossible situation.

They thought it better to concentrate on areas in the South where an attitude of moderation on the race issue is more prevalent.

But the Negro leadership in Clarendon County initiated the newest action. The NAACP now is behind it 100 per cent.

The Clarendon County case is one of those involved in the Supreme Court's school desegregation cases of 1954 and 1955.

Started 10 Years Ago

The rumblings started 10 years ago when some Negroes, dissatisfied with dilapidated and inferior schools, began to press for better conditions. Their demands for separate but equal schools developed into a petition for desegregated schooling and the historic Supreme Court decisions.

The reaction to this pressure was twofold. On one hand, the white officials built schools for Negroes, provided them with buses, and equalized teachers' salaries. Some Negroes were qualified to vote.

On the other hand, three Negro teachers said they were not rehired because their father and the husband of one signed a desegregation petition. A Negro minister, who helped organize the desegregation movement, fled to New York after his home and church burned down.

The head of an NAACP chapter reported two cases of his home being blasted by shotguns. Credit, customary and necessary for Negroes in farming, was cut off. Negro merchants reported boycotts by white wholesalers.

The White Citizens Council tightly organized the white community.

For the state as a whole, the South Carolina Legislature enacted just about every anti-integration law possible, including a funds cut-off law for integrated schools.

Situation Has Cooled Off

Recently, the situation cooled off a bit. The White Citizens Council had a housecleaning to purge its violence-prone members. Gov. Ernest F. Hollings, a strong segregationist, has deliberately tried to play down the volatile issue. At a press conference earlier this month, Hollings gently counseled reporters to deal with the issue conservatively.

Meanwhile, NAACP attorneys were busily attacking anti-integration postures in other states. It looked as if Clarendon County would be allowed to sit a while.

But recently the Negro parents of 84 Clarendon County children petitioned for desegregation there, not only in School District No. 1, the one directly affected by the Supreme Court decision, but in School Districts Nos. 2 and 3 as well.

A leader in the movement is Billy Fleming, insurance man and undertaker in Manning. Fleming, a native of Clarendon County, was a Naval officer in World War II and is an NAACP leader in the state.

Improvising in Schools

"We are thoroughly convinced that, in a segregated system, you can never have equality," said Fleming.

"Sure, there are new schools. But look at the equipment in the Negro school. Improvised. A nonexistent science department, for example.

"These petitions are signed by people who have a sincere love for their children. Each one is saying: 'I don't want my children to have second-class education, or be second-class citizens.'

"The white man has not equalized the schools. He uses no criteria for teachers. Some of them he hires as informers, to keep himself informed.

"It's a lousy educational system, and the Negroes are disgusted. The Negroes have taken everything the white man has dished out in these last few years. Now they are just as eager, if not more so, to do something about it than they were in 1951.

Devoted to NAACP

"Nowhere in the United States will you find a group of people more devoted to the NAACP than the Negroes of Clarendon County. The NAACP opens the door to a new way of life. The white man knows that the Negro has that weapon."

School District No. 2 rejected the petition on the grounds that assignments to schools already had been made for this year. The other two school districts did not reply.

In Columbia, Lincoln C. Jenkins Jr., attorney for the petitioners and a member of the NAACP, said:

"I anticipate going into court."

Clarendon Given Gressette Blessing

Courier Wed. 9-9-59
Charleston, S. C. P. I-B.

COLUMBIA (AP) — The chairman of the State Segregation Committee indicated Tuesday that there is no cause for alarm in the application of 51 Negro pupils for transfer to white schools in Clarendon County.

Following a closed meeting here the chairman, State Sen. L. Marion Gressette of Calhoun County said it was the consensus of the committee "that local officials are acting entirely within state law and have the matter well in hand." Clarendon was one of the five areas on which the U.S. Supreme Court based its 1954 decision against racially segregated public schools.

Gressette reiterated that the advice of the committee's counsel and legal staff "are available to all school trustees and other officials."

But, he said, "State law gives them full authority to handle their own affairs."

Gressette said the committee has no further recommendations to make to Gov. Hollings or to the General Assembly at this time. Hollings attended the meeting and was pledged the committee's continued cooperation, the senator said.

In addition to the Clarendon County school matter, Gressette said, the committee held a general discussion "of the situation surrounding our public schools as they opened for the 1959-60 session."

Clarendon County school officials have not yet acted upon the transfer requests, made about 10 days ago by the parents of the 51 Negro students.

No reason was given for requesting the transfers. A spokesman for the Negro parents said the requests were filed under South Carolina's Pupil Placement Law. He said this statute was a dilatory one, aimed at stopping integration through legal delays.

Clarendon Official Says 'No Mixing'

News-Courier
Charleston S. C.

By WILLIAM CHAPMAN
News And Courier Staff Writer

High state officials yesterday declined comments on the applications of Clarendon County Negroes to enter white schools but the county's school superintendent vowed there would be no racial integration there this fall. Post 8-31-59 P. 1.

"There will be no Negroes in the [illegible]s of Clarendon County when they open," asserted the Rev. L. B. McCord, the Clarendon superintendent.

Meanwhile Gov. E. F. Hollings said in Charleston he would make no statement on the application of at least 15 Negroes for reassignment to white schools in Clarendon's School District 1. Disembarking from a tour of Charleston harbor with members of the State Development Board, Hollings declined to discuss any phase of the matter.

Both Att. Gen Daniel R. McLeod and State Sen. L. Marion Gressette, chairman of the state's segregation committee, also remained silent.

SPECIAL MEETING

Between 15 and 18 applications for reassignment to white schools were received last Friday, according to W. Cantey Sprott, chairman of the district's school board. He said yesterday the applications involved both high and elementary schools but would not name the schools. He expects to call a special meeting of the school board to consider them but as of last night had not decided when.

Clarendon's white schools open this Thursday and the Negro schools on Sept. 14.

The basis for the reassignment requests could not be learned. Sprott said he could not release details until the school board has met. He said, however, that the requests were not based on arguments that Negro schools in the district are inferior to the whites'.

ORIGINAL CASE

Summerton's schools produced one of the five original cases on which the Supreme Court based its 1954 desegregation decision. They were last in the courts in July, 1955, when a three-judge panel in Columbia enjoined the district from refusing admission because of race. No deadline was set, however, and local school officials were given more time to work out their plan.

The district has one of the largest Negro populations in South Carolina. According to Superintendent McCord, there are 2,500 Negro students in three elementary schools and one high school. Two school-one high, one elementary-house about 300 white students.

Mr. McCord said yesterday he does not expect any Negroes to attempt actual entrance to the white schools. "It would be worse on them than on the whites, because we would just have to close the schools. State law calls for

it." 14a VA C

One state segragation statute automatically cuts off funds to any school ordered by a court to accept transfers from another school. In addition, no funds could go to the school from which the student had sought transfer.

Graves

Segregation Defended In Charlotte

The News + Courier Charleston, S.C. Thurs, 11-19-59

"And darst thou then to beard
the lion in his den,
The Douglas in his hall . . .?"

CHARLOTTE ISN'T yet the exclusive den of The Observer's John Knight and Pete (Crumpled Culture) McKnight or of the gentleman who is "laughing segregation out of the South," Mr. Harry Golden. But Editor Thomas R. Waring has bearded them in it, anyhow. He told the Civitan Club there the other day that he couldn't decide whether to make his Northern speech or his Southern, especially when he noted that in spite of Charlotte newspaper talk of "accepting integration" and making it work the city has only one Negro with the 1500 whites at the Garinger High School which is described as integrated.

"In my opinion," Editor Waring said, "enrollment of a few Negro children in a white school under duress is not the same thing as acceptance of integraton. It is, as I see it, recogntion of superior force. It is making the best of a bad situation. In time even that small degree of integration may be removed by mutual consent . . ."

HE IS OPPOSED to toke integration, a are this column and most Southerners. He sees the placement laws as "implying at least some degree of mixing" (I don't agree yet, as the Court hasn't said so). "How long the courts will let integration be limited to the variety called token remains to be seen," he says. Evidently, like this column, he is intrigued with the possibility of a court finding the psychology depended on when abolishing segregation controlling now against ruinous integration.

He is one with all of us who say "total integration is impossible."

"Perhaps," he told Charlotte's Civitans, "the psychological arguments about the harm done to colored children by excluding them from white schools may be invoked to protect a handful of lonely colored children lost in an ocean of white faces. Another possibility is that once Negroes see total integration is impossible, fewer Negro parents will be willing to offer their children as martyrs to make court cases . . ."

"In any event token integration should not be rgarded as surrender or even a permanent solution."

IN A HARPER'S piece called "A Fate Worse than Segregation" Howard Zinn pictures Southerners being reconciled to integration by (1) increased Negro purchasing power, (2) sports, (3) traditional Southern good manners and good will, (4) the Negro vote, and (5) desire not to have public schools closed.

Not so! It is submitted that—

(1) Negro purchasing power may develop more under the equal but separate ideal with more Negroes getting to be prosperously leading citizens, merchants, bankers, doctors, lawyers, etc. Ike told the Senate Military Affairs Committee when he was chief of staff that in an integrated army not enough Negroes could hope to become sergeants. That goes for civilian life, too.

(2) As for amateur sports, the white South excells so in football and basketball—the main spectacles—that outsiders will take us on our own terms or be the sufferers.

(3) Good manners have resulted in part from segregation and a sense of noblesse oblige.

(4) Under integration prospective competition for the Negro vote by venal politicians may so outrage the white public that opposition will be more affective than ever.

And (5) desire not to have schools closed includes desire not to have them ruined for education as integration would ruin them. The South is totally determined to have schools and mass segregation, too. The placement laws promise it.

Racial Advancement Requires More Than Mixed Schools Can Supply

The News and Courier Charleston S.C. Sunday 11-15-59 Page 8-A

In his speech Sunday at Manning, Roy Wilkins of the NAACP again took a position that in our judgment puts too much responsibility on public schools.

Such a position, we believe, conflicts with human experience. Advancement of the human race and all its racial components depends on more than classroom instruction, whether integrated or otherwise. People must behave like people, not like trained animals.

Referring specifically to The News and Courier, Mr. Wilkins is quoted as saying that if we "would look at the condition of schools during the period in which the Southern Negro was brought up," we would "realize why that 'social lag' " exists. 14a VI

The story of the Southern Negro goes back a long way—through slavery, emancipation and the long road that both races have been traveling since the Civil War. Free public schools are a relatively recent development throughout the world.

As with most things, their development has been uneven. Some European school systems are said to be more efficient than this country's, whether Northern or Southern. It is not our purpose to debate the relative merits of these systems, nor the dates when this or that one reached certain "standards" as set up by professional educationists or professional integrationists.

We know that Southerners, and South Carolinians specifically, have taxed themselves heavily to support public schools for both races. Public schools for Negroes have steadily improved, along with the white schools. In regions outside the South where the schools have been massively mixed, standards of decency and safety have steadily declined. Newspapers throughout the country— even behind the Paper Curtain — are reporting the bitter fruits of integration. These mixings are warping the manners, morals and intellect of an upcoming generation.

In inviting The News and Courier to "look at the condition of schools," Roy Wilkins, the NAACP and all others of their persuasion also should invite themselves to take a hard look at blackboard jungles outside the South. White people are fleeing from neighborhoods where they operate. Negro youths seem to be learning more about hoodlumism than the three Rs.

Some of the more responsible spokesmen for the colored people — and their voices are now being heard above the NAACP propaganda —are urging racial responsibility along with demands for racial equality. We wish that Mr. Wilkins, with his ability and eloquence, would adopt this approach to advancement of the colored people instead of constantly threatening political duress through oppressive laws and court decrees.

14d(1) 1959

SOUTH CAROLINA

15 Clarendon Negroes Seeking School Mixing

The News + Courier Sun, 8-30-59

Charleston, S. C.

Petitions Submitted To Board For Action

By W. G. BARNER
News and Courier Staff Writer

SUMMERTON — At least 15 Negroes have applied for "reassignment" to white schools of Clarendon County, it was learned Saturday night.

W. Cantey Sprott, chairman of the school board, said the applications were received Friday.

They were mailed from Columbia.

The Clarendon County school board was one of the five boards cited as defendants in the school integration decree handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court on May 17, 1954.

Sprott said no action has been taken yet on the applications. He said the applications will be considered at a school board meeting but no date has been set.

This lower Clarendon County town whose high school lists only about 100 students but whose Negro-white pupil ratio is about eight to one, has straddled the segregation issue for five years.

The 15 applicants for reassignment here put Summerton back into the school segregation-integration picture for the first time since the original Briggs case that made its way to the Supreme Court.

And it is the first reported application for reassignment made in South Carolina this year.

Should the schools here be ordered to integrate both white and Negro schools would be closed, their funds cut off by state statute. The Clarendon County [illegible] also has had a similar provision as far back as 1955. And residents here frequently have said they would close their schools before they would integrate.

Summerton residents saw the letters this week coming as a "surprise." Despite the national attention through the 1954 Supreme Court decision, race relations here have been pleasant, whites and Negroes working together in many jobs.

From time to time, reports have circulated out of the county of economic boycotts of Negroes by white merchants and of firings of Negroes who favor integration. However, not one concrete evidence of either has been unearthed here.

As for the closing of schools residents said in 1955, and have repeated it several times, they do not want to close their schools unless it would come as an alternative to integration. Compulsory school attendance in South Carolina has been repealed.

Summerton's schools are in extra good condition. Three new Negro schools were completed about four and a half years ago; surrounding schools were consolidated and a new white grammar school was completed five years ago.

A handful of Negroes began the original petition suit in Summerton. In July, 1955, state Atty. Gen. T. C. Callison received a petition asking that an additional 200 names be added as plaintiffs to the suit.

The same month two of the names were withdrawn — those of J. H. Richburg and his son, Joseph Richburg — because, the elder Richburg then said, his daughters were being denied teaching jobs on the basis of his signature.

As Schools Re-Open Here

Charleston County's 41 bulging white public schools will open today as approximately 22,000 youngsters return to lessons after three months of play.

Last year, the total of 34,881 pupils officially enrolled in Charleston County schools represented an increase of 2,148 over the previous year. Of that number, 14,653 were Negro students and 20,228 were white students. These figures do not include School District 20, the city schools, which will open Sept. 8. In the city schools last year Negro students outnumbered white pupils, making up approximately 69 per cent of the school population.

If the increase in enrollment is as great this year as last (and most school officials believe it will be even greater), at least 1,500 more white students will enroll in the public school system this year in Charleston County. The first official 20-day enrollment figures are not yet ready for county Negro schools which opened Aug. 24, but the gain last year was 565 and is expected to be at least that this year.

Cooper River and St. Andrew's Districts are anticipating the heaviest increase again because of their proximity to military installations in the county. Both will feel the brunt of additional Navy families moving into Charleston with new destroyer and submarine squadrons being transferred here.

In order to meet the increasing pupil load, Cooper River District this fall will open three new schools—Lambs and Park Circle Elementary Schools and Garrett High School. The new St. Andrew's Junior High School opening today is expected to provide adequate additional space for students in that district.

Last year, 10,737 white and 4,710 Negro students attended Cooper River schools for a total of 15,447 students and the heaviest enrollment in the county. St. Andrew's, with 3,900 white and 1,060 Negro students, was second in district enrollment with a total of 4,960.

Other districts and last year's enrollment, as shown in the 1959-60 budget application, include: St. James Santee No. 1—269 white and 1,163 Negro; Moultrie No. 2—2,020 white and 3,889 Negro; James Island No. 3—895 white and 3,255 Negro; St. John's No. 9—627 white and 1,836 Negro; and St. Paul's No. 23—780 white and 2,655 Negro.

Dissatisfaction With Teachers Is Given As Clarendon Transfer Request Basis

MANNING (AP) — The Clarendon County Education superintendent said Thursday the reason Negro pupils are seeking entrance to white schools in the county must be dissatisfaction with their teachers.

A total of 51 pupils have petitioned for transfers to white schools. Two applicants, Supt. L. B. McCord said, asked for transfer from their school half a mile from home to a white school six or seven miles away.

"We have given them (Negroes) equal facilities and made every effort to give them equal quality in teachers, and they still are not satisfied," he declared.

Therefore, he concluded, dissatisfaction with their teachers can be the only remaining reasons.

He said perhaps the Negro schools, due to open Sept. 14, should remain closed until teachers acceptable to all the Negroes in the county can be employed.

The school board has yet to meet to consider the reassignment requests. White schools opened Thursday without incident, although officers were stationed at schools to which transfers were requested.

The county has 6,569 Negro puils and 2,572 white pupils.

One of the school districts involved is the Summerton District, birthplace of one of the cases on which the U. S. Supreme Court ruled in 1954 that enforced school segregation is unconstitutional.

Last year eight petitions for integrated schools were put before the board in vain. There were no appeals after the requests were denied.

Clarendon School Study Opens Today

ST. MATTHEWS, S.C. (AP) — South Carolina's segregation committee meets in Columbia Tuesday to hear a report on the school situation in Clarendon County. Fifty-one Negro pupils have asked to be reassigned to white schools in the county.

State Sen. L. Marion Gressette of Calhoun County, chairman of the committee, said other routine matters may also be discussed.

This will be the first meeting of the committee since the reassignment requests were filed two weeks ago.

Clarendon County school officials have not yet acted on the requests White schools opened without incident last Thursday. Negro schools in the county will open next Monday.

No reason was advanced in the written petitions for the desire for reassignment.

tempts to force the integration of Clarendon County schools had come as a surprise.

The school district is one of five in which suits were filed that brought about the United States Supreme Court order on May 17, 1954, to integrate schools.

Mr. Sprott said Sunday the requests would be referred to the board at its next meeting.

"Appropriate replies will be made at that time," he said.

He did not say when a meeting would be held.

The state law says that if a Negro student is enrolled in a school, funds for all schools in that district will be withheld.

L. B. McCord, Clarendon County Superintendent of Education, who also serves as president of the local chapter of the Citizens Council, said emphatically:

"There will be no integrated schools in Clarendon County." Summerton white schools are scheduled to open Thursday for the 1959-60 term. Negro schools will not open until Sept. 14.

by Negroes for reassignment to white schools. "We have given them (the Negroes) equal facilities and made every effort to give them equal quality in teachers, and they still are not satisfied."

Thirty Negro parents applied for reassignment of 51 children to white schools. No reasons were given. However, McCord said in one case reassignment was asked for two children from the Negro Walker Gamble School a half-mile from their home to a white school in Turbeville, six or seven miles away.

Could Be Reason

He said the quality of teachers could be the only reason for such a request.

McCord's statement came as the county white schools opened without incident today. Law officers were stationed at the schools involved in the integration requests but no Negro attempted to enroll.

The county has 2,572 white students and 6,569 Negro students. There are 102 white teachers and 192 Negro teachers.

A case brought by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People against Clarendon County was one of several upon which the U.S. Supreme Court based its 1954 school integration decision.

INTEGRATION APPEAL IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMERTON, S. C., Aug. 30 — Fifteen Negro students have applied for reassignment to white schools in Clarendon County, where original integration suits were filed.

The requests, the first in South Carolina, were filed with Carter W. Sprott, chairman of the School Board in District 1, Summerton Schools.

Officials said that the at-

Delay Asked In New Term For Negroes

MANNING, S.C., Sept. 3 (AP)—Clarendon County Supt. of Education L. B. McCord suggested today that the county's Negro schools not be opened Sept. 14 until teachers acceptable to all the Negroes in the county are obtained.

McCord said he is disturbed over the number of applications

City Schools Scheduled To Open Today

Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Tue. 9-8-54

White and Negro students must report to city schools at 8:40 this morning.

About 14,000 students will return to classes in the city. Charleston County's seven school districts have already begun with an enrollment of approximately 36,000.

Roman Catholic parochial schools of the Diocese of Charleston also open their doors today. Students are to report at 8:30 a.m.

White schools of the city, and their locations, are: High School of Charleston, 147 Rutledge Ave.; Rivers High School, 1002 King St., Murray Vocational School, 3 Chisholm St.; Memminger Elementary, 20 Beaufain St.; Mitchell Elementary, 2 Perry St.; and James Simons Elementary, King and Moultrie Street.

Negro schools of the city, and their locations, are: Burke High, 207 President St.; Archer Elementary, 220 Nassau St.; Buist Elementary, 103 Calhoun St.; Rhett Elementary, 244 President St.; East Bay Elementary, Jackson and East Bay Streets; Simonton School, 13 Jasper St.; Columbus Street Elementary, 63 Columbus St.; and Courtenay Elementary, Meeting and Mary Streets.

School Mixing Pleas Denied At Summerton

Courier, Charleston, S.C.
Wed. 10-14-59

SUMMERTON, S.C. (AP) — W. Gantey Sprott, chairman of School District 1, in Clarendon County, said Tuesday night that requests for reassignment of 44 Negro children to white schools have been turned down.

Last month similar requests involving 32 children in the county's School District 2 were rejected. No action has been announced yet on reassignment requests in School District 3 of Clarendon County.

Sprott said letters were mailed Tuesday afternoon to the parents of 44 children in District 1.

He said the requests were turned down because they didn't comply with a regulation that reassignment requests must be in the school board's hand at least 40 days before a new school term. The requests were made in late August, about a week before schools were due to open.

Sprott said the district's board of trustees reached its decision at a meeting here Monday.

The petitions for reassignment were filed by Lincoln C. Jenkins Jr., Columbia Negro attorney. He said at the time that the action was a local move in which the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is not involved.

NAACP Plans Clarendon School Talks

The News and Courier, P. 14-B
Charleston, S. C.
Wed. 11-25-59

MANNING (AP) — Legal matters involving the Clarendon County school desegregation case will be discussed here Nov. 22 at a meeting of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Billy Fleming, a local undertaker and president of the Manning NAACP chapter, said the desegregation case and other civil rights topics will be on the agenda.

The main speaker at the Sunday afternoon meeting will be Roy Wilkins of New York, executive secretary for the NAACP. Fleming said the gathering will be the largest of its kind ever held in Clarendon County.

In addition to Wilkins, Fleming said participants will include the Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman of Spartanburg, state NAACP president, and Dr. Frank Veal, president of Allen University in Columbia.

Integration Could Produce Rash Of Sub-Par Private Schools, Grimball Declares

News
Charleston
6-12-59

South Carolina can look for a rash of below-par "wildcat" private schools if its public education is knocked out by integration, a private school headmaster said yesterday.

Berkeley Grimball, headmaster of Gaud School for Boys here, said public awareness would be a major factor in stemming off the growth of low-standard private schools. He cited a need for discipline in all schools.

He told the Charleston Exchange Club at the Francis Marion Hotel that recognized independent schools now in operation also would help prevent development of such schools.

6-12-59

Grimball explained the place of recognized independent schools, which he said now constitute only 2 per cent of total school population in the country.

Independent, or private, schools have existed since the 1700s in America, he said. He predicted they would grow in importance.

The Supreme Court's integration decision is a factor in preserving independent schools and so is population growth, he said. If public schools are closed, he declared, "wildcat schools may spring up to take advantage of the situation."

Good independent schools, he added, are neither dumping grounds for problem children nor halls of snobbery. Grimball said these often are unfounded popular beliefs.

A program of discipline, he continued, should be the basis of school training. This is possible only through mutual respect by student and teacher, he asserted.

A teacher must also follow Teddy Roosevelt's policy of carrying a big stick, he declared.

"Children like discipline," he said. "They are not happy unless they understand the limits of their freedom. If the pattern of discipline is good enough in the home, the job in school is easy."

Grimball said children should learn early that study is hard work, and that discipline required for science and mathematics should be applied to all subjects.

"A disciplined mind cannot be produced in an undisciplined atmosphere," he said.

He cited the so-called progressive education as changing methods of teaching as well as calling for social reforms. "Independent schools, he added, stand "just right of center in the matter of discipline, which he said must be the approach to the whole field of education.

George F. Von Kolnitz IV of Mount Pleasant recipient of the club's first scholarship to The Citadel, was a special guest yesterday. Club President John E. Huguley and Edwin Guenther were named delegates to the State Exchange Club convention which begins today at Clemson.

Clarendon County Stands Steadfast Against Mixing

News
Charleston
6-12-59

SUMMERTON, S.C. (AP) — Clarendon County now stands alone as the only party to the original Supreme Court school integration decision which has not moved toward desegregation.

Prince Edward County, Va., moved involuntarily in that direction Tuesday. The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals ordered the county to integrate its schools in September. But the order could, and likely will, become involved in litigation.

There were five areas involved in the May 17, 1954 Supreme Court decision — Topeka, Kans.; Washington, D. C.; New Castle County, Del.; Prince Edward County and Clarendon County.

The South Carolina case arose in Summerton, a town of some 1,500 residents and all but about 400 of them Negro, in November, 1949, when Negro parents petitioned for their children to enroll in white schools.

Four and a half years later, after the case made several trips up and down the ladder of U.S. courts, the Supreme Court ruled.

Lower Grades Get Honors Plan

Post-Times Herald
Washington, D.C. p. B1
6-13-59

By Erwin Knoll
Staff Reporter

Honor classes for bright 4th, 5th and 6th graders will be operated in about 15 District public schools starting next fall if the Board of Education approves a proposed "three-track" plan for elementary schools.

About 1200 youngsters are under consideration for assignment to the special classes, Schol Superintendent Carl F. Hansen reported yesterday.

Enrollment in the honors program will be limited to pupils working well ahead of their normal grade level. Except in unusual circumstances, only children whose intelligence quotients are 120 or higher will be assigned to honors classes.

Details of the three-track proposal were spelled out by Hansen yesterday at his weekly press conference. The plan would extend down to junior highs and grade schools the system of ability grouping introduced in senior highs three years ago.

3-and-4 Track Systems

The senior high four-track program includes a tough honors course, a college preparatory sequence, a general course for students not planning to go to college, and a remedial basic track.

In junior highs and grade schools, the system would include honors, regular and basic tracks.

A School Board committee will meet at 2 p. m. Monday to consider the three-track proposal. The full Board is scheduled to act on it June 24.

In the meantime preparations are being made to put the program into effect, Hansen said. Yesterday some 75 elementary teachers and 25 principals met at Shepherd School for an "orientation session" on the honors program.

Hansen said honors classes would be set up in each building with a sufficient number of gifted youngsters. The classes will be scattered throughout the city, and eligible youngsters whose schools do not offer an honors program will be permitted to transfer.

"Experience has shown that highly gifted children benefit from special group instruction without losing the democratic values of association in a general school situation," Hansen said.

"If gifted children are not adequately challenged," he added, "they may fail to work to their capacity, they may acquire habits of indifferent performance and may become bored and—as a result—sometimes rebellious and emotionally disturbed."

As for the proposed basic program, it would start at the first grade and replace present special classes for "atypical" and "over-age" children and occupational classes.

Some 2400 youngsters now are enrolled in these special classes, Hansen said. The basic track would include them as well as some others "who need special attention in academic subjects."

Label on Curriculum

Hansen said the basic program "will place the label on the curriculum rather than on the child" and "provide opportunity for greater flexibility, improved remedial work and emphasis on upgrading the achievements of children who are severely retarded."

The Superintendent stressed that basic classes would be taught "on the same principle as regular classes" and would not close the door on any pupil's transfer to a regular program when he catches up with his proper grade level.

Hansen explained the three-track program would set up "an effective and continuous pattern of curriculum offerings beginning at the kindergarten and continuing through the 12th grade with flexibility and variability to meet the different needs of children at each stage of their development."

Want faster mixing—

Negroes to appeal Nashville ruling

Birmingham, Ala.
Thurs., 6-18-59

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 18— (AP)—An attorney for Negro parents says a decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals upholding Nashville's gradual desegregation plan will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

"I will want to confer first with my clients before making a definite annoucement," said Z. Alexander Looby, who represented parents of children seeking immediate desegregation.

The city school superintendent and the federal district judge who originally approved the plan both expressed satisfaction with the Appellate Court's ruling.

THE COURT'S Sixth Circuit, in upholding the plan at Cincinnati Wednesday, said Nashville's school board acted in good faith in setting up the program, which calls for integration in the public schools to be spread over a 12-year period.

Supt. W. H. Oliver said "We are very grateful" for the ruling. "We will continue to carry out this plan with faithfulness and integrity," Oliver said. "I have felt sure in my own mind all along that it is the best plan we could have here."

Federal Judge William E. Miller, whose ruling the Appellate Court upheld, said "I am pleased. . . . I believe it is the best plan for Nashville, though it may not be the best plan for all Tennessee cities."

UNDER THE PLAN, desegregation started in some first grade classes in the Fall of 1957. Some first and second grade classes were desegregated last Fall and one grade a year will be added until all grades are desegregated. The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has called the program a circumvention of the U. S. Supreme Court ruling banning segregated schools.

When Supreme Court 'Goofed'

SOME DAYS AGO the youthful Governor Hollings of South Carolina said that the United States Supreme Court had "goofed" in making the school race mixing decision. This moved the Jonathan Daniels pro-Truman and pro-New Deal organ, the Raleigh News and Observer, to indignation. "Such a wise crack," said the North Carolina paper, "will hardly serve persuasiveness," adding that "the thing the South suffers from most is from a humorless rigidity of its politicians."

The Charleston News and Courier in Gov. Hollings' own state thinks the executive used an excellent word to describe what the Supreme Court of the United States did when the governor said the court "goofed." It insists that "goof" is a good American word that everyone well understands and said that it contains more persuasiveness than a string of polysyllabic, gobbledegook plucked from a legal brief." The Charleston paper then proceeded to do a little analyzing of the Supreme Court in its own way. It said:

"Furthermore, the use of the word is fitting. The members of the present Supreme Court aren't elder statesmen. Some of them are Franklin Roosevelt's and Harry Truman's old political cronies. Justice Black is a former member of the Ku Klux Klan. Justice Frankfurter was the patron of Alger Hiss. Chief Justice Warren is as leftist as an American political figure can be. Justice Douglas is busy delivering biased political lectures when the court isn't in session.

"'Liberals' are eager to cloak the justices with dignity they lack. Southern political leaders shouldn't be so aggressive in exposing machinations of the justices that the rest of the nation, which is slowly awakening to the ugly realities, may find the truth too painful to bear in big doses.

"But the rhetoric of Southern leaders ought to help Americans see the justices for what they are. For that reason, the use by Gov. Hollings of the word 'goof' was more than fitting—it was good strategy."

There has never been a time in American history when the Supreme Court was regarded with less respect than is the case today, not even in the tense days of the Dred Scott decision prior to the war between the states. And nobody is to blame for it but the members of the court themselves.

Not only has the public rebuked the court for trying to write political legislation into its opinions, but the sternest rebukes have come from the nation's highest legal authorities. Even the chief justices of the supreme courts of the states have by formal resolution declared the court has been going too far, and eminent lawyers all over the country have taken similar position. No one has defended the court except the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the demagogic politicians who have courted the votes of the members of the NAACP.

Actually, to say that the court "goofed" in its decision is a mild and gentle form of humor compared with what people are really saying about its departure from law and precedent.

Clarendon Request Refused

School Trustees Veto Negro Plea

TURBEVILLE, S.C. (AP)—Officials in Clarendon County's School District 3 have rejected requests for transfer of two Negro children to a white school in line with action taken in two other districts.

G. Ray Coker, board chairman in District 3, said Wednesday the board gave the reassignment request no consideration since it was filed too late.

The request came from J. E. Wheeler, Negro farmer of New Zion, who asked that his two children be transferred from the Walker-Gamble School for Negroes to a white school in Turbeville.

On Tuesday School District 1 officials turned down requests for transfer of 44 Negro children to a white institution. Last month reassignment petitions involving 34 Negro pupils got similar treatment from the District 2 board of trustees.

In each case refusal to reassign the Negro children was made on the grounds that the requests weren't filed with school officials at an early enough date. The petitions in all three districts were filed late in August, only about a week before schools were scheduled to open for the fall term.

A Columbia Negro lawyer, Lincoln Jenkins Jr., has said he is prepared to appeal the cases in the event the reassignment requests should be rejected.

An integration move, involving Clarendon County schools, was one of several cases on which the U.S. Supreme Court based its 1954 decision outlawing public school segregation.

Clarendon Does Not Integrate

SUMMERTON, S. C. (AP) — The board of trustees of Clarendon County School District No. 1 has rejected requests for the transfer of 44 Negro children to a white school.

W. Cantey Sprott, board chairman, said Tuesday night the requests were turned down because they weren't made early enough.

The same reason was given when reassignment petitions involving 32 Negro pupils in the county's school district No. 2 were rejected last month.

Still pending is action on transfer petitions filed in behalf of Negro children in school district No. 3.

The Summerton board was one of five cited as defendants in the case that led to the desegregation decree handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court in March, 1954.

First Old Dorchester Free School Board Still Exists

By GRACE ALLAN HUTCHINSON

SUMMERVILLE—Since possibility of restoration of the Town of Dorchester has created so much enthusiasm establishment of the first school in Dorchester and subsequent results of the Dorchester Free School Board, organized first in 1724 and still in existence, should be of interest.

An act was proposed in 1710 to establish a free school in the Province of South Carolina. This first effort was ratified to authorize a free school in Charles Town. The school was established in 1712.

In 1724, an act was passed to "found and erect, govern, order and visit a Free School in the Town of Dorchester, in the Parish of St. George, in Berkeley County, for the purpose of educating the inhabitants of South Carolina."

The plan to establish a free school at Dorchester, therefore, was the second in the Province and the first such outside Charles Town.

EVIDENTLY THE ACT of 1724 did not materialize because, in 1734, the preamble of another act states:

"Whereas, by the blessings of Almighty God, the youths of this Province are become very numerous, and their parents so well inclined to have them instructed in grammar and other liberal arts and sciences, and other useful learning and also in the principles of Christian religion, that the free school erected in Charles Town for this purpose is not sufficient fully to answer the good intent of such an undertaking and, whereas several of the inhabitants of this province, who have numerous issue and live at such a distance from the aforesaid school that their circumstances may not permit them to send their children to Charles Town, thither to be educated, whereby they may be deprived of so great a benefit, and it thereby appearing necessary that one or more schools be founded in other parts of this Province as shall be most convenient for carrying on so laudable a design, we, therefore, most humbly pray your most sacred Majesty it be established."

IN APRIL 1734, 12 commissioners were named for the school to be established. They were given the power to acquire, by gift or purchase, property, and to dispose of it for profit to erect a school house and a dwelling for a master.

A public summons given 10 days beforehand was required for all annual meetings, which were to be held on April 23, St. George's Day.

Any commissioner who failed, without good excuse, to attend all meetings, was required to pay 10 shillings. This was to be put into a fund for the school.

The commissioners apparently spent some time and effort acquiring funds but no school was built. In 1756 an act was passed to make more effective the act of 1734.

THE FIRST MINUTES recorded in the original minute book of the Dorchester Free School Board pertain to a meeting of a group of men in the vestry room of St. George's Church for the purpose of "founding, erecting, governing, ordering and visiting a free school at the Town of Dorchester in the Parish of St. George, for the inhabitants of South Carolina."

At this meeting, the oath of office and state oath were given Henry Middleton, as president, and Daniel Blake, as treasurer. Other members of the board were the Rev. Mr. Langhorne, Walter and Ralph Izard, John Ainsley, Benjamin and Joseph Waring and John Ioor.

Also at this meeting 500 pounds, a legacy from Thomas Diston, was given Blake to be added to other funds on hand, apparently accumulated over the years by the original board.

This brought the total to 2,600 pounds. The treasurer was instructed to advertise in the Gazette that he had this much money to be let at interest on good personal security.

IN MARCH 1758 it was "agreed that two brick houses, 23' x 38', one story high, with a Dutch roof" be built for a school house and for a school master. Expenses were to be defrayed by money given by subscription.

In August 1758 the minutes again record that the buildings were in some "forwardings," so a master was needed immediately:

"A master who is capable of teaching the languages and some branches of mathmaticks, and can write a tolerable good hand."

The master was to be offered 300 pounds sterling, plus 40 pounds currency for passage from England on condition that he stay two years. However, for several years no master was obtained.

Minutes of August 1760 state that Samuel Wragge bequeathed 100 pounds sterling to help erect a free school in St. George Parish on the Ashley River, but directed that it not be paid until the school was built, the roof "tyled or shingled and a master established."

It would appear from Wragg's will that up until that time no active school had been in use. It was not until March 1761 that a master was engaged.

THAT FIRST MASTER was the Rev. John Allison. The master was required also to instruct 10 or more children between the ages of 10 and 18, whose families could pay no tuition, these scholars to be selected by the commissioners. The first beneficiaries were William Hobzendorph, John Hobzendorph, a son of a Mr. McClary, and a grandson of a Mr. Roache.

As the school grew, minutes of July 1761 show that the school lots were paled in and a wooden house 308x188; a kitchen and a wash house for the master built. The Rev. Mr. Allison resigned in 1763 and the Rev. William Sergeant was appointed.

His salary was raised. In 1764 it was decided to put "forms and benches around the school for the scholars." In 1769 doors and windows were painted and a "little house with two apartments for the boys and girls built in the most convenient spot near the school house upon the water."

SUBJECTS TAUGHT WERE reading, orthography, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, elocution, Latin, Greek and astronomy.

Holidays were from the third Saturday in August for four weeks, and at Christmas one week, another week at Easter, and one week at Whitsunday. Also, when the commissioners held their meeting at the school house, that day was to be a holiday.

There is no record of the exact location of the school. It is probable that the original buildings were either damaged or destroyed by the British during the Revolutionary War. The minutes of 1796 state that a sum of money was to be used to repair buildings formerly used as a school.

After the war, the school functioned successfully for a number of years but, in 1814, probably because of the dwindling population of the town, it was decided to look into the legal possibility of moving it elsewhere in the parish.

In 1817 an act was ratified to allow Dorchester School to be moved to Summerville. The board already owned land in Summerville. That was the spot chosen to locate the school. As the years went by, location of the school was changed with growth of the town.

The school house and land at Dorchester were sold and the money put away. After this many pupils were helped from these funds, available to those who needed financial help toward their education. This was offered until 1897, when the commissioners decided to make no more outlays until the funds were built up.

IN 1901 THE following resolutions were adopted:

"That the funds of the Dorchester Free School Board be invested in a brick building to be used for a school for white children, and that a tablet be placed in the same building setting forth the history of this fund and this building to be a memorial to the originators of this fund."

The commissioners purchased land and built a brick building. This school was opened in 1906 and leased to the trustees of the school district for $100 a year.

In 1912 it was decided to sell this land and building to the trustees. The building was then enlarged and used to house pupils from the first through the eleventh grades.

In 1925, a new high school was built and the old building continued in use as a grammar school. The old building was declared unsafe and abandoned when a new grammar school was constructed. Subsequently the old building was razed and the grounds are now used as a playground for white children.

IN 1920, COMMISSIONERS of the Dorchester Free School Board decided that a part of their income should be used each year for educational purposes for a deserving boy and girl and that every year the commissioners select the beneficiaries to receive $100.

Some of the names of commissioners of the Dorchester Free School Board over the years are familiar in this section, such as, Middleton, Izard, Waring, Blake, Ioor, Hutchinson, Smith, Guerry, Gadsden, Perry, Coachman, Rutledge, Cattell, Carroll, Miles, Dehon, Foster, Simons, Burden and Boyle.

After more than 200 years, the dream of a few men to help educate the needy in this part of the state is still carried by a similar group of men, some of them direct descendants of those earlier commissioners.

THROUGH WARS, financial crises, the changing of the character of the civilization of this section and the disappearance of the original town for which this help was planned, still a substantial sum has been preserved and is being utilized for furtherance of the purpose for which this institution was created.

(I am indebted to the commissioners of the Dorchester Free School Board for allowing me to use their minute books, and to Legare Walker for lending me the "History of Dorchester Free School," written by his father, the late Legare Walker Sr., and "A Sketch of Summerville Schools," written by my mother, the late Mrs. James Allan.)

Harmony Among Races Cited To S. C. Legislature

No Need Seen For New Laws

COLUMBIA (AP) — The chairman of South Carolina's Committee on School Segregation Tuesday cited harmonious relations between the races as one reason for there being no need for additional state legislation in the segregation field.

State Sen. L. Marion Gressette of Calhoun County said present statutes, "protecting state sovereignty and the rights of the people," also preclude the need for further segregation laws.

In particular, he specified provisions setting up separate but equal facilities for Negroes.

'GOOD ORDER'

In its sixth interim report released Tuesday, Gressette's committee said the state's school situation is in "good order."

"If conditions change or unexpected developments occur, it (the committee) will strive to limit of its ability to be prompt with recommendations to meet them," the report said.

The report reiterated the committee's stand that it would not recommend "any course of action that would force Negroes into white schools or whites into Negro schools."

POSITION PLAIN

"It's position was plainly stated in a joint resolution it helped to draft and which was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly and signed by the governor, Feb. 14, 1956.

"It has not deviated from that position nor has the governor, the General Assembly or the state as a whole," the report said.

The Gressette committee was formed in 1951, composed of five senators, five members of the House and five gubernatorial appointees. Its purpose was to study conditions which might arise from the U. S. Supreme Court decision, outlawing segregation.

S. C. Stands Firm On Segregation, Maybank Says

FLORENCE (Special) — South Carolina is determined to stand firm for the right of the government of this state to control the affairs of its own schools and operate them on a segregated basis only, the Florence District 1 Citizens Council was told Thursday night.

Lt. Gov. Burnet R. Maybank, addressing the gathering at McClenaghan High School, said that South Carolina is also determined to offer the Negro equal education facilities.

Elaborating on the problem, Maybank said, "I care not what other states may do. I do not want to ever see us yield one inch, no matter what pressures may be brought upon us."

Reviewing some of the reasons why most South Carolinians are for segregation, he listed three main causes.

"First of all, we believe that segregation is in accord with the divine will of God, as manifested in the created order," Maybank said "God created the races seperate and distinct and we know that tampering with His creation is a violation of His will."

"Second, we believe that the proponents of integration are advocates of absolute and total integration, not just integration of church and schools, and they would never be satisfied with what some Southern defeatists term token integration."

"Their demands would of necessity result in racial amalgamation, bringing with it consequent disintegration of both races, with a mulatto culture. When and if this ever happens, and God forbid it," Maybank said with emotion "America will be destroyed.

"Third and lastly, we know from having lived with it for generations that segregation serves the best interests of our country our South and both races. There is absolutely no question in my mind about it."

The young state official pointed to the Communist party and the U. S. Supreme Court as being allied in an effort to try to end segregation and destroy America.

"We in South Carolina abhor lynching and mob violence and we will not tolerate it," Maybank stressed.

Pointing to South Carolina as a state where civil rights legislation is not needed, he emphasized: "We are a state of tolerance and understanding, for we have lived in peace and harmony with racial and religious differences for years."

G. L. Ivey, local chairman, presided. State officers, led by Farley Smith of Lynchburg, executive secretary, were recognized.

Clarendon County Unmoved by Order

SUMMERTON, S. C. (AP) — Clarendon County now stands alone as the only party to the original Supreme Court school integration decision which has not moved toward desegregation.

Prince Edward County, Va., moved involuntarily in that direction Tuesday. The U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals ordered the county to integrate its schools in September. But the order could, and likely will, become involved in litigation.

There were five areas involved in the May 17, 1954 Supreme Court decision— Topeka, Kans.; Washington, D. C.; New Castle county, Del.; Prince Edward county and Clarendon county.

MOVES BEFORE RULING

Topeka, which had operated separate schools for whites and Negroes under a law which permitted, but did not require segregation, integrated its schools shortly before the Supreme Court ruling.

Washington wiped out its dual school system with the start of the school year following the decision.

New Castle county opened white schools to Negroes in two towns in September, 1954, but has not yet integrated all schools of the county. The state will begin a gradual, grade-by-grade integration this fall, starting with the first grade.

Prince Edward county fought the decision and Clarendon county stood pat.

PARENTS PETITION

The South Carolina case arose in Summerton, a town of some 1500 residents and all but about 400 of them Negro, in November, 1949, when Negro parents petitioned for their children to enroll in white schools.

Four and a half years later, after the case made several trips up and down the ladder of U. S. courts, the Supreme Court ruled.

In the meantime, South Carolina built a new Summerton Negro school (a three-judge federal court had ordered school improvement in a 1951 "separate but equal" decision), began a state-wide 178-million-dollar school equalization program, and chose a stand-pat course on segregation for all its public schools.

City Public, Private, Parochial

Negroes Total 58 Per Cent Of All School Enrollment

Negro pupils make up approximately 58 per cent of the City of Charleston's total enrollment in public, private and parochial schools.

In public elementary and high schools, the negro ratio is about 68 per cent, figures released this week by School District 20 officials show. The figures are based on the number of students who have attended a city school for at least 10 days this year and have not attended any other school in the state for 10 days this term.

Of the city's public school enrollment of 12,502 students (based on the state enrollment figures through May 7) 3,945 of the pupils are white and 8,557 are Negro.

However, a total of 6,904 students are enrolled in the city's public Negro elementary schools and only 2,386 are enrolled in the city's public white elementary schools. The elementary school enrollment, therefore, is about 74 per cent Negro.

In the city's public high schools, the distribution is almost even with 1,653 Negro students and 1,579 white students.

Approximately 2,700 white students are enrolled in the city's private and parochial schools and 562 pupils attend Immaculate Conception Elementary and High School, the only Negro parochial school in the city.

Garry Says Integration Saves Oklahoma Money

NEW YORK, March 16 (UPI)—Former Gov. Raymond Gary of Oklahoma said today that integration of public schools in his State had improved race relations and saved the State money.

"The only fist fight and the only violence that occurred when we integrated our schools," said Gary, whose term as Governor ended last January.

Gary, in an article in Look magazine, said that teachers' salaries have risen from an average of $3500 to $4700 because of an increased efficiency in the State's school system.

"Forty-two hundred classrooms have been built," he said. "Our unified schools save us $1 million a year, as anticipated. The morale of our students is high."

Gary said that after Oklahomans voted to integrate the schools in 1955 there was no organized opposition to implementing that decision because the State took firm measures to avoid it.

"The Oklahoma Crime Bureau, our elite 18-man police force, hired a Negro agent and moved practically full-time into race relations," he said. "When a segregationist sounded off too loudly, he would be visited by a couple of Crime Bureau agents. They would explain the law to him, courteously but firmly. Then, they would list the penalties for violating the law. This usually quieted him down."

Gary said the Negro agent worked to keep the Negro community from doing anything that might inflame public opinion.

"Integration has, however, created one really disturbing problem," he said. "Only about 10 Negro teachers are working in integrated schools, and 344 Negro teachers have lost their jobs, since individual school boards, with rare exceptions, have not yet seen fit to hire Negro teachers."

344 Negro Teachers Have Lost Their Jobs In Oklahoma Integration, Ex-Governor Savs

NEW YORK, (A total of 344 Negro teachers have lost their jobs since the beginning of school integration in Oklahoma, Raymond Gary, former governor of the state, said recently.

In a signed article in the new issue of Look Magazine, Gary reported that only about 10 Negro teachers are working in integrated schools because "individual school boards, with rare exceptions, have not yet seen fit to hire Negro teachers."

He termed this "the one really disturbing problem" that has resulted from integration.

Otherwise, Gary said, school integration in Oklahoma has benefitted taxpayers, teachers and students, pointing out that the continuing elimination of separate school systems for whites and Negroes has:

Saved taxpayers a million dollars a year.

Enabled teachers' salaries to rise from an average of $3,500 to $4,700 a year.

Stimulated the building of 4,200 new classrooms.

Gary noted in the Look article that integration was presented to Oklahomans as a means to achieve better schools, and that "a single fist fight" was the only violence that occurred.

He warned, however, that some areas of the South with "special problems" will require "10 or 20 years" to accept integration and urged Northerners "not to push them into attempting a change that cannot be made overnight."

enied Transfers to 'White' Flee Mixed Classrooms

Edmondson Children Leave District

By PETER H. MOORE

Double talk from Oklahoma City Board of Education this week revealed that segregation is still very much a part of the education system here.

The revelation came to light as an estimated 61,500 elementary and high school children ended their vacation and trooped back to the classrooms this week.

The form is in the method of granting transfers, or student placement. The system is working this way:

If you are white and live in an integrated school district you can transfer to an all-white district with no delay. On the other hand, if you are Negro, you can transfer within so-called Negro districts.

The fact was revealed last week when four Negro families tried to enroll their children at the Harmony school, 24th and Jordan.

Three of the families want transfers because the Harmony school is closer to them than Culbertson, which is in their district. The fourth person wanted to transfer his child from Edison elementary, 28th and Creston, to Harmony because morning classes are not offered at the former school.

Robert Webb, Harmony principal, called the parents and informed them that the school board denied the transfers without giving a reason.

A check with other school principals showed that principals are the determining factor whether or not transfers are accepted.

In the Negroes' case, M. J. Burr, assistant superintendent of school and director of research, told the daily press that transfers are granted only in emergencies and being closer to one school than the other is not an emergency.

However, when Governor J. Howard Edmondson wanted a transfer for his three children from integrated Lincoln elementary and Webster junior high, Burr called it "routine" transfers.

"We have granted about 4,000 special transfers in the city this year," Burr told the daily press. "Any parent can go to the school of his choice and request a transfer. If there is room in the school, the transfer is granted."

The above statement is completely opposite of what happened in the case of Negroes seeking transfers.

The fact that the Edmondson children had made friends at another school they attended last year while the State's First Family suprned the governor's mansion ,takes precedence over the conveniences of Negro' families.

One parent whose child was accepted at an all-Negro school after being turned down at Harmony, plans this week to ask the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to take action against the board.

The NAACP is currently in court in Arkansas where a similar placement of students is in effect.

14d(1) 1959

SOUTH CAROLINA

15 Clarendon Negroes Seeking School Mixing

Petitions Submitted To Board For Action

By W. G. BARNER
News and Courier Staff Writer

SUMMERTON — At least 15 Negroes have applied for "reassignment" to white schools of Clarendon County, it was learned Saturday night.

W. Cantey Sprott, chairman of the school board, said the applications were received Friday.

They were mailed from Columbia.

The Clarendon County school board was one of the five boards cited as defendants in the school integration decree handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court on May 17, 1954.

Sprott said no action has been taken yet on the applications. He said the applications will be considered at a school board meeting but no date has been set.

This lower Clarendon County town whose high school lists only about 100 students but whose Negro-white pupil ratio is about eight to one, has straddled the segregation issue for five years.

The 15 applicants for reassignment here put Summerton back into the school segregation-integration picture for the first time since the original Briggs case that made its way to the Supreme Court.

And it is the first reported application for reassignment made in South Carolina this year.

Should the schools here be ordered to integrate both white and Negro schools would be closed, their funds cut off by state statute. The Clarendon County supply act also has had a similar provision as far back as 1955. And residents here frequently have said they would close their schools before they would integrate.

Summerton residents saw the letters this week coming as a "surprise." Despite the national attention through the 1954 Supreme Court decision, race relations here have been pleasant, whites and Negroes working together in many jobs.

From time to time, reports have circulated out of the county of economic boycotts of Negroes by white merchants and of firings of Negroes who favor integration. However, not one concrete evidence of either has been unearthed here.

As for the closing of schools residents said in 1955, and have repeated it several times, they do not want to close their schools unless it would come as an alternative to integration. Compulsory school attendance in South Carolina has been repealed.

Summerton's schools are in extra good condition. Three new Negro schools were completed about four and a half years ago; surrounding schools were consolidated and a new white grammar school was completed five years ago.

A handful of Negroes began the original petition suit in Summerton. In July, 1955, state Atty. Gen. T. C. Callison received a petition asking that an additional 200 names be added as plaintiffs to the suit.

The same month two of the names were withdrawn — those of J. H. Richburg and his son, Joseph Richburg — because, the elder Richburg then said, his daughters were being denied teaching jobs on the basis of his signature.

City Schools Set Registration Plans

New elementary pupils, both white and Negro, may register in the city public schools of Charleston Aug. 26, 27, 28 and Sept. 1 and 2 between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

All new white elementary pupils and pupils who have to take re-examinations and placement examinations should report to their respective schools Friday, Sept. 4, at 9 a.m. All Negro elementary pupils who have to take re-examinations should report Thursday, Sept. 3 at 9 a.m. One day only will be devoted to examinations, re-examinations and to the grading and placement of these children. Those pupils who fail to report on the proper day will have to wait until Sept. 14 to enroll.

All Negro first grade children should report at 10 a.m. Thursday, Sept. 3, for assignment to classes.

All new high school students (other than 8th grade students promoted from the city elementary school may register Aug. 26, 27, 28 and Sept. 1 and 2 between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

All white students who have been promoted to the eighth grade from the city elementary schools report to their respective schools Friday, Sept. 4, at 8:30 a.m. in the auditorium.

All Negro students promoted to the eighth grade from the city elementary schools report to Simonton School Thursday, Sept. 3, at 9 a.m.

All white high school students who have to take examinations should report Friday, Sept. 4. All Negro high school students who have to take examinations report to Burke School Thursday, Sept. 3 at 9 a.m.

All new students properly enrolled and all former students of the elementary and high schools report Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 8:40 a.m. All former students report to their former homeroom for assignment.

Children attending the Orthopedic School report to that school Sept. 8, at 9 a.m.

County School Population Nears 50,000

A total of 50,000 students may be in attendance at Charleston County's eight school districts for the term beginning in September, according to Dr. G. Creighton Frampton, county superintendent of education.

For the school year ending in May, 47,420 students were in county schools, an increase of 2,139 pupils over the previous year. White students totaled 24,207 and Negro students totaled 23,213.

The City of Charleston was the only school district that showed a decrease in enrollment. The city gained 335 Negro students, and lost 344 white students, for a net loss of nine students.

Cooper River School District 4, the county's largest school district with an enrollment of 15,447, led all the districts in students gained, with an increase of 819 pupils. White pupils numbered 10,737.

The city is the county's second largest school district, with an enrollment of 12,539. Of these, 3,971 were white and the rest were Negro.

Totals for the rest of the districts were: St. Andrew's, 4,960 (3,900 1,060 Negro); Moultrie District 3,880 (2,020 white; 1,860 Negro); St. Paul's, 3,435 (780 white; 2,655 Negro) James Island, 3255 (1,895 white; 1,360 Negro); St. John's 2,463 (627 white; 1,836 Negro); St. James Santee, 1,432 (269 white; 1,163 Negro).

Charleston County has added 10,246 students to its public schools since 1953-54. This is an average of more than 2,000 students a year. Of the more than 10,000 students, almost 4,000 were added in the Cooper River District.

Negro Schools In State Show Advance, Education Dept. Agent Says In Report

COLUMBIA (Special) — Negro education in South Carolina has made some notable advancements during the past 10 years, the 1959 annual report of the state agent for Negro schools, F. M. Kirk, reveals.

Over the 10 - year period the elimination of small, inefficient schools and consolidation into larger units brought improved instructional programs, total enrollment in Negro schools increased by 40,051 and attendance made a better than 5 per cent improvement, the report shows.

In 1949 there were 2,064 Negro elementary schools and 77 accredited or in the process of being accredited high schools in South Carolina. Ten years later, during the 1958 - 59 school session elementary school buildings numbered 401 and there were 137 senior high schools and six junior high schools.

The total enrollment of 215,559 during the 1948 - 49 school term had climbed to 255,616 in 1959.

Of this increase, the total of 192,971 students in grades 1 to 8 ten years prior has risen to 208,501 during last school year, while the number of pupils in the last four years of the 12-year program more than doubled from 22,588 to 47,115, the report said.

Attendance improved during the 10 - year period from 79.42 per cent to an average of 84.85 per cent, the highest recorded to date.

This rise in average attendance and the increase in the enrollment figure for the last four grades, according to Kirk's report, was the result of several factors — adequate buildings, full transportation and the improvement in the holding power and interest stimulation within the school system.

Retention, or failures, in the first grade apparently decreased during the 10-year period. This was indicated in the report by comparison of Negro birth figures for six years prior to the school years 1948-49 and 1958-59 and the first grade enrollments during those school terms.

In the calendar year 1942 there were 22,970 live Negro births recorded in South Carolina. When these children were to enter school in 1949, the total first grade enrollment was 49,255, more than twice the number of births six years before. Retentions were the main cause of this difference, the report said.

During the 1958-59 session the first grade enrollment was 34,493, or 6,800 more than the 27,693 Negro births recorded in 1952, according to the report.

The report also pointed out that Negro educators have been taking advantage of the numerous state-supported training programs, indicating a growing interest in professional improvement.

In addition to the state-supported programs, grants from the Southern Education Foundation have made many scholarship programs available for Negro educators.

Two of the state's Negro principals, one of whom completed his degree requirments in August, studied on doctoral grants last year, the report said.

Clarendon District Rejects Transfers

MANNING, S.C. (AP) — The Clarendon County school board in District No. 2, East Clarendon, has turned down the requested transfer of two Negro children to white schools.

The board said, "It is impossible to grant the request."

The action, taken at a Sept. 7 meeting after receipt of a letter from the State Segregation Committee, was not announced until Monday. The board cited as its reason for denying the transfer requests a regulation it passed some time earlier requiring that such requests be received at least 40 days before a new school term.

Registered letters informing the Negro parents of the two children of the action were to be mailed Monday, a spokesman said.

In all, 78 Negro children applied for transfer to white schools in this county — two to the East Clarendon district, 44 to the Summerton district and 32 to the Manning district.

It was reported that the Summerton and Manning district boards have not set meeting dates to act on the transfer requests.

Meantime, 12 Negro schools of the county opened as scheduled Monday without incident, School Supt. L. B. McCord said. He added that it would be several days before an accurate count of enrollment could be obtained.

In Clarendon County, S. C.

32 Negro Pupils Rejected By School Board

MANNING, S.C. (AP) — The Clarendon County school board in District No. 2, East Clarendon, has turned down the requested transfer of 32 Negro children to white schools.

The board said, "It is impossible to grant the request."

The action, taken at a Sept. 7 meeting after receipt of a letter from the State Segregation Committee, was not announced until Monday. The board cited as its reason for denying the transfer requests a regulation it passed some time earlier requiring that such requests be received at least 40 days before a new school term.

Registered letters informing the 10 Negro parents of the 32 children of the action were to be mailed Monday, a spokesman said.

In all, 78 Negro children applied for transfer to white schools in this county — 32 to the East Clarendon district, 44 to the Summerton district and 2 to the Manning district.

It was reported that the Summerton and Manning district boards have not set meeting dates to act on the transfer requests.

Meantime, 12 Negro schools of the county opened as scheduled Monday without incident, School Supt. L. B. McCord said. He added that it would be several days before an accurate count of enrollment could be obtained.

The number of want ads published in daily newspapers in one year is larger than the total population of North America. It is estimated that over 300,000,000 want ads are printed annually.

148,500 Attend Racially Mixed Southern Schools

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (UPI) — Southern School News said Friday that 148,500 Negroes are attending racially mixed schools in Southern and Border states.

The News, published here by the Southern Education Reporting Service, said there are a total of 437,000 Negroes in "integrated situations." That means there are that many Negroes in school districts which have made a start at desegregation.

The 148,500 are those actually in schools with whites, the publication said.

There are 800 school districts in Southern and Border states which have started the desegregation process, the News said, and 2,896 districts still are segregated.

The month of March saw efforts speeded up for desegregation, with opposing moves by state legislatures to head off racial mixing.

New desegregation cases were filed in North Carolina and Arkansas. The first desegregation suit to be filed since the Little Rock crisis was filed in Pine Bluff.

School Reporting Leaders To Meet

Dixie Educators, Editors To Adopt Budget

NASHVILLE, March 13. — (UPI)—Two top officials of the Ford Foundation were scheduled to meet with a group of Southern editors and educators as the board of directors of the Southern Educational Reporting Service started a meeting here Saturday.

The board is to adopt a budget and discuss work of the service at the meeting which closes Sunday.

The Ford Foundation officials are Philip H. Combs, director for the foundation for educational programs, and John J. Scanlon, program associate.

The board will meet at the SERS headquarters for business sessions Sunday morning.

Directors attending will be Frank Ahlgren, editor of The Commercial Appeal and SERS board chairman; Chancellor Harvey Branscomb of Vanderbilt; Dr. Luther Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Henry Hill, president of Peabody College; Charles Moss, executive editor of the Nashville Banner; Dean George Redd of Fisk University; Bert Struby, general manager of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and News; Thomas Waring, editor of the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier and Henry I. Willett, superintendent of Virginia schools.

Business before the meeting will include adoption of a budget for the next biennium, approval of a book being prepared on Southern education, and a report on recently completed "Facts On Film," the SERS library on microfilm.

No School Integration In 5 States

Report Says 21 Negroes In South Go To Mixed Classes

Alabama is one of the five states which still has completely segregated schools.

Others are Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi, according to the October issue of Southern School News.

Next highest ranking in segregated schools is Florida, with only one of its 67 school districts having any integrated school.

Other states which have added desegregated districts since June are Arkansas, one; Delaware, nine; Maryland, one; North Carolina, three; Oklahoma, two; Tennessee, one, and Virginia, one.

Dade County became the first Florida district to desegregate when 25 Negroes started school with 770 white children at one elementary school in Miami and at the air base school at Homestead.

In this district there are about 26,000 Negroes and 125,000 whites.

Alabama has 113 school districts, all completely biracial, with an estimated enrollment of 497,700 whites and 292,300 Negroes.

Of the total number of Southern School districts, 2880 are biracial with 762 of these having started or completed desegregation.

The October figures of the News puts 2,486,988 white pupils and 518,357 Negro pupils in "desegregated situations," meaning those residing in districts which have completed or made a start toward desegregation.

But only about 211,000 of these Negroes, or less than half, actually attend classes with white children.

The District of Columbia, with about 87,000 Negro students, and Maryland, with 29,000 of its 131,300 Negro students in biracial classes, account for more than half of the Negroes attending classes with whites.

Washington, D. C. has almost no segregated schools and 23 of Maryland's 24 school districts are desegregated.

Number of desegregated school districts in the rest of the 17 states:

Arkansas, nine of 422; Delaware, 26 of 94; Kentucky, 123 of 212; Missouri, 203 of 2890; North Carolina, seven of 174; Oklahoma, 188 of 1323; Tennessee, four of 153; Texas, 125 of 1600; Virginia, five of 129; and West Virginia, 47 of 55.

762 Districts Mixed, Says School News

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UPI) — Southern School News, in its September edition, said 762 of 2,880 school districts in southern and border states and Washington, D. C., have some integration.

The publication, put out by Southern Education Reporting Service, also took note of dynamitings in Little Rock, new integration in Florida and federal court approval of Arkansas' pupil placement laws.

Three blasts in Little Rock in September were connected with integration. One of them shook the city school board office.

School integration made further news in Arkansas when the Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis upheld the state's pupil placement plan in a decision on the case of Dollarway High School near Pine Bluff.

The Southern School News also said Dade County became Florida's first to desegregate schools. Twenty-five Negro children went to a formerly all-white school at the Homestead Air Force Base and a Miami elementary school.

Southern School News Tabulation

Major Developments Highlighted School Mixing News Last Month

Mon. 10-5-59.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (Special)—Arkansas' pupil assignment laws got federal court approval, dynamitings occurred in Little Rock and Florida experienced its first public school desegregation, highspotting September developments in the southern states.

The Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis upheld the Arkansas placement measures in a decision on the case of Dollarway High School near Pine Bluff.

Three dynamite blasts were set off in Little Rock on the night of Labor Day, one explosion damaging the city school board office.

Dade County became Florida's first to desegregate public schools with 25 Negroes starting to classes with 770 white children at the Homestead Air Force Base and a Miami elelmentary school.

A new tabulation by Southern School News listed 762 districts now desegregated of a total of 2,880 biracial districts in the 17 southern states and District of Columbia.

Other developments by states:

ALABAMA — The state legislature received bills to give the governor power to close schools if he felt such action necessary to protect life and property. Gov. John Patterson said such legislation may prove essential in any future school crisis resulting from a court order to desegregate.

ARKANSAS — Nine of the state's districts opened the fall term desegregated with Pulaski County added to the list and with Ozark dropped from it. Negroes entered Ozark High for the past two years, later to be removed, but none was enrolled this year.

DELAWARE — Stairstep integration began in the state with nine districts joining 17 others previously desegregated. All 51 of the state's biracial districts were under court order to desegregate but apparently Negroes did not appear at all of them for enrollment.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Congress adjourned and put off until next year the fight over school desegregation and civil rights. Some Southern congressmen denounced and some Northerners applauded that part of the Civil Rights Commission's report dealing with school desegregation.

FLORIDA—A Lake County circuit judge refused to validate a school bond issue on grounds it would be used for segregated schools—a decision which school officials said threatened the state's whole school building program.

GEORGIA — With the December 1 deadline approaching for Atlanta to present a school desegregation plan, private schools were booming in the capital city while over the state Georgians debated the possibility their schools might be closed next year.

KENTUCKY — The quietest school year in five years started with extension of desegregation to about a dozen schools in two school districts while the politicians agreed to leave the integration issue out of this fall's gubernatorial campaign.

LOUISIANA — Louisiana State University in New Orleans opened with 417 Negroes among its student body of 2,200, compared with last year's enrollment of 1,450, of whom 78 were Negroes.

MARYLAND — One of the state's counties completed school integration, another had a sharp increase in the number of its desegregated schools and a third returned to a segregated status.

MISSISSIPPI — An NAACP official said an early suit is planned against segregation in the state, which thus far has not been subject to such legal action and still is 100 per cent segregated.

MISSOURI — The state's civil rights advisory group recommended that two counties which have not made a start toward school desegregation be induced to do so. The two counties are Pemiscot and New Madrid.

NORTH CAROLINA — Seven districts were operating with desegregated schools in comparative calm.

OKLAHOMA — Integration came to an Oklahoma City elementary school where it was not expected and failed to go into effect at a Tulsa high school where it was.

SOUTH CAROLINA — A new move to enroll Negro children in white schools began in Clarendon County, one of the original defendants in the 1954 Supreme Court case.

TENNESSEE — Rutherford County became the state's fourth school district to desegregate when children of Negro airmen at Sewart Air Force Base were admitted to previously all-white John Coleman Elementary School near Smyrna.

TEXAS — Negroes tried unsuccessfully to enter white schools in Fort Worth. The South Texas community of Goliad set an election on deesgregation.

VIRGINIA — The number of Negroes in desegregated schools increased from 30 last spring to 86 this fall in five desegregated districts while a federal judge ordered 14 more admitted in January to schools in two other districts.

WEST VIRGINIA — Desegregation disorders developed anew in the coal fields which have experienced recurring unrest since the start of desegregation in 1954.

Dollarway Rule Top Race News

Memphis, Tenn.

Little Rock Blasts, Florida Integration Move Share Dixie Headlines

Mon. 10-5-59.

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, Oct. 4.—Arkansas' pupil assignment laws got Federal court approval, dynamitings occurred in Little Rock and Florida experienced its first public school deseregation, to highspot September developments in Southern states.

The Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis upheld the Arkansas placement measures in a decision on the case of Dollarway High School near Pine Bluff.

Three dynamite blasts were set off in Little Rock the night of Labor Day, one explosion damaing the city school board office.

Dade County became Florida's first to desegregate public schools, with 25 Negroes starting to classes with 770 white children at Homestead Air Force Base and a Miami elementary school.

A new tabulation by Southern School News listed 762 districts now desegregated of a total of 2,880 biracial districts in the 17 southern states and District of Columbia.

Other developments by states:

ALABAMA—The state Legislature received bills to give the Governor power to close schools if he felt such action necessary to protect life and property. Gov. John Patterson said such legislation may prove essential in any future schoolcrisis resulting from a court order to desegregate.

ARKANSAS — Nine of the state's districts opened the fall term desegregated with Pulaski County added to the list and with Ozark dropped from it. Negroes entered Ozark High for the last two years, later to be removed, but none was enrolled this year.

DELAWARE — Stairstep integration began in the state with nine districts joining 17 others previously desegregated. All 51 of the state's biracial districts were under court roder to desegregate but apparently Negroes did not appear at all of them for enrollment.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Congress adjourned and put off until next year the fight over school desegregation and civil rights. Some Southern congressmen denounced and some Northerners applauded that part of the Civil Rights Commission's report dealing with school desegregation.

FLORIDA — A Lake County circuit judge refused to validate a school bond issue on grounds it would be used for segregated schools—a decision which school officials said threatened the state's whole school-building program.

GEORGIA—With the Dec. 1 deadline approaching for Atlanta to present a school desegregation plan, private schools were booming in the capital city while over the state Georgians debated the possibility their schools might be closed next year.

KENTUCKY — The quietest school year in five years started with extension of desegregation to about a dozen schools in two school districts while the politicians agreed to leave the integration issue out of this fall's gubernatorial campaign.

LOUISIANA—Louisiana State University in New Orleans opened with 417 Negroes among its student body of 2,200, compared with last year's enrollment of 1,450, of whom 78 were Negroes.

MARYLAND — One of the state's counties completed school integration, another had a sharp increase in the number of its desegregated schools and a third returned to a segregated status.

MISSISSIPPI—An NAACP official said an early suit is planned against segregation in the state, which thus far has not been subject to such legal action and still is 100 per cent segregated.

MISSOURI—The state's civil rights advisory group recommended two counties which have not made a start toward school desegregation to do so. The two counties are Pemiscot and New Madrid.

NORTH CAROLINA—Seven districts were operating with desegregated school in comparative calm.

OKLAHOMA—Integration came to an Oklahoma City elementary school where it was not expected and failed to go into effect at a Tulsa high school where it was.

SOUTH CAROLINA — A new move to enroll Negro children in white schools began in Clarendon County, one of the original defendants in the 1954 Supreme Court case.

TENNESSEE — Rutherford County became the state's fourth district to desegregate when children of Negro airmen at Sewart Air Force Base were admitted to previously all-white John Coleman Elementary School near Smyrna.

TEXAS—Negroes tried unsuccessfully to enter white schools in Forth Worth. The South Texas community of Goliad set an election on desegregation.

VIRGINIA — The number of Negroes in desegregated schools increased from 30 last spring to 86 this fall in five desegregated districts while a Federal judge ordered 14 more admitted in January to schools in two other districts.

WEST VIRGINIA — Desegregation disorders developed anew in the coal fields, which have experienced recurring unrest since the start of desegregation in 1954.

New desegregation plans told—

Integration slowly spreads, but many areas unchanged

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5— At least six school districts have announced desegregation programs for the Fall term, and 12 others have scheduled expansion of existing desegregation plans, Southern School News reported today.

Plans for desegregation for the first time have been set for Dade County (Miami) Fla.; Craven County, N. C.; Alluwe, Okla., and Charlottesville, Va.

In addition, Little Rock's newly constituted school board has said it will redesegregate the high schools there, closed last year to halt the desegregation inaugurated in 1957.

And in Oklahoma, school authorities disclosed that the Ardmore district was desegregated quietly in principle some time ago.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS reported these other developments:

ALABAMA—Two Alabama schools—one urban, one rural—will be converted from public to private operation this Fall to demonstrate, an official said, the feasibility of such a changeover in the event it becomes necessary later on on a large scale.

ARKANSAS—The Little Rock school board went ahead with plans to reopen the city's high schools through use of a pupil assignment law.

DELAWARE—Dover moved to join in the statewide gradual desegregation plan, although it was exempt from the federal-approved 12-year-plan.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—President Eisenhower, breaking his long silence on segregation, said it is "morally wrong" to deny equality of opportunity in the economic and political fields.

FLORIDA—Developments were followed closely in Miami where the Orchard Villa elementary school is scheduled to be desegregated this Fall—the first public school in the state to make the move.

GEORGIA—The Atlanta Board of Education appealed a federal court order to have a desegregation plan drawn up by Dec. 1.

KENTUCKY—School officials anticipated a slight expansion in the state's integration program entering its third year.

LOUISIANA—A federal judge directed Orleans Parish to offer a desegregation plan for New Orleans schools by March 1, 1960.

MARYLAND—A survey showed Baltimore's "changing neighborhoods" are being reflected in the schools with enrollment undergoing drastic racial shifts.

MISSISSIPPI—The state board of trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning gave a vote of confidence to University of Mississippi faculty members accused of advocating integration.

MISSOURI—The National Education Assn. voted down efforts to obtain a strongly-worded resolution in favor of public school integration.

NORTH CAROLINA—Craven County became the fifth school district to desegregate with a decision to admit Negro pupils to two elementary schools.

OKLAHOMA—Integration of two or three more schools in Oklahoma City appeared likely this Fall.

SOUTH CAROLINA—The fourth anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court's 1955 implementing decision passed without apparent notice in Clarendon County, which was involved in the original desegregation case and which still is segregated.

TENNESSEE—Memphis State University announced it would enroll qualified Negroes this Fall.

TEXAS—With Dallas and Houston involved in desegregation litigation, the NAACP announced it plans to start court action to integrate schools in Galveston.

VIRGINIA—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's anti-massive resistance forces appeared to have strengthened their hand as a result of the July 14 Democratic primary.

WEST VIRGINIA—Five counties—Raleigh, McDowell, Mingo, Logan and Mercer—were threatened with court action by the NAACP which charged them with failure to comply with desegregation decisions.

Southern School News Makes Report On Integration Action

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — At least six school districts have announced desegregation programs for the fall term, and 12 others have scheduled expansion of existing desegregation plans, Southern School News reports.

Plans for desegregation for the first time have been set for Dade County (Miami) Fla.; Craven County, N. C.; Alluwe, Okla., and Charlottesville, Va. In addition, lLttle Rock's newly constituted school board has said it will redesegregate the high schools there, closed last year to helt the desegregation inaugurated in 1957. And in Oklahoma, school authorities disclosed that the Ardmore district was desegregated quietly in principle sometime ago.

Southern School News also reported that 39 still-segregated districts in Delaware have come under the statewide grade-a-year integration plan formulated by the state board of education and approved by a federal district court. The plan is scheduled to go into effect this fall.

Should all 45 districts in the six states desegregation as planned the total for the 17-state region (including the District of Columbia) would be 779, Southern School News said. However, it was not anticipated in Delaware that Negroes will apply at white schools in all the districts affected by the new statewide plan.

Extension of current desegregation plans was announced for Fort Smith, Ark.; Dover, Del.; Daviess and Owen counties, Ky.; Anne Arundel County, Md.; Oklahoma City, New Model and Chickasha, Okla.; Nashville, Tenn.; Victoria, Texas; Norfolk and Arlington County, Va.

Fall enrollments for the 17 Southern and border states and the iDstrict of Columbia were expected to total some 13,040,400, about 23.4 per cent Negro.

Southern School news reported these other developments:

ALABAMA—Two Alabama schools—one urban, one rural—will be converted from public to private operation this fall to demonstrate, an official said, the feasibility of such a change-over in the event it becomes necessary later on a large scale.

ARKANSAS—The Little Rock school board went ahead with plans to reopen the city's high schools through use of a pupil assignment law.

DELAWARE—Dover moved to join in the statewide gradual desegregation plan, although it was exempt from the federal court-approved 12-year plan.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—President Eisenhower, breaking his long silence on segregation, said is it "morally wrong' 'to deny equality of opportunity in the economic and political fields.

FLORIDA—Developments were followed closely in Miami where the Orchard illa elementary school is scheduled to be desegregated this fall—the first public school in the state to make the move.

GEORGIA—The Atlanta board of education appealed a federal court order to have a desegregation plan drawn by December 1.

KENTUCKY.—School officials anticipated a slight expansion in the state's integration program entering its third year.

LOUISIANA.—A federal judge directed Orleans Parish to offer a desegregation plan for New Orleans schools by March 1, 1960.

MARYLAND—A survey showed Baltimore's "changing neighborhoods' 'are being reflected in the schools with enrollment undergoing drastic racial shifts.

MISSISSIPPI—The state board of trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning gave a vote of confidence to University of Mississippi faculty members accused of advocating integration.

MISSOURI—The National Education Association voted down efforts to obtain a strongly-worded resolution in favor of public school integration.

NORTH CAROLINA — Craven county became the fifth school district to desegregate with a decision to admit Negro pupils to two elementary schools.

OKLAHOMA — Integration of two or three more schools in Oklahoma City appeared likely this fall.

SOUTH CAROLINA—The fourth anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court's 1955 implementing decision passed with apparent notice in Clarendon County, which was involved in the original desegregation case and which still is segregated.

TENNESSEE — Memphis State university announced it would enroll qualified Negroes this fall.

TEXAS—With Dallas and Houston involved in desegregation litigation, the NAACP announced it plans to start court action to integrate schools in alveston.

VIRGINIA—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's anti-massive resistance forces appeared to have strengthened their hand as a result of the July 14 Democratic primary.

WEST VIRGINIA—Five counties—Raleigh, McDowell, Mingo, Logan and Mercer—were threatened with court acton by the NAACP which charged them with failure to comply with desegregation decisions.

749 School Districts Desegregate In Dixie

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 9-5-59

1440 G.I.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Five states planned voluntarily or were under court order to desegregate at least 15 districts with the sixth fall school term to begin since the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing compulsory segregation in public schools, SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS reports in its September issue.

Five other states were expanding existing desegregation programs.

The 15 new districts would bring to 749 the total of desegregated districts in the 17 southern and border states and District of Columbia. There are 2,132 still-segregated biracial districts in the region.

Those with desegregation in prospect this fall represent the smallest number for any school term opening since the U. S. Supreme Court decision.

In the 1956 school year 450 districts had desegregated, 270 were added in 1957, 60 in 1958 and 20 in 1959. The discrepancy in this total of 800 and the 749 total this year is accounted for by the fact that there have been a number of district consolidations.

One state — Florida — scheduled its initial desegregation in two Dade County schools.

With Little Rock's high schools reopened under a desegregation plan, and Dollarway under federal court order to begin, Arkansas' total would increase to 10 desegregated districts.

Eight Delaware districts joined 18 others in that state, with 31 more conceivably possible, as its statewide stairstep plan began with the first grade.

In North Carolina, school boards in High Point, Durham and Craven County assigned Negroes to formerly all-white schools. Token integration continued in Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston-Salem and Wayne County.

Charlottesville prepared to become Virginia's fifth desegregated district, joining Norfolk, Arlington Alexandria and Warren County.

Expansion of integration programs was scheduled in Kentucky Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

Other developments by states:

ALABAMA — Dr. Martin Luther King's Montgomery Improvement Association asked school officials to "announce your plans of integration to the community".

ARKANSAS — Little Rock's four high schools reopened with token desegregation after being closed a year. The Dollarway District appealed a federal court order to admit three Negro pupils to its white

Civil Rights Hot Issue In South

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The controversial civil rights issue has joined segregation - desegregation as the subject of mounting debate in the South, Southern School News reported.

With the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision coming up next month, the publication reported that question still is far from settled. About a third of the region's bi-racial districts are operating racially mixed schools with six states maintaining complete segregation at the primary and secondary levels.

At the same time it pointed out the closely-related subject of civil rights had in recent days become the subject of increasingly bitter and widespread discussion.

The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights itself continued under attack in parts of the South where it has been branded as an invasion of states' rights.

In Washington hearings were under way in both the House and Senate of the 86th Congress on the Eisenhower administration's "moderate" civil rights program.

Southern School News reported these additional developments:

South Carolina's newly-inaugurated governor, Ernest F. Hollings, said at Columbia he considered both the commission and its program unnecessary.

He added it would get no help from him in seeking a state advisory committee.

A commission staff member looked around in Mississippi for an advisory committee and left without saying what he had accomplished.

A commission representative was rebuffed in two northern Louisiana parishes (counties) when he tried to see voter registration records.

In Missouri a report by the state Commission on Human Rights said racial discrimination continues in education, employment, housing and recreation despite that state's prompt beginning toward compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation edict.

Meanwhile the count of desegregated school districts in southern and border states stood at 801 out of 2,890 biracial districts.

Other developments in March by states:

ALABAMA — Democratic Party officials, torn by dissent over the segregation issue, held a stormy session at which domination of the state committee by party loyalists or anti-loyalists was the principal issue.

ARKANSAS — The General Assembly gave approval to 32 more segregation measures and adjourned after a session in which only two of the measures stirred debate.

DELAWARE — A U. S. district court completed hearings on the state's stair-step integration plan and is expected to hand down a decision late this month or early in May.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — District commissioners reported the capital's population of 825,000 now includes 438,000 non-whites, 53 per cent of the total, with the Negro population continuing its steady rise.

FLORIDA — On the eve of the Legislature's opening, strong sentiment developed for a "parent option" school measure.

GEORGIA — Debate swelled on the segregation-desegregation issue as a court decision neared in the face of a state law requiring closing of any integrated school.

KENTUCKY — University of Louisville trustees named a Negro educator head of the department of sociology-first of his race to become a department head at a desegregated southern university.

LOUISIANA — Three persons were injured and six arrested following a racial outbreak in a community near New Orleans.

MARYLAND — Baltimore County planned to desegregate three additional schools this fall, leaving two all-white schools in the county.

MISSISSIPPI — Gov. J. P. Coleman said "counterfeit" segregation experts are weakening the state's ability to preserve segregated schools.

MISSOURI — An official report said Missouri, though a leader in desegregation, still has some segregation and discrimination.

NORTH CAROLINA — Negroes were told in two federal court decisions they must exhaust administrative remedies under state law before appealing to higher courts for admission to white schools.

OKLAHOMA — The state Board of Education announced another all-Negro high school will be closed.

SOUTH CAROLINA — The threat of integration continued to be reflected in measures under consideration by the Legislature.

TENNESSEE — The General Assembly wound up its biennial session at which one school segregation bill was approved.

TEXAS — Houston studied a proposal calling for selective "area" desegregation rather than on a "grade" basis.

VIRGINIA — The General Assembly reconvened at the end of March for a session at which new legislation will be considered.

WEST VIRGINIA — Education officials failed in their efforts to get legislative approval of a $15 million increase in school money.

749 School Districts Desegregate In Dixie

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Five states planned voluntarily or were under court order to desegregate at least 15 districts with the sixth fall school term now begun since the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing compulsory segregation in public schools, SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS reports in its September issue.

Five other states were expanding existing desegregation programs.

The 15 new districts would bring to 749 the total of desegregated districts in the 17 southern and border states and District of Columbia. There are 2,132 still-segregated biracial districts in the region.

Those with desegregation in prospect this fall represent the smallest number for any school term opening since the U. S. Supreme Court decision.

In the 1956 school year 450 districts had desegregated, 270 were added in 1957, 60 in 1958 and 20 in 1959. The discrepancy in this total of 800 and the 749 total this year is accounted for by the fact that there have been a number of district consolidations.

One state — Florida — scheduled its initial desegregation in two Dade County schools.

With Little Rock's high schools reopened under a desegregation plan, and Dollarway under federal court order to begin, Arkansas' total would increase to 10 desegregated districts.

Eight Delaware districts joined 16 others in that state, with 31 more conceivably possible as its statewide stairstep plan began with the first grade.

In North Carolina, school boards in High Point, Durham and Craven County assigned Negroes to formerly all-white schools. Token integration continued in Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston-Salem and Wayne County.

Charlottesville prepared to become Virginia's fifth desegregated district, joining Norfolk, Arlington, Alexandria and Warren County.

Expansion of integration programs was scheduled in Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

Other developments by states:

ALABAMA — Dr. Martin Luther King's Montgomery Improvement Association asked school officials to "announce your plans of integration to the community".

ARKANSAS — Little Rock's four high schools reopened with token desegregation after being closed a year. The Dollarway District appealed a federal court order to admit three Negro pupils to its white high school. The school opening was postponed until after decision on the appeal.

DELAWARE — A federal district court of appeals will be asked to rule on the state's grade-a-year desegregation plan going into effect this fall.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Civil rights bill still were stalled in Congress and there was speculation whether on the issue might delay adjournment of the present session.

FLORIDA — Orchard Villa elementary school in Miami and the Homestead Negro junior high school were scheduled to become the first desegregated schools in the state.

GEORGIA — With Atlanta under a federal court order to desegregate, a school crisis was anticipated in the fall of 1960 if the state's law requiring closing of integrated schools is invoked.

KENTUCKY — Court-ordered integration at Sturgis and faculty integration in Louisville shared interest.

LOUISIANA — A three-judge federal court took under advisement Louisiana's challenge to the constitutionality of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

MARYLAND — Expansion of integration in Baltimore and three county school systems was planned at the opening of the fall semester.

MISSISSIPPI — Ross Barnett, staunch segregationist, was nominated for governor over Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin in the Democratic primary, tantamount to election in the one-party state.

MISSOURI — Pemiscot County officials rejected Negro applicants for enrollment in white schools.

NORTH CAROLINA — More than 40 Negro pupils were assigned to classes with white pupils in seven localities.

OKLAHOMA — Integration of additional schools in Oklahoma City and Tulsa appeared likely.

SOUTH CAROLINA — School officials anticipated a record enrollment in the state's still segregated schools.

TENNESSEE — Negro pupils made an unsuccessful bid to enter white schools in West Tennessee, the first effort in that area.

TEXAS — A suit was filed in federal district court to end segregation in Galveston Schools.

VIRGINIA — The number of desegregated schools apparently will increase from last year's 11 to at least 15 this fall.

WEST VIRGINIA — School opening preparations were punctuated by desegregation problems in several counties.

Civil Rights Hot Issue In South

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The controversial civil rights issue has joined segregation - desegregation as the subject of mounting debate in the South, Southern School News reported.

With the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision coming up next month, the publication reported that question still is far from settled. About a third of the region's bi-racial districts are operating racially mixed schools, with six states maintaining complete segregation at the primary and secondary levels.

At the same time it pointed out the closely-related subject of civil rights had in recent days become the subject of increasingly bitter and widespread discussion.

The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights itself continued under attack in parts of the South where it has been branded as an invasion of states' rights.

In Washington hearings were under way in both the House and Senate of the 86th Congress on the Eisenhower administration's "moderate" civil rights program.

Southern School News reported these additional developments:

South Carolina's newly-inaugurated governor, Ernest F. Hollings, said at Columbia he considered both the commission and its program unnecessary.

He added it would get no help from him in seeking a state advisory committee.

A commission staff member looked around in Mississippi for an advisory committee and left without saying what he had accomplished.

A commission representative was rebuffed in two northern Louisiana parishes (counties) when he tried to see voter registration records.

In Missouri a report by the state Commission on Human Rights said racial discrimination continues in education, employment, housing and recreation despite that state's prompt beginning toward compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation edict.

Meanwhile the count of desegregated school districts in southern and border states stood at 801 out of 2,890 biracial districts.

Other developments in March by states:

ALABAMA — Democratic Party officials, torn by dissent over the segregation issue, held a stormy session at which domination of the state committee by party loyalists or anti-loyalists was the principal issue.

ARKANSAS — The General Assembly gave approval to 32 more segregation measures and adjourned after a session in which only two of the measures stirred debate.

DELAWARE — A U. S. district court completed hearings on the state's stair-step integration plan and is expected to hand down a decision late this month or early in May.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — District commissioners reported the capital's population of 825,000 now includes 438,000 non-whites, 53 per cent of the total, with the Negro population continuing its steady rise.

FLORIDA — On the eve of the Legislature's opening, strong sentiment developed for a "parent option" school measure.

GEORGIA — Debate swelled on the segregation-desegregation issue as a court decision neared in the face of a state law requiring closing of any integrated school.

KENTUCKY — University of Louisville trustees named a Negro educator head of the department of sociology-first of his race to become a department head at a desegregated southern university.

LOUISIANA — Three persons were injured and six arrested following a racial outbreak in a community near New Orleans.

MARYLAND — Baltimore County planned to desegregate three additional schools this fall, leaving two all-white schools in the county.

MISSISSIPPI — Gov. J. P. Coleman said "counterfeit" segregation experts are weakening the state's ability to preserve segregated schools.

MISSOURI — An official report said Missouri, though a leader in desegregation, still has some segregation and discrimination.

NORTH CAROLINA — Negroes were told in two federal court decisions they must exhaust administrative remedies under state law before appealing to higher courts for admission to white schools.

OKLAHOMA — The state Board of Education announced another all-Negro high school will be closed.

SOUTH CAROLINA — The threat of integration continued to be reflected in measures under consideration by the Legislature.

TENNESSEE — The General Assembly wound up its biennial session at which one school segregation bill was approved.

TEXAS — Houston studied a proposal calling for selective "area" desegregation rather than on a "grade" basis.

VIRGINIA — The General Assembly reconvened at the end of March for a session at which new legislation will be considered.

WEST VIRGINIA — Education officials failed in their efforts to get legislative approval of a $15 million increase in school money.

749 School Districts Desegregate In Dixie

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Five states planned voluntarily or were under court order to desegregate at least 15 districts with the sixth fall school term now begun since the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing compulsory segregation in public schools, SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS reports in its September issue.

Five other states were expanding existing desegregation programs.

The 15 new districts would bring to 749 the total of desegregated districts in the 17 southern and border states and District of Columbia. There are 2,132 still-segregated biracial districts in the region.

Those with desegregation in prospect this fall represent the smallest number for any school term opening since the U. S. Supreme Court decision.

In the 1956 school year 450 districts had desegregated, 270 were added in 1957, 60 in 1958 and 20 in 1959. The discrepancy in this total of 800 and the 749 total this year is accounted for by the fact that there have been a number of district consolidations.

One state — Florida — scheduled its initial desegregation in two Dade County schools.

With Little Rock's high schools reopened under a desegregation plan, and Dollarway under federal court order to begin, Arkansas' total would increase to 10 desegregated districts.

Eight Delaware districts joined 16 others in that state, with 91 more conceivably possible as its statewide stairstep plan began with the first grade.

In North Carolina, school boards in High Point, Durham and Craven County assigned Negroes to formerly all-white schools. Token integration continued in Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston-Salem and Wayne County.

Charlottesville prepared to become Virginia's fifth desegregated district, joining Norfolk, Arlington, Alexandria and Warren County.

Expansion of integration programs was scheduled in Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

Other developments by states:

ALABAMA — Dr. Martin Luther King's Montgomery Improvement Association asked school officials to "announce your plans of integration to the community".

ARKANSAS — Little Rock's four high schools reopened with token desegregation after being closed a year. The Dollarway District appealed a federal court order to admit three Negro pupils to its white high school. The school opening was postponed until after decision on the appeal.

DELAWARE — A federal district court of appeals will be asked to rule on the state's grade-a-year desegregation plan going into effect this fall.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Civil rights bill still were stalled in Congress and there was speculation whether on the issue might delay adjournment of the present session.

FLORIDA — Orchard Villa elementary school in Miami and the Homestead junior high school were scheduled to become the first desegregated schools in the state.

GEORGIA — With Atlanta under a federal court order to desegregate, a school crisis was anticipated in the fall of 1960 if the state's law requiring closing of integrated schools is invoked.

KENTUCKY — Court-ordered integration at Sturgis and faculty integration in Louisville shared interest.

LOUISIANA — A three-judge federal court took under advisement Louisiana's challenge to the constitutionality of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

MARYLAND — Expansion of integration in Baltimore and three county school systems was planned at the opening of the fall semester.

MISSISSIPPI — Ross Barnett, staunch segregationist, was nominated for governor over Lt. Gov. Carroll Gantin in the Democratic primary, tantamount to election in the one-party state.

MISSOURI — Pemiscot County officials rejected Negro applicants for enrollment in white schools.

NORTH CAROLINA — More than 40 Negro pupils were assigned to classes with white pupils in seven localities.

OKLAHOMA — Integration of federal district court to end segregation in Oklahoma City and Tulsa appeared likely.

SOUTH CAROLINA — School officials anticipated a record enrollment in the state's still segregated schools.

TENNESSEE — Negro pupils made an unsuccessful bid to enter white schools in West Tennessee, the first effort in that area.

TEXAS — A suit was filed in federal district court to end segregation in Galveston Schools.

VIRGINIA — The number of desegregated schools apparently will increase from last year's 11 to at least 15 this fall.

WEST VIRGINIA — School opening preparations were punctuated by desegregation problems in several counties.

Six Districts Tell Integration Plans

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-15-59

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — At least six school districts have announced desegregation programs for the fall term, and 12 others have scheduled expansion of existing desegregation plans, "Southern School News" has reported.

Plans for desegregation for the first time have been set for Dade county, (Miami) Fla.; Craven county, N.C.; Alluwe, Okla., and Charlottesville, Va. In addition, Little Rock's newly constituted school board has said it will redesegregate the high schools there, closed last year to halt the desegregation inaugurated in 1957. And in Oklahoma, school authorities disclosed that the Ardmore district was desegregated quietly in principle some time ago.

The publication also stated that 39 still-segregated districts in Delaware have come under the statewide grade-a-year integration plan formulated by the state Board of Education and approved by a federal district court. The plan is scheduled to go into effect this fall.

NUMBER MAY REACH 779

Should all 45 districts in the six states desegregate as planned the total for the 17-state region (including the District of Columbia) would be 779, "Southern School News" said. However, it was not anticipated in Delaware that Negroes will apply at white schools in all the districts affected by the new statewide plan.

Extension of current desegregation plans was announced for Fort Smith, Ark.; Dover, Del.; Daviess and Owen counties, Ky.; Anne Arundel County, Md.; Oklahoma City, New Model and Chickasha, Okla.; Nashville, Tenn.; Victoria, Texas; Norfolk and Arlington County, Va.

Fall enrollments for the 17 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia were expected to total some 3,040,400 about 23.4 percent Negro.

The publication reported these other developments:

ALABAMA — Two Alabama schools —one urban, one rural— will be converted from public to private operation this fall to demonstrate, an official said, the feasibility of such a changeover in the event it becomes necessary later on on a large scale.

ARKANSAS — The Little Rock school board went ahead with plans to reopen the city's high schools through use of a pupil assignment law.

DELAWARE — Dover moved to join in the statewide gradual desegregation plan, although it was exempt from the federal court approved 12-year plan.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — President Eisenhower, breaking his long silence on segregation, said it is "morally wrong" to deny equality of opportunity in the economic and political fields.

FLORIDA—Developments were followed closely in Miami where the Orchard Villa elementary school is scheduled to be desegregated this fall — the first public school in the state to make the move.

GEORGIA — The Atlanta Board of Education appealed a federal court order to have a desegregation plan drawn up by Dec. 1.

KENTUCKY — School officials anticipated a slight expansion in the state's integration program entering its third year.

LOUISIANA — A federal judge directed Orleans Parish to offer a desegregation plan for New Orleans schools by March 1, 1960.

MARYLAND — A survey showed Baltimore's "changing neighborhoods" are being reflected in the schools with enrollment undergoing drastic racial shifts.

MISSISSIPPI — The state Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning gave a vote of confidence to University of Mississippi faculty members accused of advocating integration.

MISSOURI — The National Education Association voted down efforts to obtain a strongly-worded resolution in favor of public school integration.

NORTH CAROLINA — Craven County became the fifth school district to desegregate with a decision to admit Negro pupils to two elementary schools.

OKLAHOMA — Integration of two or three more schools in Oklahoma City appeared likely this fall.

SOUTH CAROLINA—The fourth anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court's 1955 implementing decision passed without apparent notice in Clarendon County, which was involved in the original desegregation case and which still is segregated.

TENNESSEE — Memphis State university announced it would enroll qualified Negroes this fall.

TEXAS — With Dallas and Houston involved in desegregation litigation, the NAACP announced it plans to start court action to integrate schools at Galveston.

VIRGINIA — Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's anti - massive resistance forces appeared to have strengthened their hand as a result of the July 14 Democratic primary.

WEST VIRGINIA — Five counties — Raleigh, McDowell, Mingo, Logan and Mercer — were threatened with court action by the NAACP which charged them with failure to comply with desegregation decisions.

TUMBLES

Other Southern States Make Hurried Appraisal of Loopholes

Here Is State-by-State Rundown

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The court-decreed death of Virginia's massive resistance to public school integration has spurred other southern states into a hurried reappraisal of their pro-segregation positions, *Southern School News* reported today.

Departure of Virginia from the list of segregated states left six still maintaining separate schools for whites and Negroes at elementary and secondary levels.

These are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Some, determined to maintain segregation, buttressed their anti-integration laws against the time their turn might come.

Others had under consideration programs aimed to soften the impact of integration. One feature most generally discussed provides for tuition grants for children to attend private schools if their parents object to integrated public schools.

The Virginia legislature adopted such a plan. It acted after both federal and state courts voided statutes which had kept schools closed in some cities until last Monday.

Gov. John Patterson, newly inaugurated in Alabama on a no-integration platform, conceded the situation was altered and that "it is going to be tough to maintain segregation." He told the state legislature it must be ready to act promptly and decisively on short notice.

Sen. Herman Talmadge introduced in the U. S. Senate a proposal to amend the Constitution to place operation of schools in local hands.

At the same time the Georgia General Assembly quickly approved six segregation-strengthened laws sponsored by the new administration of Gov. Ernest Vandiver. This flurry of activity followed a federal court decision against maintenance of segregation by Georgia State college.

A group of Florida legislators announced measures would be introduced at the forthcoming state assembly in April providing for a dual, optional system of integrated and segregated schools.

The legislature in Arkansas, where some public schools are integrated but where Little Rock high schools still are closed, worked on new segregation legislation. Aides of Gov. Orval E. Faubus said it was beyond reach of federal courts.

Desegregation of schools in Norfolk and Arlington County, Va., brought to 798 the number of districts in southern and border states which have made a start on or have completed desegregation. With a total of 2,896 biracial districts, this leaves 2,098 districts continuing segregation.

Other developments, by states:

ALABAMA—U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson jr. cleared former Circuit Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton on charges of contempt arising from Wallace's refusal to hand over voting records to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

ARKANSAS—Gov. Orval Faubus presented the Arkansas Legislature a new plan aimed at avoiding school desegregation. His advisers said it was beyond reach of federal courts.

DELAWARE—The state Board of Education will present federal court in mid1March a desegregation plan providing for a stairstep start at the first grade this fall with desegregation to be complete in 1970.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—The school crisis and civil rights shared the spotlight at the opening of the 86th session of Congress. Sen. Herman Talmadge of Georgia introduced a proposal to amend the Constitution to place public schools in local hands. Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson won approval of his compromise filibuster measure.

FLORIDA — Members of the state Legislature prepared for presentation at the April session a dual state school system, superimposing a "voluntary" integrated system on top of the present segregated schools.

GEORGIA—The state's first ruling against public school segregation came from a federal judge who directed Georgie State college to stop refusing admission to qualified Negroes. The new Legislature quickly adopted six major segregation-tightening bills sent up by newly-inaugurated Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

KENTUCKY—The 1959 gubernatorial campaign began to warm up with Gov. A. B. Chandler's presidential ambitions an interesting issue but with school segregation not an issue. Better than 80 per cent of the state's Negro school-age population now is in desegregated districts.

LOUISIANA—The U. S. Civil Rights Commission announced it would look into charges of Negroes being denied voting rights; Democratic leaders predicted a possible bolt from the national party over the civil rights issue.

MARYLAND — Montgomery County's school system became the first in the state to set a definite date of termination of segregation at all grade levels.

MISSISSIPPI—The head of the state Democratic Executive committee invited National Democratic Chairman Paul Butler to come to Mississippi and apologize for allegedly telling the South to accept integration or get out of the party. Butler declined, saying he hasn't been that blunt.

MISSOURI—Kansas City, with a start on desegregation in 1955, reported integration of both pupils and faculties had progressed year by year.

NORTH CAROLINA—Gov. Luther Hodges predicted North Carolina's Pearsall Plan for dealing with school desegregation would stand up despite the knockout of massive resistance in neighboring Virginia.

OKLAHOMA—Although segregation is legally dead in Oklahoma evidence appeared in January of continued and lively opposition to integration.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Former Lt. Gov. Ernest F. Hollings took over as the state's new governor with an inaugural pledge to maintain racial separation in public schools.

TENNESSEE — Negro parents appealed to federal court for immediate total desegregation in place of the previously court-approved stairstep plan in Nashville.

TEXAS—A new survey showed 40 Texas colleges desegregated, with 13 others willing to accept Negroes but with no applicants.

VIRGINIA—White and Negro pupils quietly entered integrated classes for the first time. The General Assembly adopted Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's legislative program aimed to ease the impact of desegregation.

WEST VIRGINIA—The Legislature opened its 1959 session with a speech in which the governor made no mention of the racial issue and with the question expected to draw little or no attention at this session.

INTEGRATION STEPS REVIEWED IN SOUTH

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 7—Southern School News reported today new efforts to accelerate integration in Southern schools and legislative countermoves to delay it.

New school integration cases were filed in North Carolina, according to Southern School News. In Alabama Negroes renewed efforts to breach school segregation barriers.

Florida faced a legislative fight over its first step toward school mixing. Dade County touched it off with an announcement that one elementary school would be integrated in the fall.

Integration of two more districts in Virginia brought to 800 the number that had started the process in Southern and Border states, Southern School News said.

A tabulation showed about 148,500 Negroes were attending racially mixed schools in the South out of a total of 437,000 in integrated situations. "Integrated situations" means the total number enrolled in a district at grade levels that had made a start toward desegregation—not the number of children in mixed classes.

Civil Rights Issue Joins Desegregation Area Debate

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The civil rights issue has joined segregation-desegregation as the subject of mounting debate in the South, Southern School News reported Friday.

With the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision coming up next month, the publication reported that question still is far from settled. About a third of the region's bi-racial districts are operating racially mixed schools, with six states maintaining complete segregation at the primary and secondary levels.

At the same time it pointed out the closely-related subject of civil rights had in recent days become the subject of increasingly bitter and widespread discussion.

The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights itself continued under attack in parts of the South where it has been branded as an invasion of states' rights.

In Washington hearings were under way in both the House and Senate of the 86th Congress on the Eisenhower administration's "moderate" civil rights program. Southern School News reported these additional developments:

Columbia he considered both the commission and its program unnecessary. He added it would get no help from him in seeking a state advisory committee.

A commission staff member looked around in Mississippi for an advisory committee and left without saying what he had accomplished.

A commission representative was rebuffed in two northern Louisiana parishes (counties) when he tried to see voter registration records.

In Missouri a report by the state Commission on Human Rights said racial discrimination continues in education, employment, housing and recreation despite that state's prompt beginning toward compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation edict.

Meanwhile the count of desegregated school districts in southern and border states stood at 801 out of 2,890 biracial districts.

School news roundup—

Rights mixing Dixie hot potato

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 4 — The controversial civil rights issue has joined segregation-desegregation as the subject of mounting debate in the South, Southern School News reported today.

With the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision coming up next month, the publication reported that question still is far from settled. About a third of the region's bi-racial districts are operating racially mixed schools, with six states maintaining complete segregation at primary and secondary levels.

At the same time it pointed out the closely-related subject of civil rights had in recent days become the subject of increasingly bitter and widespread discussion.

The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights itself continued under attack in parts of the South where it has been branded as an invasion of states' rights.

IN WASHINGTON hearings were under way in both the House and Senate of the 86th Congress on the Eisenhower administration's "moderate" civil rights program.

Southern School News reported these additional developments:

South Carolina's newly-inaugurated governor, Ernest F. Hollings, said at Columbia he considered both the commission and its program unnecessary.

He added it would get no help from him in seeking a state advisory committee. A commission staff member looked around in Mississippi for an advisory committee and left without saying what he had accomplished.

A commission representative was rebuffed in two Northern Louisiana parishes (counties) when he tried to see voter registration records.

IN MISSOURI a report by the state Commission on Human Rights said racial discrimination continues in education, employment, housing and recreation despite that state's prompt beginning toward compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation edict.

Meanwhile the count of desegregated school districts in southern and border states stood at 801 out of 2890 biracial districts.

Civil Rights Issue Creates Great Debate In Southland

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The controversial civil rights issue has joined segregation-desegregation as the subject of mounting debate in the South, Southern School News reported recently.

With the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision coming up next month, the publication reported that question still is far from settled. About a third of the region's bi-racial districts are operating racially mixed schools, with six states maintaining complete segregation at the primary and secondary levels.

At the same time it pointed out the closely-related subject of civil rights had in recent days become the subject of increasingly bitter and widespread discussion.

The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights itself continued under attack in parts of the South where it has been branded as an invasion of states' rights.

In Washington hearings were under way in both the House and Senate of the 86th Congress on the Eisenhower administration's "moderate" civil rights program.

Southern School News reported these additional developments:

South Carolina's newly-inaugurated governor, Ernest F. Hollings, said at Columbia he considered both the commission and its program unnecessary. He added it would get no help from him in seeking a state advisory committee.

A commission staff member looked around in Mississippi for an advisory committee and left without saying what he had accomplished.

A commission representative was rebuffed in two northern Louisiana parishes (counties) when he tried to see voter registration records.

In Missouri a report by the state Commission on Human rights said racial discrimination continues in education, employment, housing and recreation despite that state's prompt beginning toward compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation edict.

Meanwhile the count of desegregated school districts in southern and border states stood at 801 out of 2,890 biracial districts.

South Seeks New Ways To Stymie Mixing

Acts In Wake Of Va. Collapse

NASHVILLE, Tenn., — The court-decreed death of Virginia's massive resistance to public school integration has spurred other southern states into a hurried reappraisal of their pro-segregation positions, Southern School News reported.

Departure of Virginia from the list of segregated states left six still maintaining separate schools for whites and Negroes at elementary and secondary levels.

These are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Some, determined to maintain segregation, buttressed their anti-integration laws against the time their turn might come.

Others had under consideration programs aimed to soften the impact of integration. One feature most generally discussed provides for tuition grants for children to attend private schools if their parents object to integrated public schools.

The Virginia legislature adopted such a plan. It acted after both federal and state courts voided statutes which had kept schools closed in some cities until last Monday.

Gov. John Patterson, newly inaugurated in Alabama on a no-integration platform, conceded the situation was altered and that "it is going to be tough to maintain segregation." He told the state legislature it must be ready to act promptly and decisively on short notice.

Sen. Herman Talmadge introduced in the U. S. Senate a proposal to amend the Constitution to place operation of schools in local hands.

At the same time the Georgia General Assembly quickly approved six segregation - strengthening laws sponsored by the new administration of Gov. Ernest Vandiver. This flurry of activity followed a federal court decision against maintenance of segregation by Georgia State college.

A group of Florida legislators announced measures would be introduced at the forthcoming state assembly in April providing for a dual, optional system of integrated and segregated schools.

The legislature in ARKANSAS, where some public schools are integrated but where Little Rock high schools still are closed, worked on new segregation legislation. Aides of Gov. Orval E. Faubus said it was beyond reach of federal courts.

Desegregation of schools in Norfolk and Arlington County, Va., brought to 798 the number of districts in southern and border states which have made a start on or have completed desegregation. With a total of 2,896 bi-racial districts, this leaves 2,098 districts continuing segregation.

Other developments, by states:

ALABAMA — U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, jr., cleared former Circuit Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton on charges of contempt arising from Wallace's refusal to hand over voting records to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

ARKANSAS — Gov. Orval Faubus presented the Arkansas Legislature a new plan aimed at avoiding school desegregation. His advisers said it was beyond reach of federal courts.

DELAWARE — The state Board of Education will present federal court in mid-March a desegregation plan providing for a stairstep start at the first grade this fall with desegregation to be complete in 1970.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA— The school crisis and civil rights shared the spotlight at the opening of the 86th session of Congress. Sen. Herman Talmadge of Georgia introduced a proposal to amend the Constitution to place control of schools in local hands. Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson won approval of his compromise filibuster measure.

FLORIDA — Members of the state Legislature prepared for presentation at the April session a dual state school system, superimposihg a "voluntary" integrated system on top of the present segregated schools.

GEORGIA — The state's first ruling against public school segregation came from a federal judge who directed Georgia State college to stop refusing admission to qualified Negroes. The new Legislature quickly adopted six major segregation - tightening bills sent up by newly-inaugurated Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

KENTUCKY — The 1959 gubernatorial campaign began to warm up with Gov. A. B. Chandler's presidential ambitions an interesting issue but with school segregation not an issue. Better than 80 percent of the state's Negro school-age population now is in desegregated districts.

LOUISIANA — The U. S. Civil Rights Commission announced it would look into charges of Negroes being denied voting rights; Democratic leaders predicted a possible bolt from the national party over the civil rights issue.

MARYLAND — Montgomery County's school system became the first in the state to set a definite date for termination of segregation at all grade levels.

MISSISSIPPI — The head of state Democratic Executive Committee invited National Democratic Chairman Paul Butler to come to Mississippi and apologize for allegedly telling the South to accept integration or get out of the party. Butler declined, saying he hadn't been that blunt.

MISSOURI — Kansas City, with a start on desegregation in 1955, reported integration of both pupils and faculties had progressed year by year.

VIRGINIA integrates schools —With the collapse of the state's massive resistance laws, a number of Negro students were enrolled in previously all-white school. Above photo now mixed crowd as history is being made.

Southern School News Reports

Dixie's Governors Are Reappraising Pro-Segregation Positions Hurriedly

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The court-decreed death of Virginia's massive resistance to public school integration has spurred other Southern states into a hurried reappraisal of their pro-segregation positions, Southern School News reported Saturday.

Departure of Virginia from the list of segregated states left six still maintaining separate schools for whites and Negroes at elementary and secondary levels.

These are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Carolina.

Some determined to maintain segregation, have stressed their anti-integration laws against the time their turn might come.

Others had under consideration programs aimed to soften the impact of integration. One feature most generally discussed provides for tuition grants for children to attend private schools if their parents object to integrated public schools.

The Virginia legislature adopted such a plan. It acted after both federal and state courts voided statutes which had kept schools closed in some cities until last Monday.

GOV. PATTERSON

Gov. John Patterson, newly inaugurated in Alabama on a no-integration platform, conceded the situation was altered and that "it is going to be tough to maintain segregation." He told the state legislature it must be ready to act promptly and decisively on short notice.

Sen. Herman Talmadge introduced in the U.S. Senate a proposal to amend the Constitution to place operation of schools in local hands.

At the same time the Georgia General Assembly quickly approved six segregation-strengthening laws sponsored by the new administration of Gov. Ernest Vandiver. This flurry of activity followed a federal court decision against maintenance of segregation by Georgia State College.

A group of Florida legislators announced measures would be introduced at the forthcoming state assembly in April providing for a dual, optional system of integrated and segregated schools.

The legislature in Arkansas, where some public schools are integrated but where Little Rock high schools still are closed, worked on new segregation legislation. Aides of Gov. Orval E. Faubus said it was beyond reach of federal courts.

IN NORFOLK

Desegregation of schools in Norfolk and Arlington County, Va., brought to 798 the number of districts in southern and border states which have made a start on or have completed desegregation. With a total of 2,896 bi-racial districts, this leaves 2,098 districts continuing segregation.

Other developments, by states:

ALABAMA— U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., cleared former Circuit Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton on charges of contempt arising from Wallace's refusal to hand over voting records to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

ARKANSAS— Gov. Orval Faubus presented the Arkansas Legislature a new plan aimed at avoiding school desegregation. His advisers said it was beyond the reach of federal courts.

DELAWARE — The state Board of Education will present federal court in mid-March a desegregation plan providing for a stairstep start at the first grade this fall with desegregation to be complete in 1970.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—The school crisis and civil rights shared the spotlight at the opening of the 86th session of Congress. Sen. Herman Talmadge of Georgia introduced a proposal to amend the Constitution to place control of schools in local hands. Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson won approval of his compromise filibuster measure.

FLORIDA— Members of the state Legislature prepared for presentation at the April session a dual state school system, superimposing a "voluntary" integrated system on top of the present segregated schools.

GEORGIA— The state's first ruling against public school segregation came from a federal judge who directed Georgia State College to stop refusing admission to qualified Negroes. The new Legislature quickly adopted six major segregation-tightening bills sent up by newly-inaugurated Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

KENTUCKY— The 1959 gubernatorial campaign began to warm up with Gov. A. B. Chandler's presidential ambitions an interesting issue but with school segregation not an issue. Better than 80 per cent of the state's Negro school-age population now is in desegregated districts.

LOUISIANA — The U.S. Civil Rights Commission announced it would look into charges of Negroes being denied voting rights; Democratic leaders predicted a possible bolt from the national party over the civil rights issue.

MARYLAND—Montgomery County's school system became the first in the state to set a definite date for termination of segregation at all grade levels.

MISSISSIPPI — The head of the state Democratic Executive Committee invited National Democratic Chairman Paul Butler to come to Mississippi and apologize for allegedly telling the South to accept integration or get out of the party. Butler declined, saying he hadn't been that blunt.

MISSOURI— Kansas City, with a start on desegregation in 1955, reported integration of both pupils and faculties had progressed year by year.

NORTH CAROLINA— Gov. Luther Hodges predicted North Carolina's Pearsall Plan for dealing with school desegregation would stand up despite the knockout of massive resistance in neighboring Virginia.

OKLAHOMA— Although segregation is legally dead in Oklahoma evidence appeared in January of continued and lively opposition to integration.

SOUTH CAROLINA— Former Lt. Gov. Ernest F. Hollings took over as the state's new governor with an inaugural pledge to maintain racial separation in public schools.

TENNESSEE— Negro parents appealed to federal court for immediate total desegregation in place of the previously court-approved stairstep plan in Nashville.

TEXAS—A new survey showed 40 Texas colleges desegregated with 13 others willing to accept Negroes but with no applicants.

VIRGINIA — White and Negro pupils quietly entered integrated classes for the first time. The General Assembly adopted Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's legislative program aimed to ease the impact of desegregation.

WEST VIRGINIA—The Legislature opened its 1959 session with a speech in which the governor made no mention of the racial issue and with the question expected to draw little or no attention at this session.

Most Dixie segregation laws holding firm, report shows

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 7 The Southern School News reported today desegregation in Norfolk and Arlington County, Va., brought to 798 the number of school districts in Southern and border states which have made a start on integration.

That left 2098 districts in Southern and border states continuing total segregation. These include all districts in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Other developments, by states, as reported by the Southern School News:

ALABAMA — U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. cleared former Circuit Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton on charges of contempt arising from Wallace's refusal to hand over voting records to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

ARKANSAS — Gov. Orval Faubus presented the Arkansas Legislature a new plan aimed at avoiding school desegregation. His advisers said it was beyond reach of Federal courts.

DELAWARE — The state Board of Education will present Federal court in mid-March a desegregation plan providing for a stairstep start at the first grade this Fall with desegregation to be complete in 1970.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — The school crisis and civil rights shared the spotlight at the opening of the 86th session of Congress. Sen. Herman Talmadge of Georgia introduced a proposal to amend the Constitution to place control of schools in local hands. Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson won approval of his compromise filibuster measure.

FLORIDA—Members of the state legislature prepared for presentation at the April session a dual state school system, superimposing a "voluntary" integrated system on top of the present segregated schools.

GEORGIA—The state's first ruling against public school segregation came from a Federal judge who directed Georgia State College to stop refusing admission to qualified Negroes. The new Legislature quickly adopted six major segregation - tightening bills sent up by newly-inaugurated Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

KENTUCKY—The 1959 gubernatorial campaign began to warm up with Gov. A. B. Chandler's presidential ambitions an interesting issue but with school segregation not an issue. Better than 80 per cent of the state's Negro school-age population now is in desegregated districts.

LOUISIANA — The U. S. Civil Rights Commission announced it would look into charges of Negroes being denied voting rights; Democratic leaders predicted a possible bolt from the national party over the civil rights issue.

MARYLAND — Montgomery County's school system became the first in the state to set a definite date for termination of segregation at all grade levels.

MISSISSIPPI—The head of the state Democratic Executive Committee invited National Democratic Chairman Paul Butler to come to Mississippi and apologize for allegedly telling the South to accept integration or get out of the party. Butler declined, saying he hadn't been that blunt.

MISSOURI — Kansas City, with a start on desegregation in 1955, reported integration of both pupils and faculties had progressed year by year.

NORTH CAROLINA — Gov. Luther Hodges predicted North Carolina's Pearsall Plan for dealing with school desegregation would stand up despite the knockout of massive resistance in neighboring Virginia.

OKLAHOMA — Although segregation is legally dead in Oklahoma evidence appeared in January of continued and lively opposition to integration.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Former Lt. Gov. Ernest F. Hollings took over as the state's new governor with an inaugural pledge to maintain racial separation in public schools.

TENNESSEE — Negro parents appealed to Federal court for immediate total desegregation in place of the previously court-approved stairstep plan in Nashville.

TEXAS — A new survey showed 40 Texas colleges desegregated with 13 others willing to accept Negroes but with no applicants.

VIRGINIA—White and Negro pupils quietly entered integrated classes for the first time. The General Assembly adopted Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's legislative program aimed to ease the impact of desegregation.

WEST VIRGINIA—The Legislature opened its 1959 session with a speech in which the governor made no mention of the racial issue and with the question to draw little or no attention at this session.

New Look Taken At School Laws

Southern States Concerned By Fate Of Virginia

DEVELOPMENTS LISTED

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, Feb. 7.—The fall of Virginia from the segregated school ranks last week has caused concern in other Southern states.

Southern School News reported Saturday that a hurried reappraisal is under way of pro-segregation laws to see whether they will survive court tests. Those laws failed in Virginia.

The intensive look was being taken in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Some states fortified their anti-integration laws against the time their turn might come.

Under Consideration

Others had under consideration programs aimed to soften the impact of integration. One feature most generally discussed provides for tuition grants for children to attend private schools if their parents object to integrated public schools.

The Virginia Legislature adopted such a plan. It acted after both Federal and state courts voided statutes which had kept schools closed in some cities until last Monday.

Gov. John Patterson, newly inaugurated in Alabama on a no-integration platform, conceded the situation was altered and that "it is going to be tough to maintain segregation." He told the state Legislature it must be ready to act promptly and decisively on short notice.

Senator Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.) introduced in the United States Senate a proposal to amend the Constitution to place operation of schools in local hands.

At the same time the Georgia General Assembly quickly approved six segregation-strengthening laws sponsored by the new administration of Gov. Ernest Vandiver. This flurry of activity followed a Federal court decision against maintenance of segregation by Georgia State College.

A group of Florida legislators announced measures would be introduced at the forthcoming state assembly in April providing for a dual, optional system of integrated and segregated schools.

New Legislation

The Legislature in Arkansas, where some public schools are integrated but where Little Rock high schools are still closed, worked on new segregation legislation. Aides of Gov. Orval E. Faubus said it was beyond reach of Federal courts.

Desegregation of schools in Norfolk and Arlington County, Va., brought to 798 the number of districts in Southern and Border states which have made a start on or have completed desegregation. With a total of 2,896 bi-racial districts, this leaves 2,098 districts continuing segregation.

Other developments, by states:

ALABAMA — United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. cleared former Circuit Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton on charges of contempt arising from Judge Wallace's refusal to hand over voting records to the United States Civil Rights Commission.

ARKANSAS — The Arkansas Legislature passed a bill allowing state aid for students whose schools have been closed for "any reason."

DELAWARE — The state Board of Education will present to Federal court in mid-March a desegregation plan providing for a stairstep start at the first grade this fall with desegregation to be complete in 1970.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—The school crisis and civil rights shared the spotlight at the opening of the 86th session of Congress. Senator Herman Talmadge of Georgia introduced a proposal to amend the Constitution to place control of schools in local hands. Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson won approval of his compromise filibuster measure.

Plan Dual System

FLORIDA — Members of the state Legislature prepared for presentation at the April session a dual state school system, superimposing a "voluntary" integrated system on top of the present segregated schools.

GEORGIA — The state's first ruling against public school segregation came from a Federal judge who directed Georgia State College to stop refusing admission to qualified Negroes. The new Legislature quickly adopted six major segregation-tightening bills sent up by newly-inaugurated Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

KENTUCKY — The 1959 gubernatorial campaign began to warm up with Gov. A. B. Chandler's presidential ambitions an interesting issue but with school segregation not an issue. Better than 80 per cent of the state's Negro school-age population now is in desegregated districts.

LOUISIANA — The United States Civil Rights Commission announced it would look into charges of Negroes being denied voting rights; Democratic leaders predicted a possible bolt from the national party over the civil rights issue.

MARYLAND — Montgomery County's school system became the first in the state to set a definite date for termination of segregation at all grade levels.

MISSISSIPPI—Bidwell Adam, head of the state Democratic Executive Committee, invited National Democratic Chairman Paul Butler to come to Mississippi and apologize for allegedly telling the South to accept integration or get out of the party. Mr. Butler declined, saying he hadn't been that blunt.

Progress Reported

MISSOURI—Kansas City, with a start on desegregation in 1955, reported integration of both pupils and faculties had progressed year by year.

NORTH CAROLINA — Gov. Luther Hodges predicted North Carolina's Pearsall Plan for dealing with school desegregation would stand up despite the knockout of massive resistance in neighboring Virginia.

OKLAHOMA—Although segregation is legally dead in Oklahoma evidence appeared in January of continued and lively opposition to integration.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Former Lt. Gov. Ernest F. Hollings took over as the state's new governor with an inaugural pledge to maintain racial separation in public schools.

TENNESSEE—Negro parents appealed to Federal court for immediate total desegregation in place of the previously court-approved stairstep plan in Nashville.

TEXAS — A new survey showed 40 Texas colleges desegregated with 13 others willing to accept Negroes but with no applicants.

VIRGINIA—White and Negro pupils quietly entered integrated classes for the first time. The General Assembly adopted Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's legislative program aimed to ease the impact of desegregation.

WEST VIRGINIA—The Legislature opened its 1959 session with a speech in which the governor made no mention of the racial issue and with the question expected to draw little or no attention at this session.

14d(1) 1959

DR. LUTHER H. FOSTER, JR.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS

SOUTHERN EDUCATION REPORTING SERVICE (SERS)

SERS Book Probes Education in South

Banner Mon 3-16-59

Nashville Tenn.

Desegregation Issue To Be Fully Developed; Summer Publication Set

Directors of the Southern Education reporting service approved yesterday publication of a book dealing with public education in the South since segregation-desegregation became a major issue in 1952.

The board, at its annual meeting, also received a report on a recently completed segregation-desegregation documentary, "Facts on Film." This is the SERS library on microfilm, the first time filming of a complete library has been undertaken.

Philip H. Coombs, Ford foundation education program director, and John Scanlon, program associate, both of New York, attended the meeting and discussed other foundation-supported activities such as SERS.

Present were Frank Ahlgren, editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal and SERS board chairman; Thomas R. Waring, editor of the Charleston, S.C., News and Observer and board vice chairman; Dr. Harvie Branscomb, chancellor, Vanderbilt university; Dr. Luther H. Foster, president, Tuskegee institute; Dr. Henry H. Hill, president, George Peabody college; Charles Moss, executive editor, the Nashville Banner; Dean George N. Redd, Fisk university; Bert Struby, general manager, Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and News; Henry I. Willett, superintendent of Richmond, Va., schools; and Edward D. Ball, SERS executive director.

Board Members Re-Elected

Board members whose terms expired and who were re-elected included Coleman A. Harwell, editor, THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN, presently in Europe on a U.S. State Department assignment; Dr. Hill, Dean Redd and C. A. McKnight, editor of the Charlotte Observer and first executive director of SERS on its founding in 1954.

The book on Southern education, as yet untitled, will be published in the summer. It is based on data gathered from the 17 Southern states under a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

The material, collected by a team directed by Dr. Bennie Carmichael, co-ordinator of the Peabody-Public School Co-operative program, deals with seven phases of education—enrollment and attendance, revenue, expenditures, personnel, transportation, buildings and equipment, and special services—as well as with population, industrial and agragrian developments from 1952 to 1957.

The book will be in two parts—a narrative section for the lay reader and a statistical section for the scholar and researcher.

"It takes a long and searching look at the South," Ball said. "The results are surprising, sometimes startling.

"Although it deals with the educational picture in general, and is not based primarily on the racial issue, segregation-desegregation plays a major role in anything written on Southern schools in the '50's."

Included 700 Tables

The mass of data collected by SERS is included in upwards of 700 tables. These will be boiled down to some 65 tables for publication.

All the raw data will be added to the SERS library for use by students and researchers. It also will be microfilmed and added to "Facts On Film" and made available separately for researchers and commercial survey organizations.

Intraduction to the book's statistical section will be written by Dr. John A. Griffin, associate professor of sociology at Emory university who has written a number of books on education in the South.

The introduction to the narrative section will be Relman Morin, Associated Press writer and holder of two Pulitzer awards, one of them for his coverage of the Little Rock school crisis.

Writers contributing chapters include Patrick E. McCauley, assistant director of SERS; William H. McDonald, assistant editor, the Montgomery Advertiser; Waldon James, associated editor, the Louisville Courier-Journal; Edgar L. Jones, editorial writer, the Baltimore Sun; W. D. Workman Jr., Columbia, S.C., capital correspondent; Tom Flake, Nashville Banner staff writer; Richard M. Morehead, Austin bureau chief for the Dallas News; and Overton Jones, associate editor, the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

"Facts On Film" is being made available to colleges, libraries, state governments, historical and sociological organizations on a cost basis.

The first installment covers May 1954 to June 1958. Annual supplements are guaranteed through 1961 and for additional years beyond if SERS continues its operations.

Initial subscribers to the film, which has won commendation of Dr. Arthur M. Schlesinger and other noted historians, editors and sociologists, include: Civil Rights commission, Mississippi Southern college, New York city public library, Southern Regional council, University of South Carolina, Virginia State college, Memphis State university, University of Arkansas, University of Kentucky, Cornell university, Wintrop college, Ohio State university, North Carolina State college at Durham, North Texas State college, Dartmouth college, Northwestern State college of Louisiana, Louisiana State university, Southern Illinois university, University of Pennsylvania and Johns Hopkins university.

Race Study on Film

—Staff photo by Gerald Holly

H. I. Willett, superintendent of schools at Richmond, Va., standing, and Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, examine a microfilm report on segregation-desegregation during the annual meeting of the Southern Education Reporting service board of directors here.

SERS Directors Vote To Publish 8-Year Survey

Banner, Mon. 3-16-59 P. 17

The directors of the Southern Education Reporting Service approved a proposal Sunday to publish an eight-year survey of Southern educational developments.

In their annual meeting, the directors also re-elected four members of the board and heard a report from Executive Director Edward D. Ball on the recently completed SERS "Facts on Film."

The book to be published this summer will be based on data gathered from 17 Southern states under a grant from the fund for the advancement of education by a team directed by Bennie Carmichael, co-ordinator of the Peabody-public school cooperative program.

The book, Ball told the board, is not based primarily on the racial issue, but he added: "Segregation-desegregation plays a major role in anything written on Southern schools in the '50s."

SERS is a non-profit agency seeking to report impartially and completely the events following the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision of May 1954. It is supported by the Ford Foundation.

Ball said the introduction to the narrative section of the book will be written by Relman Morin, Associated Press writer and winner of two Pulitzer prizes, including one for reporting during the Little Rock crisis.

The book also will include 65 statistical tables in a second part. These will be condensed from the mass of data which will be retained in the SERS files for reference by scholars and other researchers.

The information will also be included in supplements of "Facts on Film," the agency's microfilm of its extensive file of information on segregation and desegregation.

During the weekend the SERS board, which publishes the monthly Southern School News, also approved final details for a cooperative working arrangement with the Vanderbilt School of Law on the issuance of the Race Relations Law Reporter, a quarterly publication which deals with the judicial and legislative phases of the segregation-desegregation question. Representing Vanderbilt at the conference were John W. Wade, dean of the law school, and Paul Sanders, director of the Race Relations Reporter.

Directors re-elected for new terms on the board include: Coleman A. Harwell, editor of the Nashville Tennessean; Dr. Henry H. Hill, president of Peabody College for teachers, Nashville; Dean George N. Redd of Fisk University, Nashville; and C. A. McKnight, editor of the Charlotte Observer.

Philip H. Coombs, Ford Foundation education program director, and John Scanlon, program associate, both of New York, also attended the meeting.

Other directors present were Frank Algren, editor, Memphis Commercial Appeal; Harvie Branscomb, Chancellor, Vanderbilt University; Luther H. Foster, president, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Charles Moss, executive editor, THE BANNER; Don Shoemaker, editorial page editor, Miami Herald; Bert Struby, general manager, Macon Telegraph and News, Macon, Ga.; Thomas R. Waring, editor, Charleston News & Courier, Charleston, S. C.; Henry I. Willett, Superintendent of Schools, Richmond, Va. Algren is chairman.

Quality, Quantity No. 1 School Woe

P. 12A.

Foundation Official Says Boost Needed In Both Areas

By GARRY FULLERTON
Education News Editor

America's number one educational problem is how to boost quality and quantity at the same time, the educational program director of the Ford Foundation said here yesterday.

"It comes as something of a shock to realize that children now entering elementary school are going to spend a good part of their lives in the 21st century," said Philip H. Coombs. "What kind of education are we going to give these children to equip them for life in the 21st century? Obviously even the best models from the past are not good enough."

Coombs was interviewed as he arrived with John J. Scanlon, Ford Foundation program associate, to attend today's board meeting of the Southern Education Reporting Service. SERS, an information agency in the field of public school segregation-desegregation, is supported by a Ford Foundation

grant. Jun, 3-15-59

Revolution Suggested

In order to improve quality and quantity at the same time, American education must undergo a revolution in technique on the order of the industrial revolution Coombs said.

"Actually, that revolution has already begun," he said. "During the past five years, and especially the past two years, we have seen more fundamental experiments in education than at any period in the past. There has been a much greater willingness to experiment, both on the part of educators themselves and on the part of the general public. And there has been a far greater variety of experiments than ever before."

Educational television is one of the most dramatic of the innovations, he said, but there have been many others.

The Ford Foundation, through its grants, is encouraging these experiments, he said.

Scarcest Resource Not Money

"Our general philosophy," he said, is this: We realize that our educational system has to be improved first by greater investment of money and greater investment of manpower. But we also realize that there are limits to our resources and that to do the job the system has got to make better use of its money and manpower.

"Actually, our scarcest resource is not dollars. In our expanding economy, we have the money if we're willing to spend it. Our biggest lack is talented manpower for teaching. Brain power is in demand for all the other professions, too, and unfortunately our schools and colleges are at a competitive disadvantage when it comes to bidding for talent. To correct that situation, we must not only increase teachers' salaries. We must also find ways to reach more people, more effectively with our rare and unusual teachers."

Coombs also is secretary and research director of the Ford Foundation's affiliate, the Fund for the Advancement of Education. Both the fund and the foundation support educational experiments, he said, the difference being that the fund, which has less money to spend, usually takes on pilot projects on a small scale, while the foundation subsidizes those which have already been developed to a certain extent.

Ratio Attacked As Index

Coombs attacked the teacher-pupil ratio as an index of educational quality.

"Research simply does not bear out the contention that the lower the ratio the better the learning," he said. "If it proves anything at all, it proves that different ratios are needed for different cases. In Pittsburgh recently, for example, Robert Frost taught 3000 pupils in fifth grade English classes. He did it by television. On the other hand, a child who has a particularly difficult time learning to read might need a teacher all to himself for a while. The one ratio which cannot be justified, for all purposes, is the ratio of one to 30 or one to 25."

What's happening, state by state—

Deep South still segregated five years after court ruling

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7—The South nears the fifth anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision with 802 biracial school districts desegregated and some 2100 still segregated.

These figures represent totals in 17 Deep South, Middle South and border states and the District of Columbia which had compulsory racial segregation in public schools before the court's May 17, 1954, decision.

The region has an over-all total of 8597 school districts, of which 6568 are not biracial.

Records maintained by "Southern School News" show that by the close of the 1956 school year, 450 of the biracial districts had been desegregated. In 1956-57, 270 were added, 60 in 1957-58 and 22 thus far in the 1958-59 school year.

Prospects at present are that two districts will be added in the Fall. Dade County (Miami), Fla., has announced it would desegregate a grammar school and Charlottesville, Va., is slated to be the fifth Virginia district to do so.

OF THE DESEGREGATED districts, 783 are in border states: Delaware 12 of 57, plus five all-white districts which also have policies of desegregation; Kentucky 123 of 175; Maryland 21 of 23; Missouri 211 of 244; Oklahoma 237 of 271; Texas 125 of 722, and West Virginia all of 43 plus four all-white which have announced desegregation as a policy.

In the Mid-South, Arkansas has desegregated 8 of 228 districts; North Carolina 4 of 172; Tennessee, 3 of 141; Virginia, 4 of 129—a total of 19.

There has been no desegregation of public schools in the Deep South states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. There have been some Negroes enrolled at the college level in Louisiana and Florida.

APPROXIMATELY 439,000 Negro school pupils are in what is called "integrated situations." This means districts which have begun or completed desegregation. But the actual number attending schools with white children is about 140,000.

Other developments by states:

ALABAMA—The State Legislature is in session for a regular biennial session with new segregation and civil rights proposals sharing interest with the problem of finding more revenue for schools.

ARKANSAS—The Pine Bluff School Board, saying that "under existing state laws it is not practical to proceed with integration," announced it was postponing indefinitely its desegregation plan.

DELAWARE — The first statewide stairstep grade-a-year desegregation plan, approved by U. S. District Judge Caleb R. Layton at Wilmington, becomes effective in Delaware with the Fall school term.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Southern officials testifying before congressional committees studying civil rights proposals described them as "civil strife" bills.

FLORIDA — In the first three weeks of the current legislative session, 22 new pro-segregation measures were introduced.

GEORGIA — A year's delay in the showdown on Georgia's segregation-desegregation crisis appeared likely.

KENTUCKY — Louisville announced a new program for slow learners in a move to reduce the drop-out rate among pupils.

LOUISIANA — The head of the state Citizens Councils resigned apparently to run for governor with segregation the main issue.

MARYLAND — The General Assembly finally got around to ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment at a 90-day session; no racially significant laws were passed.

MISSISSIPPI — The lynching of a Negro prisoner by a mob was viewed by white and Negro officials as a grave setback to racial relations.

MISSOURI — A Negro was elected to the St. Louis Board of Education, the first of his race to be chosen for public office in a city-wide vote.

NORTH CAROLINA — Court hearings were held in cases in which Negroes seek admission to white schools in Durham, Greensboro and Mecklenburg County.

OKLAHOMA — Faculty integration in public schools received a setback with the disclosure of a Negro's dismissal from his teaching job in a mixed school.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Gov. Ernest F. Hollings told congressmen that federal desegregation and civil rights move are "clearly unconstitutional."

TENNESSEE — A U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals took under consideration a request that Nashville's desegregation be made complete in one step instead of one grade at a time.

TEXAS — Dallas and Pasadena, a community near Houston, turned down funds from the National Defense Education Act.

VIRGINIA — "Massive resistance" as the official state policy in Virginia was replaced by a local option plan for pupil assignment. The Legislature approved the policy change by a one-vote margin but delayed implementation of the new program until March 1, 1960.

WEST VIRGINIA — An educator and author said failure of Negro pupils to fare well on achievement tests is "a reflection of slavery and isolation" and that "time will take care of this."

Near Fifth Anniversary of Decree:

802 Biracial School Districts Desegregated

NASHVILLE—The South neared the fifth anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision with 802 biracial school districts desegregated and some 2,100 still segregated, Southern School News reported Thursday.

These figures represent totals in 17 Deep South, Middle South and border states and the District of Columbia which had compulsory racial segregation in public schools before the court's May 17, 1954 decision.

The region has an overall total of 8,897 school districts, of which 5,688 are not biracial.

Records maintained by Southern School News show that by the close of the 1956 school year, 450 of the biracial districts had desegregated. In 1956-57, 270 were added, 60 in 1957-58 and 22 thus far in the 1958-59 school year.

Prospects at present are that two districts will be added in the fall. Dade County (Miami), Fla., has announced it would desegregate a grammar school and Charlottesville, Va., is slated to be the fifth Virginia district to do so.

Of the desegregated districts, 783 are in the border states: Delaware 12 of 57, plus five all-white districts which also have policies of desegregation; Kentucky 123 of 175; Maryland 21 of 23; Missouri 211 of 244; Oklahoma 237 of 271; Texas 125 of 722; and West Virginia all of 43 plus four all-white which have announced desegregation as a policy.

In the Mid-South, Arkansas has desegregated eight of 228 districts; North Carolina, four of 172; Tennessee, three of 141; Virginia, four of 129—a total of 19.

There has been no desegregation of public schools in the Deep South states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. There have been some Negroes enrolled at the college level in Louisiana and Florida.

Approximately 439,000 Negro school pupils are in what is called "integrated situations." This means districts which have begun or completed desegregation. But the actual number attending schools with white children is about 140,000.

Other developments by states:

ALABAMA—The state Legislature began assembling Monday for a regular biennial session, with new segregation and civil rights proposals sharing interest with the problem of finding more revenue for schools.

ARKANSAS — The Pine Bluff School Board, saying that "under existing state laws it is not practical to proceed with integration," announced it was postponing indefinitely its desegregation plan.

DELAWARE — The first statewide stairstep grade-a-year desegregation plan, approved by U. S. District Judge Caleb R. Layton at Wilmington, becomes effective in Delaware with the fall school term.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Southern officials testifying before congressional committees studying civil rights proposals described them as "civil strife" bills.

FLORIDA — In the first three weeks of the current legislative session, 22 new pro-segregation measures were introduced.

GEORGIA—A year's delay in the showdown on Georgia's segregation - desegregation crisis appeared likely.

KENTUCKY — Louisville announced a new program for slow learners in a move to reduce the drop-out rate among pupils.

LOUISIANA—The head of the state Citizens Councils resigned apparently to run for governor with segregation the main issue.

MARYLAND—The General Assembly finally got around to ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment at a 90-day session; no racially-significant laws were passed.

MISSISSIPPI—The lynching of a Negro prisoner by a mob was viewed by white and Negro officials as a grave setback to racial relations.

MISSOURI—A Negro was elected to the St. Louis Board of Education, the first of his race to be chosen for public office in a city-wide vote.

NORTH CAROLINA — Court hearings were held in cases in which Negroes seek admission to white schools in Durham, Greensboro and Mecklenburg County.

OKLAHOMA — Faculty integration in public schools received a setback with the disclosure of a Negro's dismissal from his teaching job in a mixed school.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Gov. Ernest F. Hollings told congressmen that federal desegregation and civil right moves are "clearly unconstitutional."

TENNESSEE—A U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals took under consideration a request that Nashville's desegregation be made complete in one step instead of one grade at a time.

TEXAS—Dallas and Pasadena, a community near Houston, turned down funds from the National Defense Education Act.

VIRGINIA — "Massive resistance" as the official state policy in Virginia was replaced by a local option plan for pupil assignment. The Legislature approved the policy change by a one-vote margin but delayed implementation of the new program until March 1, 1960.

WEST VIRGINIA—An educator and author said failure of Negro pupils to fare well on achievement tests is "a reflection of slavery and isolation" and that "time will take care of this."

Schools Mixed In 802 Districts

Deep South Unidented, Lag Since 1956 Is Shown By Survey

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, May 6. — The South neared the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision with 802 biracial school districts desegregated and [illegible] segregated, Southern School News [illegible].

These figures represent totals in 17 Deep South, Middle South and border states and the District of Columbia which had compulsory racial segregation in public schools before the court's May 17, 1954 decision.

The region has an overall total of 8,507 school districts, of which 5,688 are not biracial.

Fewer Mix Each Year

Records maintained by Southern School News show that by the close of the 1956 school year 450 of the biracial districts had desegregated. In 1956-57, 270 were added, 60 in 1957-58 and 72 thus far in the 1958-59 school year.

Prospects at present are that two districts will be added in the fall. Dade County (Miami), Fla., has announced it would desegregate a grammar school and Charlottesville, Va., is slated to be the fifth Virginia district to do so.

Of the desegregated districts, 783 are in the border states: Delaware 12 of 57, plus rive all-white districts which also have policies of desegregation; Kentucky 123 of 175; Maryland 21 of 23; Missouri 211 of 244; Oklahoma 237 of 271; Texas 125 of 922; and West Virginia all of 43 plus four all white which have announced desegregation as a policy.

Three In Tennessee

In the Mid-South, Arkansas has desegregated eight of 228 districts; North Carolina, four of 172; Tennessee, three of 141; Virginia, four of 129—a total of 19.

There has been no desegregation of public schools in the Deep South states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. There have been some Negroes enrolled at the college level in Louisiana and Florida.

Approximately 439,000 Negro school pupils are in what is called "integrated situations." This means districts which have begun or completed desegregation. But the actual number attending schools with white children is about 140,000.

Other developments by states:

ALABAMA—The state Legislature has assembled for a regular biennial session with new segregation and civil rights proposals sharing interest with the problem of finding more revenue for schools.

Pine Bluff Will Wait

ARKANSAS — The Pine Bluff School Board, saying that "under existing state laws it is not practical to proceed with integration," announced it was postponing indefinitely its desegregation plan.

DELAWARE—The first statewide stairstep grade-a-year desegregation plan, approved by United States District Judge Caleb R. Layton at Wilmington, becomes affective in Delaware with the fall school term.

FLORIDA—In the first three weeks of the current legislative session 22 new pro-segregation measures were introduced:

GEORGIA—A year's delay in the showdown on Georgia's segregation - desegregation crisis appeared likely.

KENTUCKY — Louisville announced a new program for slow learners in a move to reduce the drop-out rate among pupils.

LOUISIANA — The head of the state Citizens Councils resigned apparently to run for governor with segregation the main issue.

MARYLAND — The General Assembly finally got around to ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment at a 90-day session; no racially significant laws were passed.

MISSISSIPPI — The lynching of a Negro prisoner by a mob was viewed by white and Negro officials as a grave setback to racial relations.

MISSOURI — A Negro was elected to the St. Louis Board of Education, the first of his race to be chosen for public office in a city-wide vote.

NORTH CAROLINA — Court hearings were held in cases in which Negroes seek admission to white schools in Durham, Greensboro and Mecklenburg County.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Gov. Ernest F. Hollings told Congressmen that Federal desegregation and civil rights moves are "clearly unconstitutional."

TENNESSEE — A United States Circuit Court of Appeals took under consideration a request that Nashville's desegregation be made complete in one step instead of one grade at a time.

TEXAS — Dallas and Pasadena, a community near Houston, turned down funds from the National Defense Education Act.

VIRGINIA—"Massive resistance" as the official state policy in Virginia was replaced by a local option plan for pupil assignment. The Legislature approved the policy change by a one-vote margin but delayed implementation of the new program until March 1, 1960.

Changes Are Noted At 77 States

Drop-off Attributed To Consolidation, Moving Of Families

NASHVILLE, Tenn. —(UPI)—Migration of colored families and school consolidation have reduced by 77 the number of desegregated school districts in southern and border states, Southern School News said last week.

The News, published here monthly by Southern Education Reporting Service, said a new tabulation shows at least 742 districts integrated compared with a previous total of 819.

THE PUBLICATION said that in 40 more districts in Oklahoma school boards have ordered an end to segregation, but there has been no actual classroom integration because of a lack of colored applicants.

Some states have stopped keeping statistics by race, the News said, and consolidations and annexations also make it difficult to keep an accurate and up - to date account.

SINCE THE 1954 U. S. Supreme Court ruling against school segregation, the News said, Mississippi has cut its school districts from 971 to 151, Missouri from 4,022 to 2,1890 and Oklahoma from 1,799 lo 1,365. Five other states also have been making consolidations.

The latest tabulation shows 7,847 school districts in 17 southern and border states and the District of Columbia. Of this total, 2,875 are bi-racial having white and Negroes of school age.

THERE ARE 2,140 of the biracial school districts which are still segregated, the News said.

Race Issue Hot In Two Centers

Little Rock And Virginia Top Other Areas In School Controversies

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, June 5. — The City of Little Rock and the State of Virginia, two continuing centers of the segregation-desegregation controversy, accounted for the major developments in that field last month, according to Southern Education Reporting Service.

In Little Rock, three strongly segregationist members of the school board were recalled after having tried to fire 44 teachers and school employes on unspecified charges. The board's other three members, opposed to desegregation but not willing to abandon public schools, were retained in the same election.

Decision Overruled

In Virginia, the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals overthrew a previous district court decision giving Prince Edward County until 1964 to begin desegregation. The latest decision directed the county to admit Negroes to its high school this fall. Prince Edward County subsequently voted to withdraw financial support of its public schools.

In general, consolidation of school districts and migration of Negro families have reduced by 77 the number of desegregated school districts in Southern and border states. Now, 742 districts are known to be desegregated.

Other developments by states:

ALABAMA—Gov. John Patterson proposed an annual education budget increase of 42 million dollars and at the same time asked the Legislature for authority to close any public schools facing desegregation.

ARKANSAS — The Arkansas Supreme Court upheld Act 5 of 1958, the student transfer aid law, and a companion measure, the school closing law, which are under consideration by a Federal District Court.

DELAWARE—Federal District Judge Caleb R. Layton III deferred until after the June registration a decision whether to include an attendance area plan in the state's 12-year desegregation program.

Hearings Completed

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—A new congressional battle over school desegregation and civil rights legislation appeared building up after House and Senate subcommittees completed hearings on various proposals.

FLORIDA—The state Legislature, moving into its final days, had passed one of many segregation bills introduced — this one providing for the mechanics of setting up a private school system.

GEORGIA—Hearings began in Federal Court on a suit aimed at desegregation of Atlanta's public schools.

KENTUCKY — Gov. A. B. Chandler's faction lost control of the Democratic Party in a state election which administered a severe blow to Governor Chandler's ambitions for the presidential nomination as a peacemaker between North and South on racial issues.

LOUISIANA — Segregation leaders thwarted a legislative move by state administration forces to ease Louisiana's voter registration laws.

MARYLAND—Three counties announced expanded desegregation plans for the fall term, bringing to seven the number of counties which have signified such intentions.

MISSISSIPPI—A warrant was sworn out, but not served, naming Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, when Wilkins spoke at a Jackson meeting observing the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court desegregation decision. The warrant was issued under a 1955 state law making it illegal to advocate overthrow of the state's segregation laws.

'Boot Heel' Resists

MISSOURI—A survey showed Missouri public schools to be substantially desegregated except in the state's southeast section known as the "boot-heel."

NORTH CAROLINA—A white and Negro school, which adjoin and which are involved in Federal court litigation, were ordered merged by the Greensboro school board.

OKLAHOMA— Sixteen school districts have been added to the state's desegregated districts, making the total 186.

SOUTH CAROLINA—The General Assembly completed its session without passage of additional school segregation laws.

TENNESSEE— Clinton High, whose school plant was heavily damaged by dynamite blasts last fall, quietly ended its third year of desegregation with commencement exercises for 143 white seniors. None of the school's eight Negroes were seniors this year.

TEXAS—The NAACP asked Federal courts in Dallas and Houston to order immediate desegregation of public schools in the two cities.

VIRGINIA—With token integration in four Virginia communities, Negroes applied for admission to white schools in scattered localities throughout the state.

WEST VIRGINIA — A poll showed the state's congressional delegation to be divided on the question of strengthened civil rights laws.

802 Dists. Integrate Since '54

South Nears Fifth Year Of High Court School Decision

NASHVILLE, Tennessee. — The South neared the fifth anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision with 802 biracial school districts desegregated and some 2,100 still segregated, Southern School News reported last week.

These figures represents totals in 17 Deep South, middle South and border states and the District of Columbia which had compulsory racial segregation in public schools before the court's May 17, 1954 decision.

The region has an overall total of 8,597 school districts, of which 5,688 are not biracial.

Records maintained by Southern School News show that by the close of the 1956 school year 459 of the biracial districts had desegregated. In 1956-57, 270 were added, 60 in 1957-58 and 22 thus far in the 1958-59 school year.

FLORIDA SCHOOL

Prospects at present are that two districts will be added in the fall. Dade County (Miami), Fla., has announced it would desegregate a grammar school and Charlottesville, Va., is slated to be the fifth Virginia district to do so.

Of the desegregated districts, 783 are in the border states: Delaware 12 of 57, plus five all-white districts which also have policies of desegregation; Kentucky 123 of 175; Maryland 21 of 23; Missouri 211 of 244; Oklahoma 237 of 271; Texas 125 of 722; and West Virginia all of 43 plus four all white which have announced desegregation as a policy.

In the mid-South Arkansas has desegregated eight of 228 districts, North Carolina, four of 172; Tennessee, three of 141; Virginia, four of 129—a total of 19.

COLLEGE LEVEL

There has been no desegregation of public schools in the Deep South states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. There have been some Negroes enrolled at the college level in Louisiana and Florida.

Approximately 439,000 Negro school pupils are in what is called "integrated situations." This means districts which have begun or completed desegregation. But the actual number attending schools with white children is about 140,000.

Other developments by states:

ALABAMA — The state Legislature began assembling for a regular biennial session starting May 5 with new segregation and civil rights proposals sharing interests with the problem of finding more revenue for schools.

POSTPONES

ARKANSAS — The Pine Bluff School Board, saying that "under existing state laws it is not practical to proceed with integration", announced it was postponing indefinitely its segregation plan.

DELAWARE — The first statewide stairstep grade-a-year desegregation plan, approved by U. S. District Judge Caleb R. Layton at Wilmington, becomes effective in Delaware with the fall school term.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Southern officials testifying before congressional committees studying civil rights proposals described them as "civil strife" bills.

FLORIDA — In the first three weeks of the current legislative session 22 new pro-segregation measures were introduced.

GEORGIA — A year's delay in the showdown on Georgia's segregation-desegregation crisis appeared likely.

KENTUCKY — Louisville announced a new program for slow learners in a move to reduce the drop-out rate among pupils.

LOUISIANA — The head of the state Citizens Councils resigned with segregation the main issue.

RATIFIES

MARYLAND — The General Assembly finally got around to ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment at a 90-day session; no racially significant laws were passed.

MISSISSIPPI — The lynching of a Negro prisoner by a mob was viewed by white and Negro officials as a grave setback to racial relations.

MISSOURI — A Negro was elected to the St. Louis Board of Education, the first of his race to be chosen for public office in a city-wide vote.

NORTH CAROLINA — Court hearings were held in cases in which Negroes seek admission to white schools in Durham, Greensboro and Mecklenburg County.

OKLAHOMA — Faculty integration in public schools received a setback with the disclosure of a Negro's dismissal from his teaching job in a mixed school.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Gov. Ernest F. Hollings told congressmen that federal desegregation and civil rights moves are "clearly unconstitutional."

TENNESSEE — A U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals took under consideration a request that Nashville's desegregation be made complete in one step instead of one grade at a time.

RFUSE FUNDS

TEXAS—Dallas and Pasadena, a community near Houston, turned down funds from the National Defense Education Act.

VIRGINIA — "Massive resistance" as the official state policy in Virginia was replaced by a local option plan for pupil assignment. The Legislature approved the policy change by a one-vote margin but delayed implementation of the new program until March 1, 1960

WEST VIRGINIA — An educator and author said failure of Negro pupils to fare well on achievement tests is "a reflection of slavery and isolation" and "time will take care of this."

800 Dixie School Districts Desegregated Since 1954

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Southern school news reported Wednesday that close to 800 school districts in the South have been racially desegregated during the past five years. About 2,100 others remain biracial.

The figures cover 17 states in the Deep South, Middle South, border states and the District of Columbia since the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling May 7, 1954.

The region is divided into 8,597 school districts, of which 5,688 are not biracial, the publication reported.

CHANGE MADE QUIETLY

16 Desegregate At Smyrna, Tenn.

World, Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 9-17-59. P. 1.

SMYRNA, Tenn. — (UPI) — Sixteen Negro pupils entered previously all-white John Coleman Elementary School without a ripple of trouble Wednesday in Tennessee's first rural public school integration.

The Negro children, accompanied by their parents, entered the school less than 24 hours after Federal Judge William E. Miller of Nashville ordered immediate integration of the school. Its patrons are mostly service personnel attached to Sewart Air Force Base here and all the Negroes are children of Air Force personnel. There are 500 white pupils.

Miller said that since the Air Base is operated on a racially integrated basis he could see no reason for difficulty in integrating the school. The Rutherford County School Board, ordered a week ago to submit a desegregation plan for the entire middle Tennessee County ,asked for a delay until 1960-61. Miller refused the request.

School officials were forbidden by Miller's order to bar the Negro pupils. The school board last month refused to admit the Negroes contending that Rutherford County schools were operated under a "separate but equal" policy. Miller said this doctrine was quashed by the Supreme Court in May, 1954.

Unless admitted to the Smyrna School, the Negroes would have had to attend an all-Negro school at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 14 miles away.

It was also Tennessee's first public school integration above the third grade. Two of the Negroes entered seventh grade classes and one each entered the fourth, sixth and eighth grades.

Sheriff Bill Wilson and two deputies were on hand when the Negroes arrived. School officials told the parents "your children will receive the same treatment as any other child in the school there will be no differernce in any way in discipline and education."

Miller said there was "not a bit of trouble, and no indication of any."

Highest Tribunal May Rule Soon On Desegregation Here

Attorney Z. Alexander Looby And Avon Williams Principals In Appeal Against School Board's "Too" Gradual Decision Against Majority Of Colored Pupils

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15—The U. S. Supreme Court was asked today to review a lower court's decision which approved the Nashville Tenn., 12-year "stair-step" public school desegregation plan.

The U. S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit on June 17, 1959, affirmed a district court ruling which permitted the Nashville school authorities to begin desegregating its classrooms with the first grade and to continue at the rate of one grade per year. This plan takes 12 years to complete, therefore the students above the first grade at the time of the filing of the suit are denied an opportunity to ever enter a desegrated class.

According to a petition for a writ of certiarari filed with the high Court today by NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund attorneys. the lower court based its findings largely on local hostitality and antipathy to desegregation rather than on the issue of how soon desegregation could "practicably" be accomplished.

The Supreme Court was asked to reverse this decision and order the lower court to reconsider the facts as they apply to the case.

The case was originally filed September 23, 1955, with the district court in behalf of a group of Negro children. It was later amend to include 2 white students who wanted to attend desegregated schools.

Highest Tribunal May Rule Soon

Underterred by newspaper reporst saying the U. S. Supreme Court does not intend to hear any more cases from the South involving school desegregation, where lower courts have already passed upon said suits, Attorney Z. Alexander Looby and his assistant, Avon Williams, last week filed another petition with the high tribunal, seeking its review of the latest ruling of a lower court.

What Messrs Looby and Williams want is for the Supreme Court to spell out the reasons it may have for ignoring the strange decision already handed down which condems local Negro students to a wait twelve years before desegration in Nashville is completed, at the present rate of desegregation one grade a year. Among the contentions set forth by Attorneys Looby and Williams are the following:

1. That not all Negro children in Nashville are subject to be desegregated. They thus are taking note of the plan of the zoning system which confines pupils to the school communities in which they live, for the most part.

2. It is contended that there is no justification for the long delay of twelve years to carry out a program of total desegregation.

3. The Court is told that the Nashville School Board is not adhering to the instructions for "deliberate speed" in carryinfg out desegregation.

4. It is contended that no consideration or hope is given to a large part of a generation of pupils, many of whom will have either quit school and gone to work or will graduate from local high schools, such a Meigs, Cameron and Pearl before getting the experience of attending an un-segregated school.

5. Attention is called to the fact that the Supreme Court has never authorized the Federal courts to take into consideration the hostility of any parents to desegregation.

"Hostility" to desegregation in Nashville developed in September of 1957, but it was a case of "more noise than frogs" when Mayor Ben West hurried to the city from a business trip and "took on" a Northerner by the name of John Kasper who started all of the trouble.

The strongest sentence in the brief filed by Mr. Looby and Mr. Williams was stated as follows:

"A doctrine recognizing hostility to the enjoyment of constitutional liberties as a basis for postponment or denial of those liberties is entirely alien to the concept of liberty under law. Liberty could not survive such a doctrine."

It was held by Messrs Looby and Williams that the burden restsupon the defendants (Nashville School Board) to establish that such time (12 years) is necessary in the public interest, and is consistent with good faith at the earliest practicable date. It appears that the school board has shown less of a disposition to carry out the 1954 order to desegregate schools than at any other time.

The school board had stated that it had a big problem in Nashville pertaining to teacher recruitment, should schools be fully desegregated. They feel that many white teachers would quit their jobs rather than teach mixed classes

A number of years ago when colored teachers fought for equal salaries, Supt. Bass demurred and even more vigorously when he was challenged by Attorney Looby to choose colored teacehrs to replace white teachers who might throw up their jobs. Supt. Bass at that time held that the "people wouldn't stand for it."

Nothing like the kind of disturbance has occured in Nashville over desegregation as has occurred elsewhere in the South. Seemingly all concerned are reconciled to full desegregation at an early future date. This early date could come to pass should the Supreme Court find favor with the petition filled by Messrs Z. Alexander Loob ,yand Avon Williams last week.

While Messrs Z. Alexander and Avon Wililams are the principal figures in this latest segregation case carried to the U. S. Supreme Court, it is stated that they are supported in their petition by the NAACP Chief Counsel, Thurgood Marshall and assistants, Elwood Chisolm, Constance Baker and James M. Nabrit, III., all of New York City.

It will be remembered that it was Attorney Looby who brought to a successful conclusion the celebrated case at Clinton, Tenn. Mr. Thurgood Marshall also gives credit to Attorney Looby for the "spade work" which won for Nashville's colored teachers eual pay for equal work in the lawsuit tried in the Federal Court here, under Judge Elmer Davise, now deceased.

Third Tennessee County School Desegregated

SMYRNA, Tenn. (AP)—Public school integration came to the Third Tennessee County quietly and without incident Wednesday when 16 Negro children were enrolled in John Coleman Elementary School.

Accompanied by their parents, they walked a few blocks from their homes at Sewart Air Force Base and were assigned to classes in the first through eighth grades.

All are children of airmen. All but three of their 500 white classmates also are children of airmen. Some had attended a Negro school 14 miles away last year; some had gone to integrated schools in other states.

After the Rutherford County School Board ruled that they should go to the Negro school again this year, the 10 fathers obtained a federal court order allowing the children to attend John Coleman.

segregated schools.

Under the court - approved Nashville desegregation plan, the first, second and third grades are integrated this year. The plan was begun in 1957 with the first grade.

No Negro appeared at Hattie Cotton school, which was bombed during the 1957 crisis.

36 Negroes Register In Nashville

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Thirty-six Negro children signed up for racially mixed classes as Nashville city schools began without incident their third year of partial integration.

Police kept watch as the Negroes registered at nine predominantly white grammar schools Tuesday but there were no disorders, such as marked the start of integration here two years ago.

The number of Negroes registering was somewhat below what officials had expected, since about 325 were eligible to attend integrated classes this fall. Last year, 34 of an eligible 230 registered for integrated classes, but six of those later transferred to

Nashville Opposes Review Of Desegregation Plans

Atlanta Ga. Atlanta Daily World p. 1

Dec. 11-13 — By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—Opposing a Supreme Court review of lower Federal court decisions upholding its plan of gradual desegregation of Nashville, Tenn., public schools, the Nashville Board of Education contends that the lower courts applied the principles laid down by the high tribunal in its decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

In a brief filed in the Supreme Court Monday, the school board asserts that the NAACP is really asking the Supreme Court to lay down new and different principles to control the lower courts or to appraise the findings in individual cases to see if the lower courts have granted the most appropriate remedy.

In its decision of May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court said compliance required the solution of varied local problems, that the school authorities have the primary responsibility for solving these problems, and school authorities must make a prompt and reasonable start toward compliance.

The court added that once such a start has been made the lower courts may allow additional time that may be necessary in the public interest.

SAYS PRINCIPLES RECOGNIZED

The Nashville school board says these principles were recognized and applied by the District Court and the United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in approving Nashville's plan of one-grade a year desegregation.

The three-judge District Court, which heard the Nashville case, ruled that the school board acted in good faith and with appropriate dispatch to arrrive at a workable plan to solve its problems.

The Nashville school board showed its good faith, the lower court said, when disorders by outside agitators were effectively halted by vigorous action of local police and a Federal injunction obtained by the school board.

The disorders in Nashville occurred at the same time as the riots in Little Rock in September, 1957, and the Nashville school board obtained a Federal injunction before Gov. Orval Faubus was enjoined from interfering with Federal Court orders and before President Eisenhower sent Federal troops to Little Rock.

The school board also argues that the transfer provisions of the plan are valid.

The plan provides that school zones or districts, based upon location of school buildings, should be established.

Atlanta, Ga.

The plan gives every student the right to attend the school designated for the zone in which he lives, but transfers may be requested by a parent if a student would be required to attend a school previously serving only students of other color, or attend a school where the majority of students in the school or his class are of a different color.

14d(1) 1959

MEETING -NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

REPRESENTATIVES OF 18
SOUTHERN SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Integration Works, School Heads Say

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 5 (UPI)—Five school superintendents from New Mexico to the Nation's capital told the U.S. Civil Rights Commission today that school integration was working in their communities.

They gave statements to the five-man commission at the first civil rights conference ever called by a Federal agency.

Virgil T. Hansen, superintendent of schools in Washington, D. C., told the commission that the community attitude toward school desegregation in Washington, though mixed, predominantly was favorable.

Hansen said that much of the criticism directed at the integrated Washington school system was based on "generalizations."

"The discipline problem obviously is not one that results from integration, although the incidence of social malfunction seems to be higher among Negroes than whites," Hansen said.

Hansen said that 74 per cent of the enrollment in Washington schools is Negro. He said there had been an exodus by whites from the central part of the city and "some of the out-migration might have been caused by integration."

G. B. Wadzeck, superintendent of San Angelo, Tex. schools, said desegregation brought "very little complaints from parents. "We didn't receive any nasty letters or complimentary letters from local people," he said.

"We did receive some uncomplimentary letters from Chicago et cetera, et cetera."

Wadzeck said 10 per cent of the enrollment in San Angelo schools is Negro.

Claude C. Harris, assistant superintendent of schools at Muskogee, Okla., said that there were 800 Negro students and 7000 white students in his system. He said there was one all-Negro high school and one white high school with limited integration.

"We went about desegragation in a very quiet way," Harris said. "There were no incidents that I am aware of. Our plan was a community-wide plan. There weren't a lot of meetings."

Hugh Bryan, superintendent of schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., described Fort Leavenworth as an old pro-slaver community.

"I think we are making slow progress," Bryan said. "I think we're moving about as fast as the community will accept. He said there were 140 Negroes in mixed schools.

Charles Mills, superintendent of schools at Hobbs, N. M., said he didn't think integration has hurt the quality of educational standards in his system.

"There was quite a lot of emotion when we implemented desegregation," Mills said. "There were implications there might be violence, but there was none."

Challenge Set For Nashville Stairstep Desegregation Plan

NASHVILLE, Tenn., (ENS)—A challenge to Nashville's stairstep school desegregation plan, begun in 1957, by the Court of Appeals judge in Cincinnati April 2.

Nashville's plan of integrating one grade a year starting with the first grade in 1957 was approved by U. S. District Judge William E. Miller. He ruled that the stairstep plan was in keeping with the concept of [illegible] speed" set forth by the Supreme Court.

NAACP [illegible] and Nashville city councilman, [illegible] Alexander Looby filed the appeal asking complete desegregation of all grades in the public schools.

Southern School Heads Meet With Rights Unit

By CECIL HOLLAND
Star Staff Writer

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Mar. 5 — Members of the United States Civil Rights Commission met with representatives of 18 Southern school districts here today in an effort to find out how school integration can be carried out without injury to the public education system.

The two-day conference got underway with representatives from New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Missouri relating their experiences with integration.

Supt. Carl F. Hansen of the District public schools and representatives of Baltimore and other Maryland school systems will be heard tomorrow.

No representative of the integrated schools in Arlington, Alexandria, Norfolk and Warren County in Virginia will participate in the conference. Commission officials explained that invitations for the meeting were extended before integration was carried out in any of the Virginia schools.

Hotel Is Segregated

The conference is being held in Nashville's Hermitage Hotel which bans Negroes as guests.

For this reason the members of the commission—including Father Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame—and its staff obtained living quarters at the Methodist Guest Home on the campus of Scarritt College, two miles from downtown Nashville.

Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State College and chairman of the commission, told reporters that no effort was made to obtain rooms in Nashville hotels because of the segregation policy followed here.

Dr. Hannah said the commission did not wish to create any problems or incidents over hotel accommodations and for that reason arranged to stay at the Methodist center where segregation is not practiced.

Open to Press

The meetings were open to the press but television was barred, Dr. Hannah said, at the request of some of the school officials participating in the meetings.

The commission also had requests from one Arkansas representative to hear his statement in a closed meeting because of the tension involving the segregation problem in his State.

One of the key school officials invited to the conference was Virgil M. Blossom, former superintendent of the Little Rock (Ark.) school system. It was uncertain, however, whether Mr. Blossom would attend and relate his own experiences and problems in the efforts to integrate schools in that city

The high schools in Little Rock have been closed all this year.

Stresses Fact-finding

Mr. Blossom has been named as superintendent of the schools in San Antonio, Tex., and commission officials were uncertain as to whether he would attend this meeting.

Dr. Hannah opened the meeting with a statement emphasizing the fact-finding nature of the conference and said:

"The constitutional rights of all minority groups can and must be attained without injury to our great public educational system that serves 35 million children of all races, creeds and national origins."

The commission's findings will be included in a report to the President and the Congress. Unless extended the commission will expire on next September 9 but it is expected that in some form it will be continued. Two bills are pending in Congress to extend its life.

Schools Seen Drifting Back Into Segregation

By a Star Staff Writer

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Mar. 6 — The Washington School System, measured by powerful "social and economic forces," is drifting back to a form of segregation, it was indicated yesterday by District School Supt. Carl F. Hansen.

Dr. Hansen spoke here at a conference on civil rights, staged by the Civil Rights Commission. He reported on the integration of District schools, which took place in September, 1954.

He said that since integration, transitional schools tend to become predominantly Negro or white. But he emphasized:

"Technical desegregation, while it does not of itself assure cultural sharing, provides opportunities that should be made use of without resort to artificial methods of enforcing intercultural contacts by the transportation of pupils out of their own residential zones."

Yet he said the "values" that follow "cultural diffusion" must be sought by "maintaining or setting up mixed faculties, establishing and following a common curriculum, observing the same patterns of cultural and academic standards."

Effort Seen Needed

In other words, he said, "directed effort is required if the Negro pupil is to assimilate the white culture system and if the white pupil is to enjoy the contributions of the Negro culture system."

Dr. Hansen reported that from 1950 to 1958, the per cent of Negro pupils in the District school system jumped from 50.7 per cent to 74.1 per cent, or a 23.4 per cent gain in eight years.

This shift in the population has caused two reactions.

One such reaction, Dr. Hansen said, is that integration alone has caused the increase in Negro pupils. But he said this viewpoint is held by those "who are unsympathetic to shifts in residential patterns . . . predicated upon the assumption that Negroes should be restrict in their freedom to choose where they want to live.

The other, he added, is a concern held by proponents of integration that a form of segregation by residence is developing.

"It is clear," Dr. Hansen said, "that social and economic forces at work in this situation are more complex and powerful than the fact of school integration. Thus it cannot be accurate to ascribe the increase in Negro enrollment in the public schools to integration alone, nor can a policy of open schools prevent residential grouping by race."

Acceleration Noted

Dr. Hansen said that last October there were 23 elementary schools which were 80 to 100 per cent white and 86 which were 80 to 100 per cent Negro.

"In other words," he said, "83 per cent of the elementary schools are predominately white or Negro, indicating clearly that if a numerical balance in enrollments does occur it does not remain for long. There is evidence that once a school population shifts from white to Negro in racial composition beyond the 50 per cent point, the rate of change tends to accelerate."

Faced with these developments, Dr. Hansen said:

"The soundest principle of operation is to educate children in their neighborhood schools while at the same time making a broadening of cultural experience a conscious part of the school curriculum. The acceptance of this view, furthermore, suspends as an academic exercise all discussion of whether or not integration causes ultimate resegregation. It puts the focus on the primary responsibility of the public school, which is to educate every child to the maximum of his ability. To accomplish this requires that no child should be denied admission to any school because of his race or social or economic status."

Five Key Points

Dr. Hansen also made these

points on the integration of District schools:

1. City-wide achievement medians have gone up, although the number of white pupils has decreased. This fact attests to the educability of the Negro pupil and indicates that the cultural and economic poverty experienced by many Negro pupils can be overcome by education.

2. It is clear that establishing discipline—whatever it may mean—is a problem of great complexity. The most dangerous oversimplification is to ascribe the lack of it to integration. Little notable increase in difficulty can be linked to integration.

3. Only one case in four years of integration has developed in which a Negro boy and a white girl who had attended the same school were subsequently married. School-sponsored social functions, such as dances and picnics, have not led to the promotion of romantic attachments. It is accurate to say that integration has resulted in little social loss to pupils. Because of a need to place greater emphasis upon intellectual education, school authorities have stressed the desirability of curbing social activities that interrupt the program of instruction.

4. The District has accepted desegregation, has made and is making accommodations to it, and has established a climate favorable to the improvement of the education system.

5. Integration did not lower school standards. What really happened was that the school system began to report achievement scores for the entire school system. The method of reporting had changed, not the facts. For the first time, standard achievement tests were given to all pupils in selected grades.

14d(1) 1959

Reports Vary On Integration

School Officials Are Heard By Rights Commission

CLINTON VIOLENCE CITED

By The Associated Press

NASHVILLE, March 6. — School officials from five Southern and border states recounted their integration problems Friday for the United States Civil Rights Commission.

Their stories ranged from rioting and dynamiting at Clinton, Tenn., High School to relatively peaceful desegregation at Louisville, Ky.

The five-man commission wound up two-day conferences, the only scheduled meetings before the group reports to President Eisenhower and the Congress by next Sept. 9. It was directed to determine the effects of the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation ruling and to make recommendations for possible legislation.

Hits Federal Government

R. G. Crossno, chairman of the Anderson County, Tenn., School Board when integration was started at Clinton High School in 1956, accused the Federal Government of creating an "impossible situation" and then failing to help in its solution.

He told of rioting in September, 1956, when the Tennessee National Guard was called out to restore order, the later beating of a white minister who accompanied some Negro pupils to school and the dynamiting last October of the school building.

"To say that we (the school board) were worn to a frazzle would be a gross misstatement of facts," Mr. Crossno said.

His biggest criticism was against Federal agencies for failure to help maintain and restore order in his community. Referring to the dynamiting, Mr. Crossno said:

"I don't have words to describe the reaction of our citizens . . . one hysterical mother cried, 'My God, what if my child had been in there!'"

Easy At Louisville

The Anderson County official said they had little or no help from the Federal Government and its agencies after violence broke out, and that even the FBI was reluctant to co-operate after the dynamiting.

"I think it is morally wrong to ask the state to come in and enforce something it didn't create," Mr. Crossno said.

Mr. Carmichael, on the other hand, reported a minimum of trouble in Louisville after desegregation began in 1955.

He outlined a plan of conferences with parents, teachers and various civic groups to keep everybody informed on the problem of desegregation and plans for handling it.

"The press, radio and TV were enormously helpful," Mr. Carmichael said. "We got wonderful help from the state level and from our churches."

Aside from a few minor isolated instances, he said, integration was accomplished without difficulty. The city was redistricted and pupils were assigned to specific schools without regard to race, Mr. Carmichael said. But considerable latitude was given to parents of children who wanted to transfer to avoid integration.

Educators from Delaware, Maryland and Arizona told the commisison they achieved the start of integration with relatively minor difficulty.

Joshua K. Shepherd, acting chairman of the Arkansas Advisory Committee, urged the commisison to consider the necessity for more time to enforce the Supreme Court's desegregation order.

"But I urge you never to recommend the use of soldiers," Shepherd said.

He apparently was referring to the use of Federal troops last year in Little Rock.

Tennessee's Senate Kills School Bill

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — The Tennessee Senate shelved a bill Tuesday which would have prohibited attendance at integrated schools. Opponents said it would wreck the public school system.

The bill, which cleared the house 72-15 Monday night, brought o na full dress debate in the Senate. It finally was sent to the judiciary committee to die by a 24-4 vote.

"In effect, this killed the bill," said Rep. Ralph Kelley of Chattanooga, the House sponsor. Sen. Larry Hughes of Shelby County authored the Senate version.

TENNESSEE

Rights Unit Sets Nashville Meet

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The U.S. Civil Rights Commission opens a two-day hearing here Thursday on school desegregation problems in the South.

David Koonce, information officer, said the primary purpose of the conference is to gather facts for the Commission's Sept. 9 report on civil rights to the President and Congress.

The commission will seek to learn whether the progress of Negores in integrated schools has compared favorably with their prior progress in all - Negro schools.

Koonce said 26 to 30 public school officials from states affected by the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision are expected to participate, and that some 100 members of state civil rights advisory committees will be on hand as observers.

The meeting will be open to the press but closed to the general public. Koonce said the room where the conference will be held is not large enough to accommodate spectators.

All five members of the commission are expected to attend Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, is chairman.

Tennessee Integration In U. S. Court

Cincinnati, April 20 (AP)—Another legal dispute over integration of Negroes and whites in [illegible] was turned over to the United States Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, for settlement.

The case is one in which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has attacked in integration program adopted for Nashville public schools.

The Nashville plans call for schools to be integrated, one grade each year, beginning with the first grade. Under such a plan, integration would not be completed for 12 years.

N.A.A.C.P. Charges Evasion

The N.A.A.C.P. attacked the plan as a circumvention of a U. S. Supreme Court decision banning segregation. A U. S. District Court at Nashville upheld the plan, however, and the N.A.A.C.P. appealed.

Three members of the Court of Appeals Monday heard oral arguments on the appeal and then took the case under advisement.

Another issue in the case is a Nashville plan by which pupils in a minority in a school may apply, through their parents, for a transfer to another school.

Avon N. Williams, Jr., Nashville, representing the N.A.A.C.P., argued against the 12-year plan saying:

"The original appellants will never go to an integrated school. In fact, no one beyond the first grade ever will go to an integrated school in Nashville."

Edwin Hunt, representing the School Board, said the major issue before the court was whether the plan represented a "good-faith implementation" of the Supreme Court decision. He added that school officials have found many Negro pupils one to two years behind white pupils in the same grades in achievement records.

Integration In 12 Years Wins Court

CINCINNATI (AP)—The plan of the board of education at Nashville, Tenn., to spread integration in the public schools over a 12-year period was upheld by the U. S. court of appeals, sixth circuit, Wednesday.

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People attacked the plan, calling it a circumvention of the U. S. supreme court ruling which bans segregated schools.

Under the plan, first approved by the district federal court in Nashville two years ago, desegregation started in some first grade classes in the fall of 1957.

GRADE A YEAR

Some first and second grade classes were desegregated last fall and some first, second and third grade classes will be desegregated next fall. One grade a year will be added until all grades finally have been desegregated.

The action of the appellate court Wednesday upheld the findings of the U. S. district court for the middle district of Tennessee.

Supporters of the plan declared a sudden transition to a desegregated basis would engender administrative problems so great they would undermine or impair the educational system of Nashville.

"The findings of the district court were sustained by the evidence," the high court said. "There is no claim that the board of education did not act in good faith. The plan is supported by practically all of the teachers in the schools.

PRINCIPAL CITED

"The reasons for the support of the plan were clearly given by the superintendent of schools, the former superintendent of schools, by the acting chairman of the board of education, and by one of the most experienced principals and teachers where the desegregation plan was operating . . .

"One may disagree with the gradual process, but we cannot say that such a plan is so unreasonable that the judgment of the district court approving the plan, in the light of the evidence before it, should be reversed as clearly erroneous."

The appeals court also said, "There is no evidence before us that the transfer plan is an evasive scheme for segregation.

Pupils Will Begin Pre-Harvest Term

11 Negro Schools In County To Open July 22

Negro pupils of 11 county schools are tentatively scheduled to return to classes July 22 for a pre-harvest season term.

George H. Barnes, superintendent of county schools, said yesterday the term will extend until Oct. 9, when the fall harvest will begin.

Mr. Barnes added that the schedule depends on whether chores are completed by the July date.

The schools concerned are Arlington, Collierville, Barret's Chapel, Eads, Mt. Pisgah, Brunswick, Neshoba, Capleville, Shadowlawn and Wells.

An in-service training period will be held on the two days prior to the opening.

All other county schools start Aug. 31.

Integration In 12 Years Wins Court

CINCINNATI (AP)—The plan of the board of education at Nashville, Tenn., to spread integration in the public schools over a 12-year period was upheld by the U. S. court of appeals, sixth circuit, Wednesday.

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People attacked the plan, calling it a circumvention of the U. S. supreme court ruling which bans segregated schools.

Under the plan, first approved by the district federal court in Nashville two years ago, desegregation started in some first grade classes in the fall of 1957.

GRADE A YEAR

Some first and second grade classes were desegregated last fall and some first, second and third grade classes will be desegregated next fall. One grade a year will be added until all grades finally have been desegregated.

The action of the appellate court Wednesday upheld the findings of the U. S. district court for the middle district of Tennessee.

Supporters of the plan declared a sudden transition to a desegregated basis would engender administrative problems so great they would undermine or impair the educational system of Nashville.

"The findings of the district court were sustained by the evidence," the high court said. "There is no claim that the board of education did not act in good faith. The plan is supported by practically all of the teachers in the schools.

PRINCIPAL CITED

"The reasons for the support of the plan were clearly given by the superintendent of schools, the former superintendent of schools, by the acting chairman of the board of education, and by one of the most experienced principals and teachers where the desegregation plan was operating . . .

"One may disagree with the gradual process, but we cannot say that such a plan is so unreasonable that the judgment of the district court approving the plan, in the light of the evidence before it, should be reversed as clearly erroneous."

The appeals court also said, "There is no evidence before us that the transfer plan is an evasive scheme for segregation.

Parents continue siege on Knoxville schools

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. "We request that our children be admitted to the public schools of Knoxville this fall 1959."

Twenty colored parents here said this in petitioning the board of education to take immediate action in desegregating the city's public schools "on or before" the regular July 13, board meeting.

The 20 parents had originally petitioned the board in 1955 when 17 parents petitioned for desegregation on July 17 and 45 more on Aug. 13.

In the original petition the parents asked: that Knoxville abolish racial discrimination in the public schools and work out a plan for desegregaton not later than Sept. 1956.

* * *

ACCORDING TO the parents, the board issued a formal statement Aug. 17, 1957 promising to desegregate the public schools. The statement revealed that the board's superintendent and his staff had been instructed to develop a plan for gradual integration of the public schools.

However nine months later, May 14, 1956, the board announced a decision to delay "indefinitely the formulation of a plan of desegregation."

According to the parents, they again petitioned the board to rescind the May 7 delay. The request was ignored.

* * *

ON JUNE 11, 1956 the parents went to the board and again requested that they reconsider the order to delay.

By unanimous vote the board decided to answer "no" to the parents request. The "no" action was made emphatic when the schools opened for the fall term, Sept. 4, 1956. The colored pupils were not admitted to the schools.

The parents contended that the board resisted another petition filed by them Jan. 7, 1957.

They also said local newspapers had published eight plans reported to have been devised by the board for desegregation.

The parents charged that no attempt had been made to put either of the plans into action.

"You have had this problem under consideration from time to time, but have taken no positive action in the way of discontinuing segregation," the petitioners charged.

The board was reminded of the Supreme Court decision that "the maintenance of racially segregated public schools is a violation of the Constitution," reaffirmed on May 17, 1955.

All federal, state, and local laws permitting such discrimination, were ordered to "yield" in good faith and compliance at the earliest possible date.

In the petition for admittance to the Knoxville public schools in Sept. 1959, the parents further requested that "you reorganize the schools on a non-discriminatory basis; establish a policy that students cannot be assigned to schools on the basis of race; that segregation be abolished in the Knoxville school system; that a plan of desegregation be worked out as soon as possible, and that these desegregation steps be taken in the fall school term.

The petition added that the children were qualified to attend the schools on an unsegregated basis.

IN NASHVILLE

School Desegregation Plan Upheld By Courts

CINCINNATI (AP)—The plan of the Board of Education at Nashville, Tenn., tp spread integration in the public schools over a 12-year period was upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals, 6th Circuit, Wednesday.

The National Assn for Advancement of Colored People attacked the plan, calling it a circumvention of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling which bans segregated schools.

Under the plan, desegregation would begin with the first grade and proceed by the desegregation of one additional grade a year until all grades finally have been desegreated.

The action of the appellate court upheld the findings of the U.S. District Court for the middle district of Tennessee.

Supporters of the plan declared a sudden transition to a desegrated basis would engender administrative problems so great they would undermine or impair the educational system of Nashville.

The findings of the District Court were sustained by the evidence, the Court of Appeals said. "There is no claim that the Board of Education did not act in good faith. The plan is supported by practically all of the teachers in the schools.

"The reasons for the support of the plan were clearly given by the superintendent of schools, the former superintendent of schools, by the acting chairman of the Board of Education, and by one of the most experienced principals and teachers where the desegregation plan was operating.

"One may disagree with the gradual process, but we cannot say that such a plan is so unreasonable that the judgment of the District Court approving the plan, in the light of the evidence before it, should be reversed as clearly erroneous."

NOT EVASIVE

The appeals court also said that "there is no evidence before us that the transfer plan is an evasive scheme for segregation. If the child is free to attend an integrated school, and his parents voluntarily choose a school where only one race attends, he is not being deprived of his constitutional rights."

The appellate court also referred to the background of the case—a background of violence "on the part of criminal elements opposed to desegregation, who wrecked a city school of bombing, and destroyed a synagogue by the same means."

12-Yr Integration Plan Is OKd For Nashville Schools

NASHVILLE (ANP) — The board of education's plan to spread integration over a 12-year period was upheld last week by the U. S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. Under the plan, some first and second grade classes were desegrated-ed last fall, and some first, second and third grade classes will be desegregated next fall. One grade a year will be added until all grades finally have been desegregated.

HIT BY NAACP

The plan which was first approved by the federal district court in Nashville two years ago, was attacked by the NAACP as a circumvention of the U. S. Supreme Court ruling which bans segregated schools.

Supporters of the plan declared a sudden transition to a desegregated basis would "engender administrative problems so great they would undermine or impair the educational system of Nashville."

The appeals court, sustained the findings of federal court saying:

"There is no evidence before us that the transfer plan is an evasive scheme for desegregation."

Associated Press Wirephoto

GETTING ACQUAINTED: Patricia Haynes, 8, meets her new teacher, Mrs. Lucille C. Brandon, at John Coleman Elementary School in Smyrna, Tenn. On Wednesday Patricia was among 15 Negro children who entered previously all-white school without difficulty.

CHANGE MADE QUIETLY

16 Desegregate At Smyrna, Tenn.

SMYRNA, Tenn. — (UPI) — Sixteen Negro pupils entered previously all-white John Coleman Elementary School without a ripple of trouble Wednesday in Tennessee's first rural public school integration.

The Negro children, accompanied by their parents, entered the school less than 24 hours after Federal Judge William E. Miller in Nashville ordered immediate integration of the school. Its pupils are mostly service personnel attached to Sewart Air Force Base here and all the Negroes are children of Air Force personnel. There are 500 white pupils.

Miller said that since the Air Base is operated on a racially integrated basis he could see no reason for difficulty in integrating the school. The Rutherford County School Board, ordered a week ago to submit a desegregation plan for the entire middle Tennessee County, asked for a delay until 1960-61. Miller refused the request.

School officials were forbidden by Miller's order to bar the Negro pupils. The school board last month refused to admit the Negroes contending that Rutherford County schools were operated under a "separate but equal" policy. Miller said this doctrine was quashed by the Supreme Court in May, 1954.

Unless admitted to the Smyrna School, the Negroes would have had to attend an all-Negro school at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 14 miles away.

It was also Tennessee's first public school integration above the third grade. Two of the Negroes entered seventh grade classes and one each entered the fourth, sixth and eighth grades.

Sheriff Bill Wilson and two deputies were on hand when the Negroes arrived. School officials told the parents "your children will receive the same treatment as any other child in the school there will be no difference in any way in discipline and education."

Miller said there was "no a bit of trouble, and no indication of any."

Nashville Facing Total Mixing Push

NAACP To Urge Integration Of All Eligible

NASHVILLE, Aug 3.—(UPI)—W. H. Oliver, superintendent of the integrated school system here, said Monday "it is deplorable" that the NAACP is urging Negro parents to replace token integration with complete integration in grades one through three.

The city school system was desegregated under a court-approved grade-a-year plan in 1957. The first grade integrated that year, the second last year and the third is due to be integrated next month.

The local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says it will conduct a parent-education program on school attendance Thursday and Friday.

The program is to be conducted by Negro high school students. Parents of Negro children eligible to attend integrated schools will be urged to send them to those schools, according to a story in the Nashville Globe and Independent, a weekly Negro newspaper.

Mr. Oliver said "it is unfortunate and deplorable that the NAACP is trying to influence parents where to send their children to school . . . It is especially objectionable when they enlist the aid of high school students."

He said Negro high school students have an obligation "to take advantage of the fine educational opportunities which the city is providing for them, rather than concern themselves with the problems of trying to integrate grades one, two and three."

Under the gradual plan, 10 of the 115 eligible Negroes entered previously all-white schools in 1957. In 1958 34 of 230 eligible Negro first and second graders entered integrated schools and in this, the third year, about 300 are eligible to go to integrated schools.

The NAACP will urge that all attend integrated schools.

The NAACP will urge that all attend integrated schools.

Nashville Negro attorney Avon Williams said after the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati upheld the Federal cut here on the gradual plan that it was not acceptable to the NAACP "but it's a step in the door."

Oak Ridge, Tenn. Integrated Schools Transfer To State

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The integrated schools of Oak Ridge, Tenn., world's first atomic city, will pass from federal to local state jurisdiction this fall with no change anticipated in racial policies, Southern School News reported Wednesday.

Oak Ridge's school system, one of the most modern in the nation, is part of a $35 million "package" of public utilities the Atomic Energy Commission is turning over to local self-government. The city, with a population of 28,500, has a school enrollment of 7,000 in a dozen schools.

Since 1955 all grades in Oak Ridge schools have been open to any race. Although federal policy forbids keeping records of pupils by race, it was learned unofficially that only two schools — Robertsville Junior High and Oak Ridge High — were attended by both white and Negro pupils.

There were 214 Negro pupils — or about three per cent of the pupil population — in Oak Ridge schools during the term closed. Of these, about 45 were enrolled in the junior and senior high schools Oak Ridge residents said the absence of Negroes in the elementary schools was due to residence, not racial distinction.

Major segregation - desegregation developments last month, Southern School News reported, were federal court decisions holding Arkansas' school - closing laws unconstitutional, approval of Nashville's grade - a - year desegregation plan and an order for Atlanta to submit, within a reasonable time, a plan for desegregating its public schools.

Other developemnts by states:

ALABAMA — Gov John Patterson called the Legislature into special session to solve what he called the greatest financial crisis in the history of the state's schools.

ARKANSAS — Little Rock was ordered to proceed with gradual integration, originally approved in 1956.

DELAWARE — A federal court rejected a state request for inclusion of an attendance area paragraph in its 12-year desegregation program.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — A House subcommittee approved a civil rights bill which would recognize the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision as the law of the land.

FLORIDA — The General Assembly adjourned after passing seven segregation bills described as "mild."

GEORGIA — Gov. Ernest Vandiver, commenting on the federal court order for Atlanta schools to desegregate, said he would have no choice but to shut down any public school which did so.

KENTUCKY — The fourth year of the state's integration program ended quietly with 123 of 175 biracial districts desegregated.

LOUISIANA — Sen. William M. Rainach, segregationist leader, was expected to open his gubernatorial campaign early in July. Gov. Earl K. Long won freedom from a mental institution and resumed talk of running again.

MARYLAND — Dr. John H. Fischer, Baltimore superintendent of public instruction, reviewed the city's desegregation course in an exclusive interview on the eve of his taking over the post as dean of Teachers' College at Columbia University.

MISSISSIPPI — Gov. J. P. Coleman replied to critics who call him a "moderate" by pointing out Mississippi still is 100 per cent segregated.

MISSIOURI — The state Advisory Committee on Civil Rights reported the vast majority of Negro children are in desegregated districts but still attend schools with all- or predominantly -Negro enrollments.

NORTH CAROLINA — Greensboro, Winston - Salem, Charlotte and Wayne County moved to maintain their policy of limited desegregation.

OKLAHOMA — Arcadia, in northeast Oklahoma County, feared possible loss of its integrated high school as a result of transfer efforts by white pupils.

SOUTH CAROLINA — The head of the state's Special Segregation Committee reaffirmed the determination of officialdom to maintain segregation.

TENNESSEE — Knoxville's desegregation suit in effect was dismissed by a federal judge.

TEXAS — A federal judge set July 30 for hearing a plea for immediate compliance with an order for desegregation of Dallas schools.

VIRGINIA — Gov. J. Lindsay Almond told Virginians the state could not afford to permit destruction of its public school system.

WEST VIRGINIA — A second group of Negro teachers was placed in formerly all-white schools in Cabell County in furtherance of its integration program.

Court Denies Negroes Plea In Knoxville

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The city of Knoxville won another round in federal court Tuesday in its fight to keep Negro pupils out of its all-white public schools. Attorneys for both sides said the suit, in effect, was dismissed.

U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled against the Negroes on three points:

1. He said the city school board cannot be sued as a unit; its members act individually in enforcement of state segregation laws.

2. He removed three former school board members as defendants in the Negroes' 29-month-old lawsuit. This leaves a minority of two members still affected by the action.

3. He restrained the Negroes from substituting in the current lawsuit three new school board members for the three former members removed as defendants. 'As I see it," said school board lawyer S. Frank Fowler, "the Negroes will have to file a new lawsuit."

Carl Cowan, attorney for the Negroes, said that "for all intents and purposes, the court has sustained the (city's) motion to dismiss" the suit.

Taylor's ruling came on a legal technicality raised by the school board.

Oak Ridge, Tenn. Integrated Schools Transfer To State

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The integrated schools of Oak Ridge, Tenn., world's first atomic city, will pass from federal to local state jurisdiction this fall with no change anticipated in racial policies, Southern School News reported Wednesday.

Oak Ridge's school system, one of the most modern in the nation, is part of a $35 million "package" of public utilities the Atomic Energy Commission is turning over to local self-government. The city, with a population of 28,500, has a school enrollment of 7,000 in a dozen schools.

Since 1955 all grades in Oak Ridge schools have been open to any race. Although federal policy forbids keeping records of pupils by race, it was learned unofficially that only two schools — Robertsville Junior High and Oak Ridge High — were attended by both white and Negro pupils.

There were 214 Negro pupils — or about three per cent of the pupil population — in Oak Ridge schools during the term closed. Of these, about 45 were enrolled in the junior and senior high schools Oak Ridge residents said the absence of Negroes in the elementary schools was due to residence, not racial distinction.

Major segregation - desegration developments last month, Southern School News reported, were federal court decisions holding Arkansas' school - closing laws unconstitutional, approval of Nashville's grade - a - year desegregation plan and an order for Atlanta to submit, within a reasonable time, a plan for desegregating its public schools.

Other developemnts by states:

ALABAMA — Gov John Patterson called the Legislature into special session to solve what he called the greatest financial crisis in the history of the state's schools.

ARKANSAS — Little Rock was ordered to proceed with gradual integration, originally approved in 1956.

DELAWARE — A federal court rejected a state request for inclusion of an attendance area paragraph in its 12-year desegregation program.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — A House subcommittee approved a civil rights bill which would recognize the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision as the law

of the land.

FLORIDA — The General Assembly adjourned after passing seven segregation bills described as "mild."

GEORGIA — Gov. Ernest Vandiver, commenting on the federal court order for Atlanta schools to desegregate, said he would have no choice but to shut down any public school which did so.

KENTUCKY — The fourth year of the state's integration program ended quietly with 123 of 175 biracial districts desegregated.

LOUISIANA — Sen. William M. Rainach, segregationist leader, was expected to open his gubernatorial campaign early in July. Gov. Earl K. Long won freedom from a mental institution and resumed talk of running again.

MARYLAND — Dr. John H. Fischer, Baltimore superintendent of public instruction, reviewed the city's desegregation course in an exclusive interview on the eve of his taking over the post as dean of Teachers' College at Columbia University.

MISSISSIPPI — Gov. J. P. Coleman replied to critics who call him a "moderate" by pointing out Mississippi still is 100 per cent segregated.

MISSIOURI — The state Advisory Committee on Civil Rights reported the vast majority of Negro children are in desegregated districts but still attend schools with all- or predominantly -Negro enrollments.

NORTH CAROLINA — Greensboro, Winston - Salem, Charlotte and Wayne County moved to maintain their policy of limited desegregation.

OKLAHOMA — Arcadia, in northeast Oklahoma County, feared possible loss of its integrated high school as a result of transfer efforts by white pupils.

SOUTH CAROLINA — The head of the state's Special Segregation Committee reaffirmed the determination of officialdom to maintain segregation.

TENNESSEE — Knoxville's desegregation suit in effect was dismissed by a federal judge.

TEXAS — A federal judge set July 30 for hearing a plea for immediate compliance with an order for desegregation of Dallas schools.

VIRGINIA — Gov. J. Lindsay Almond told Virginians the state could not afford to permit destruction of its public school system.

WEST VIRGINIA — A second group of Negro teachers was placed in formerly all-white schools in Cabell County in furtherance of its integration program.

Oak Ridge, Tenn. Integrated Schools Transfer To State

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The integrated schools of Oak Ridge, Tenn., world's first atomic city, will pass from federal to local state jurisdiction this fall with no change anticipated in racial policies, Southern School News reported Wednesday.

Oak Ridge's school system, one of the most modern in the nation, is part of a $35 million "package" of public utilities the Atomic Energy Commission is turning over to local self-government. The city, with a population of 28,500, has a school enrollment of 7,000 in a dozen schools.

Since 1955 all grades in Oak Ridge schools have been open to any race. Although federal policy forbids keeping records of pupils by race, it was learned unofficially that only two schools — Robertsville Junior High and Oak Ridge High — were attended by both white and Negro pupils.

There were 214 Negro pupils — or about three per cent of the pupil population — in Oak Ridge schools during the term closed. Of these, about 45 were enrolled in the junior and senior high schools Oak Ridge residents said the absence of Negroes in the elementary schools was due to residence, not racial distinction.

Major segregation - desegregation developments last month, Southern School News reported, were federal court decisions holding Arkansas' school - closing laws unconstitutional, approval of Nashville's grade - a - year desegregation plan and an order for Atlanta to submit, within a reasonable time, a plan for desegregating its public schools.

Other developemnts by states:

ALABAMA — Gov John Patterson called the Legislature into special session to solve what he called the greatest financial crisis in the history of the state's schools'

ARKANSAS — Little Rock was ordered to proceed with gradual integration, originally approved in 1956.

DELAWARE — A federal court rejected a state request for inclusion of an attendance area paragraph in its 12-year desegregation program.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA —A House subcommittee approved a civil rights bill which would recognize the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision as the law of the land.

FLORIDA — The General Assembly adjourned after passing seven segregation bills described as "mild."

GEORGIA — Gov. Ernest Vandiver, commenting on the federal court order for Atlanta schools to desegregate, said he would have no choice but to shut down any public school which did so.

KENTUCKY — The fourth year of the state's integration program ended quietly with 123 of 175 biracial districts desegregated.

LOUISIANA — Sen. William M. Rainach, segregationist leader, was expected to open his gubernatorial campaign early in July. Gov. Earl K. Long won freedom from a mental institution and resumed talk of running again.

MARYLAND — Dr. John H. Fischer, Baltimore superintendent of public instruction, reviewed the city's desegregation course in an exclusive interview on the eve of his taking over the post as dean of Teachers' College at Columbia University.

MISSISSIPPI — Gov. J. P. Coleman replied to critics who call him a "moderate" by pointing out Mississippi still is 100 per cent segregated.

MISSIOURI — The state Advisory Committee on Civil Rights reported the vast majority of Negro children are in desegregated districts but still attend schools with all- or predominantly -Negro enrollments.

NORTH CAROLINA — Greensboro, Winston - Salem, Charlotte and Wayne County moved to maintain their policy of limited desegregation.

OKLAHOMA — Arcadia, in northeast Oklahoma County, feared possible loss of its integrated high school as a result of transfer efforts by white pupils.

SOUTH CAROLINA — The head of the state's Special Segregation Committee reaffirmed the determination of officialdom to maintain segregation.

TENNESSEE — Knoxville's desegregation suit in effect was dismissed by a federal judge.

TEXAS — A federal judge set July 30 for hearing a plea for immediate compliance with an order for desegregation of Dallas schools.

VIRGINIA — Gov. J. Lindsay Almond told Virginians the state could not afford to permit destruction of its public school system.

WEST VIRGINIA — A second group of Negro teachers was placed in formerly all-white schools in Cabell County in furtherance of its integration program.

Court Denies Negroes Plea In Knoxville

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The city of Knoxville won another round in federal court Tuesday in its fight to keep Negro pupils out of its all-white public schools. Attorneys for both sides said the suit, in effect, was dismissed.

U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled against the Negroes on three points:

1. He said the city school board cannot be sued as a unit; its members act individually in enforcement of state segregation laws.

2. He removed three former school board members as defendants in the Negroes' 29-month-old lawsuit. This leaves a minority of two members still affected by the action.

3. He restrained the Negroes from substituting in the current lawsuit three new school board members for the three former members removed as defendants. 'As I see it," said school board lawyer S. Frank Fowler, "the Negroes will have to file a new lawsuit."

Carl Cowan, attorney for the Negroes, said that "for all intents and purposes, the court has sustained the (city's) motion to dismiss" the suit.

Taylor's ruling came on a legal technicality raised by the school board.

Oak Ridge, Tenn. Integrated Schools Transfer To State

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The integrated schools of Oak Ridge, Tenn., world's first atomic city, will pass from federal to local state jurisdiction this fall with no change anticipated in racial policies, Southern School News reported Wednesday.

Oak Ridge's school system, one of the most modern in the nation, is part of a $35 million "package" of public utilities the Atomic Energy Commission is turning over to local self-government. The city, with a population of 28,500, has a school enrollment of 7,000 in a dozen schools.

Since 1955 all grades in Oak Ridge schools have been open to any race. Although federal policy forbids keeping records of pupils by race, it was learned unofficially that only two schools — Robertsville Junior High and Oak Ridge High — were attended by both white and Negro pupils.

There were 214 Negro pupils — or about three per cent of the pupil population — in Oak Ridge schools during the term closed. Of these, about 45 were enrolled in the junior and senior high schools Oak Ridge residents said the absence of Negroes in the elementary schools was due to residence, not racial distinction.

Major segregation - desegration developments last month, Southern School News reported, were federal court decisions holding Arkansas' school - closing laws unconstitutional, approval of Nashville's grade - a - year desegregation plan and an order for Atlanta to submit, within a reasonable time, a plan for desegregating its public schools.

Other developemnts by states:

ALABAMA — Gov John Patterson called the Legislature into special session to solve what he called the greatest financial crisis in the history of the state's schools'

ARKANSAS — Little Rock was ordered to proceed with gradual integration, originally approved in 1956.

DELAWARE — A federal court rejected a state request for inclusion of an attendance area paragraph in its 12-year desegregation program.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA —A House subcommittee approved a civil rights bill which would recognize the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision as the law of the land.

FLORIDA — The General Assembly adjourned after passing seven segregation bills described as "mild."

GEORGIA — Gov. Ernest Vandiver, commenting on the federal court order for Atlanta schools to desegregate, said he would have no choice but to shut down any public school which did so.

KENTUCKY — The fourth year of the state's integration program ended quietly with 123 of 175 biracial districts desegregated.

LOUISIANA — Sen. William M. Rainach, segregationist leader, was expected to open his gubernatorial campaign early in July. Gov. Earl K. Long won freedom from a mental institution and resumed talk of running again.

MARYLAND — Dr. John H. Fischer, Baltimore superintendent of public instruction, reviewed the city's desegregation course in an exclusive interview on the eve of his taking over the post as dean of Teachers' College at Columbia University.

MISSISSIPPI — Gov. J. P. Coleman replied to critics who call him a "moderate" by pointing out Mississippi still is 100 per cent segregated.

MISSIOURI — The state Advisory Committee on Civil Rights reported the vast majority of Negro children are in desegregated districts but still attend schools with all- or predominantly -Negro enrollments.

NORTH CAROLINA — Greensboro, Winston - Salem, Charlotte and Wayne County moved to maintain their policy of limited desegregation.

OKLAHOMA — Arcadia, in northeast Oklahoma County, feared possible loss of its integrated high school as a result of transfer efforts by white pupils.

SOUTH CAROLINA — The head of the state's Special Segregation Committee reaffirmed the determination of officialdom to maintain segregation.

TENNESSEE — Knoxville's desegregation suit in effect was dismissed by a federal judge.

TEXAS — A federal judge set July 30 for hearing a plea for immediate compliance with an order for desegregation of Dallas schools.

VIRGINIA — Gov. J. Lindsay Almond told Virginians the state could not afford to permit destruction of its public school system.

WEST VIRGINIA — A second group of Negro teachers was placed in formerly all-white schools in Cabell County in furtherance of its integration program.

IN NASHVILLE

School Desegregation Plan Upheld By Courts

CINCINNATI (AP)—The plan of the Board of Education at Nashville, Tenn., to spread integration in the public schools over a 12-year period was upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals, 6th Circuit, Wednesday.

The National Assn for Advancement of Colored People attacked the plan, calling it a circumvention of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling which bans segregated schools.

Under the plan, desegregation would begin with the first grade and proceed by the desegregation of one additional grade a year until all grades finally have been desegreated.

The action of the appellate court upheld the findings of the U.S. District Court for the middle district of Tennessee.

Supporters of the plan declared a sudden transition to a desegrated basis would engender administrative problems so great they would undermine or impair the educational system of Nashville.

The findings of the District Court were sustained by the evidence, the Court of Appeals said. "There is no claim that the Board of Education did not act in good faith. The plan is supported by practically all of the teachers in the schools.

"The reasons for the support of the plan were clearly given by the superintendent of schools, the former superintendent of schools, by the acting chairman of the Board of Education, and by one of the most experienced principals and teachers where the desegregation plan was operating.

"One may disagree with the gradual process, but we cannot say that such a plan is so unreasonable that the judgment of the District Court approving the plan, in the light of the evidence before it, should be reversed as clearly erroneous."

NOT EVASIVE

The appeals court also said that there is no evidence before us that the transfer plan is an evasive scheme for segregation. If the child is free to attend an integrated school, and his parents voluntarily choose a school where only one race attends, he is not being deprived of his constitutional rights."

The appellate court also referred to the background of the case—a background of violence "on the part of criminal elements opposed to desegregation, who wrecked a city school of bombing, and destroyed a synagogue by the same means."

Court Upholds Nashville Plan For Integration Over 12 Years

Cincinnati, June 17 (AP)—The plan of the Board of Education of the City of Nashville, Tenn., for desegregation of the public schools there was upheld today by the U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit.

Under the plan, desegregation started in some first-grade classes in the fall of 1957.

Some first- and second-grade classes were desegregated last fall and some first-, and second-, and third-grade classes will be desegregated next fall. One grade a year will be added until all grades are desegregated.

The high court thus upheld the decision of the U. S. District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee.

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People attacked the integration plan as being a circumvention of the U. S. Supreme Court ruling which bans segregated schools.

It would take twelve years to complete integration under the Nashville plan.

Supporters of the plan held that a sudden transition to a desegrated basis would endanger administrative problems so great they would undermine or impair the education system of the city.

Integration Drive In Knoxville Brought To Halt By Federal Judge

Knoxville, Tenn., June 8.—Knoxville's school integration suit was dealt a heavy blow Tuesday by federal court ruling removing three former school board members as defendants in the suit.

Federal Court Judge Robert Raylor removed former school board members Andrew Johnson, D. A. Cooper and W. Hoyle Campbell as defendants in the suit.

The judge also forbade the Negroes from substituting the names of new board members Mrs. Gilmer H. Keith, Dr. John H. Burkhart and Dr. Charles A. Moffett.

Several courses of action are now open. The Negroes can voluntarily take a non-suit and file a new one.

The school board can move to dismiss the suit on the grounds of an insufficient number of defendants since only board members Robert B. Ray and E. C. Woods remain as defendants.

The two page interlocutory decree leaves the suit technically still in the court, but there is some doubt whether the ruling can or will be appealed. Some interlocutory decrees can be appealed, others must await final dismissal of the suit.

There is also a question whether the suit can be maintained against only the two remaining board members.

School Board Attorney S. Frank Fowler said he interpreted the ruling as the likely end of the present suit.

Last February Fowler argued in court that the three former board members named as defendants were no longer in office. He said the Negroes failed to substitute the names of the new school board members in the required six-month period.

12 Denied Entry To White Schools

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. —(SNS)— Twelve Negro students were denied entry to all white schools here Wednesday, September 2 as school bells rang for the first day of school in Knoxville. The 12 students ranging from elementary to high school age applied for entry at Mountain View Elementary School, East High School and Fulton High School.

The students were accompanied by their parents and the attempt to register was orderly as was the refusal. The School Board had refused a request in July to integrate the 1959-60 school year.

The request to integrate the schools; the refusal; the attempt to register and the denial are seen as part and parcel of the necessary steps to initiate a new law suit to replace the one recently dismissed in Federal Court because of technicalities in a ruling handed down by Judge Robert L. Taylor on rule 25 of Federal Court procedure. The Negroes failed to amend their suit to name new Board of Education members elected after the suit was filed.

Of the 12 students to attempt registration, three applied at Mountain View Elementary School, seven at East High School and two at Fulton High School.

The two applying at Fulton High, a combination trade and academic high school, said they applied because they wanted to study courses in electronics which are not offered at Austin, the all-Negro high school.

The Board of Education has consistantly refused to consider integration or to offer a plan as required by law. Superintendent Tom Johnston is reliably reported as saying serious consideration will be given to a plan for smooth an easy integration.

The federal judge said he had no alternative since the school board offered no valid reasons for delay. To do otherwise, he said, "would be a raw, naked use of the court's power . . . without any justification."

Partial integration already is in effect at Nashville, Oak Ridge and Clinton, but today's ruling was the first ordering mixed classrooms in a rural Tennessee school.

Tennessee school ordered to mix

NASHVILLE, Sept. 14—(AP)—U. S. Dist. Judge William E. Miller today ordered 10 Negro children admitted immediately to an all-white elementary school in Rutherford County.

He refused a request by the school board to postpone integration of John Colemon School at Smyrna until next September, and granted a temporary injunction sought by 10 Negro airmen at Sewart Air Force Base.

14d(1) 1959

TEXAS

Early Hearing Sought In Isle School Desegregation Suit

HOUSTON — An early hearing will be requested in the suit to desegregate Galveston's public schools and test the constitutionality of the Texas law depriving school districts of state aid if they effect desegregation without first holding an election, Atty Thomas Dent, counsel for the plaintiffs told the Informer Wednesday.

This announcement was made after the mother of two of the children involved was plagued with threatening telephone calls and stated that her children had been made parties to the litigation without her knowledge or consent.

Mrs Barbara Marsh, 23 of 3105 Avenue L, said that she started getting threatening calls Thursday and "It got so bad I just quit answering the telephone. My 10 year old daughter Cynthia, answered it once and somebody told her if she wanted to live to be 11 she better stay out of white schools." Mrs March's children Cynthia and Jacquelin, do not attend public schools, but are students at Holy Rosary Catholic School at 31st Street and Avenue L, three blocks from their home. Mrs Marsh said that the girls had always attended Holy Rosary School and "I intend that they should always go to that school."

SUIT UNKOWN

John Marsh, the girls' father, was also listed in the suit, Mrs Marsh said he had the children's names listed without her knowledge and didn't know anything about it until she saw it in the papers. "After I saw it," the mother related, "I expected those telephone calls." Mrs Marsh said she had asked her husband about the suit but he "didn't answer."

She stated that she and her husband are not separated, but there is a divorce action pending and that she was granted custody of the children at a preliminary hearing. The expectant mother said "The only thing I'm interested in is to get my children out the suit. I didn't get into something and then try to get out, but I don't want any more phone calls like that."

Mrs Clarence Gardner of 12 Palm Terrace, said she had received about "three nasty calls" Mrs Gardner mother of Clara Marie, Beverly Ann and Sharon Lynn, said she was unaware that her husband had listed the children as plaintiffs. She termed the calls "nothing I would call threatening — I think they were just a bunch of kids."

"I want my children to have every advantage, but I don't want my children to get into anything dangerous," said Mrs Gardner.

NO THREATS

James Robinson, a service station attendant whose children head the list in the suit, said he had not received any threatening calls and so far as he knew, neither had any of the others. Stating that he had had no repercussions from the suit, Robinson said "I hardly think about it unless someone mentions it. I don't see anything so drastic about it."

Some members of the Galveston School Board still had not been summoned Wednesday morning. The suit asks that an injunction be issued by Federal District Judge Ben Connally prohibiting the board from operating Galveston schools on a segregated basis.

The Galveston Board adopted a gradual desegregation plan three years ago which would begin in the first grade. It would have been put into effect in September, 1957.

-Bulletin-

GALVESTON — Galveston school officials must present an integration plan to United States District Judge Ben C. Connally of Houston within 20 days or show cause why they can't integrate, it was learned Wednesday. Members of the Galveston School Board have been served citations summoning them to court in response to a suit by Atty Thomas Dent of Galveston and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, to open the island city's schools on an integrated basis.

Court Orders Houston Board Integration Plan By Aug. 17

HOUSTON, Texas (ANP) — The Houston School Board, on Wednesday, was ordered by U. S. District Judge Ben C. Connally, to submit a plan for integration of public schools by Aug. 17. Houston schools, with 170,000 students, is reportedly the largest segregated system in America.

Judge Connally, in 1957, ordered the School Board to integrate "with all deliberate speed," but did not set a deadline. In Wednesday's ruling the jurist ordered the Board to file its program if it has one."

Judge Connally was asked to reopen the case of two Negro parents who sought to enter their children in "white" schools at opening of the Fall term in September.

What the board had done was to recommend last month a city-wide referendum so citizens could vote on the question.

Vigorously opposing the referendum and recommending that the board follow the court order was Mrs. Charles White who, last fall, was the first colored person to be elected to the board.

* * *

SHORTLY AFTERWARDS the parents of two colored children asked Judge Connally to reopen the case. They specifically requested that he set a deadline for compliance this time since the local board's interpretation of "deliberate speed" was more deliberate than speedy.

With 170,000 students, Houston has the largest segregated school system in the nation. Parents of the two children hope that this will be changed when school opens in the fall.

* * *

MEANWHILE, IN Little Rock, Gov. Orval Faubus continued to be heard. Last week he said he would ask the Supreme Court to set aside a lower court decision which rendered two of his pet segregation laws invalid.

Under one of the laws, Gov. Faubus shut down all four high schools in Little Rock last year; under the second, he transferred the money that would have been used for the schools' operation to other uses.

On June 18, a three-judge Federal court held that the laws were unconstitutional. This decision came only after the state Supreme Court had ruled the laws were valid.

(In contrast, the Virginia Supreme Court early this year ruled that a clutch of "anti-NAACP laws" drafted by the state legislature were unconstitutional.)

Ignoring the Virginia situation, Mr. Faubus declared:

"The people of this state and of this nation have a great deal more confidence in the rulings of state courts than they do in any ruling of the federal courts."

* * *

THE NAACP kept the pressure on in Alexandria, Va. when it asked the federal district court last week to order the Arlington County School Board to adopt "an adequate and comprehensive plan" for school desegregation.

They requested that Judge Albert V. Bryan order the county to submit the plan by July 27 and to put in into effect immediately.

The NAACP also asked the judge to restrain the board from refusing to admit 22 colored children to the schools they applied for. The students have twice been rejected by the board.

* * *

ATTORNEYS for the association asked that the board be prohibited from "regulating the admission or assignment on the basis of racial considerations."

They said that the action of the school board in twice rejecting the students "is continuing and will continue the unlawful policy and practices of racial segregation in the public schools."

The NAACP attorneys in the case are: Oliver W. Hill, chief Virginia legal counsel; Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, James M. Nabrit 3rd; Frank D. Reeves and Otto L. Tucker.

* * *

THE NEW YORK school situation seemed to be settling down last week after an initial flurry of protests over the transfer of colored children from over-crowded Brooklyn schools to vacant classrooms in the Glendale-Ridgewood section of Queens.

School superintendent John J. Theobald stood firm on his decision to transfer the students.

The wave of protests and demonstration by pro-segregationists subsided almost as quickly as it arose. Newspaper criticism plus the leadership of pastors and community leaders established a pattern of cooperation in the area instead of the disorder that was hinted.

* * *

DR. FRANK S. HORNE, director of the New York Commission on Intergroup Relations, announced:

"We now have firm ground to report that civic and church leaders in the Glendale-Ridgewood area will see to it that the transfer of 364 pupils from nearby overcrowded Brooklyn schools will take place smoothly, and in a way that will be a credit to any good American community."

Ministers, school principals and other leaders met with the Council. One minister reported that the dissention was being aroused by some real estate operators interested in the possible profits of changing neighborhoods.

* * *

IN BALTIMORE, Dr. George B. Brain of Bellevue, Wash. has been appointed superintendent of public instruction. He replaces Dr. John H. Fischer who resigned to take the offered position of dean of Columbia University's Teachers College.

Dr. Fischer is best known to the nation for the role he played in the desegregation of Baltimore schools. Despite attempted sabotage of the operation by demonstrators.

Dr. rain, at 39, is experienced in school administration. His appointment was attacked in some sources because, as an outsider, he had not been "steeped in Baltimore tradition." (Until Dr. Fischer, another outsider, came, Baltimore's tradition was one of segregation.)

Judge Sets Aug. 17 deadline for action

By CHESTER M. HAMPTON

HOUSTON, Texas — The school desegregation spotlight swung to Houston last week when Federal Judge Ben C. Connally ordered the school board to show him its plans to desegregate the system. He set an August 17 deadline on the order.

In 1957, Judge Connally originally ordered the system to integrate with "all deliberate speed." Two years later, the board had taken no possible ac-

RULING IS ASKED ON MIXING LAW

School Board in Dallas Files Appeal

EASTLAND, Tex. (AP) — The Dallas school board asked the 11th Texas appeals court to tell it what is the law on school integration.

Federal courts have ordered the district to mix Negro and white pupils "with all deliberate speed." A state law deprives a district of state aid if integration is carried out unless residents approve it in a referendum.

Mark Martin, lawyer for the board, informed the appellate court the district "has the courage and willingness to follow the law" on integration, adding:

"It simply calls on the court to declare what the law is."

Martin asked the appeals court to send back to a lower court the board's plea for guidance and a trial on merits of the case.

Both federal and state courts have disclaimed jurisdiction. The board asked the appeals court to force the lower court to accept and decide the case. It could be months before a decision is reached.

Martin argued that the new state law does not apply to the Dallas district, which a federal court ordered integrated before the Legislature passed the bill.

The board's attorneys have pointed out that should the board follow state law, board members could face federal contempt of court action.

Should the board follow federal rulings and integrate, the system would lose $2,600,000 a year in state aid and accreditation, and board members would face fines up to $1000 each.

Investigate, Segregate, McFarland Tells Principals

HOUSTON — Supt John W. McFarland indicated to a group administrators Monday night that racial grounds will be the last resort for denying Negro students entry to white schools and white students entry to Negro schools.

McFarland said Negroes who try to attend white schools this fall will be rejected on racial grounds alone only if they meet all other requirements for admission.

"If a white student should apply for admission to a school for Negroes or if a Negro student were to apply to a school for whites, the principal should check carefully to see if the student fulfills all the requirements other than race for admission.

The directive said if the student fails to fulfill all the requirements for admission, he should be rejected without mentioning race or color. If the student should fulfill the requirements. McFarland said the student should be informed that the Houston Independent School District is still segregated and should be informed of the proper school to which he should apply.

This directive was, no doubt, a move to prevent Negroes from applying at all-white schools. Such an incident occurred this summer.

On Tuesday July 21 Carole Reynaud, a 13-year-old Miller Jr High School student, sought admission to Sidney Lanier Jr High.

At that time school officials said the applicant didn't have an approval card and a certificate from her principal. They insisted that she wasn't refused because of her race.

However, Mrs Viola Williams of 2512 Wheeler St, Carole's mother, said that when her daughter applied at Lanier "she was armed with everything but white skin."

Carole reportedly attended James D Ryan Jr High School the first summer term, and applied at the white school because -- accord[illegible] school regulations [illegible] to enro[illegible] rdens Jr High [illegible] ete her summer studies. Kashmere, is on the extreme northwest section of the city some 13 miles from the Williams' residence.

Mrs Williams said she worked in Tanglewood and it would have been more convenient for her to drop off her daughter at Lanier, which is located at Woodhead and Westheimer on her route to and from [illegible]

Houston Asks Time For Desegregation

HOUSTON (AP) — Houston school trustees told a federal judge Monday immediate desegregation of the South's largest segregated school system could not be made "without irreparable injury to all the school district."

The board pleaded for more time to comply with Judge Ben Connally's 1957 order to "desegregate with all possible speed.'

It said it has two integration plans under study. Neither, it said, could be adopted without holding a referendum election or the district would stand to lose five million dollars annually in state aid.

CITE SHORTAGES

The report also cited classroom shortages and what it called the academic lag of Negro students behind whites.

The board acted in response to an order by Judge Connally two months ago to submit a progress report on its compliance to his 1957 ruling. The five-volume report ran 373 pages.

One plan submitted two years ago would start integration in the first grade and advance one grade annually beginning in September 1960.

The second plan, submitted by board attorney Joe Reynolds at a secret session last December, calls for desegregation on an area basis.

A PETITION MATTER

At least 20 per cent of the district's residents—or 47,000 voters—would have to sign petitions requesting the election before it could be called. Petitions circulated by the district have drawn about 4,000 signatures in recent weeks.

About 25 per cent of the district's 170,000 students are Negro.

"The administration recognized the constitutional principles involved in this case cannot be ignored," the report said. "But at the same time the administration feels that immediate desegregation would so impair and damage the school district as to be detrimental to all the school children."

Desegregation In San Antonio Surpasses Other Texas Cities

SAN ANTONIO — The San Antonio Independent School District has advanced farther in integration than any other of the large cities of Texas. A total of 1,568 Negro students have been integrated into formerly all-white schools, and 30 whites have been integrated in formerly all Negro schools.

In the 1958-59 session 1,069 pupils had been integrated. The figure of 1,568 for the number integrated at the beginning of the 1959-60 session shows about 50 per cent increase and a very healthy rate of progress in the Bexar County area.

The Tynan Elementary school at the latest reckonng had 263 Negroes out of a total attendance of 339 students. Fannin Elementary had 183 Negroes out of a total attendance of 285; and Pershing Elementary School had 192 out of a total of 561. Emerson Junior High had a total of 181 Negro pupils out of a total of 723 students.

In the senior high schools there are 155 Negroes integrated in a total attendance of 1,147 at Brackenridge; 78 Negroes in attendance at Tech out of total of 1,700; Jefferson now has 52 Negroes out of a total of 2,218, and Highlands has 43 out of 2,38.

SAVES MONEY

The president of the school district board issued a statement, saying that if it were not for integration, the district would have had to enlarge Wheatley High School, an all-Negro school and the superintendent said that the district would have had to increase junior schools also, if it had not been for integration.

Of increased interest was the fact that these changes had taken place without any untoward incident in San Antonio.

Houston Seeks More Time For Desegregation

Houston (ANP) — Houston school officials told U. S. Judge Ben Connally that immediate desegregation of the South's largest segregated school system would cause "irreparable injury to all school districts." Consequently, the officials' lawyers pleaded for more time to comply with a 1957 desegregation order.

School authorities indicated that two integration plans are "under study," and neither could be adopted without a referendum election—without which, the school district would lose $5 million annually in state educational aid.

One plans would start integration in the first grade adn advnce one grade each yesr, beginning in September, 1960. The other would desegregated by areas, rather than grade

14d(1) 1959

TEXAS

Fort Worth Reports Two Integration Incidents

FORT WORTH. Two efforts on the part of Negro parents to see their children enjoy full citizenship rights to an education were noted here Tuesday as the Fort Worth school system opened its doors for fall classes.

Two Negro couples made efforts to have their children receive their citizenship rights by seeking admission to the Fort Worth school system on the basis of equality of opportunity, but were denied this right. School officials advised that the Fort Worth school system would continue on a segregated basis at the present time.

One couple was T-Sgt. Weirless [illegible] of Carswell Air Force Base [illegible], who sought to obtain admission for their daughter, Arenroll as a student in the [illegible] school. They were denied the right to have their child enter the school, however.

[illegible] not affiliated with any organization except the U. S. Air Force. Flax told the school officials Flax is a native of Louisiana.

The second couple was Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Teal, who made effort to enroll their six children in the Peter Smith Elementary school. They soon departed after being told by Principal Joe McGee that the Peter Smith Elementary school board had voted to continue for another year on a segregated basis.

"If that's the way it is, that's the way it's got to be," was the terse comment which Teal made as he and his wife departed.

NAACP Head Speaks Out

The president of the Fort Worth branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. G. D. Flemmings was outspoken in his denunciation of the schools for the denial of the Negro parents and children their constitutional rights to an education on the same basis that granted white students.

Flemmings termed the refusal to enroll Negro children as "unfortunate" and called the action of refusal to enroll Negro children in the two schools "a deliberate attempt to violate the order of the Supreme Court."

Principal McGee contended that the school custodian, Roy Dunaway, had recognized the Teals as the same family which had made effort to have their children enroll in this school four years ago.

Meanwhile, Dr. Flemings claimed that the effort to enroll was "a new thing to me," but he congratulated the Teals for making effort to enroll their children and viewed this is a "forward movement."

Principal McGee said the Teal family was not much concerned about their children enrolling at the Peter Smith school. "They seemed to expect it," said McGee.

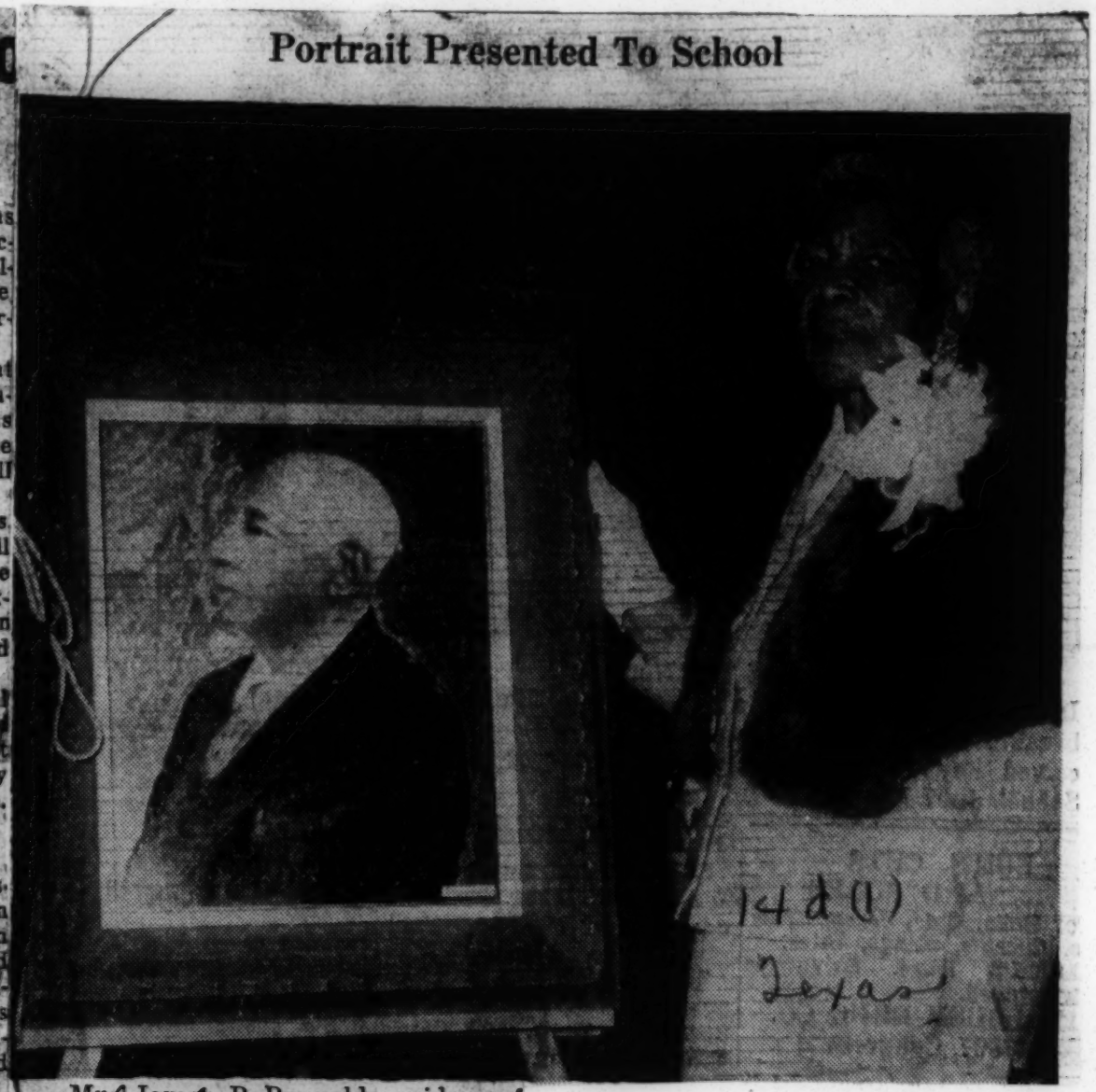
No Houston Incident

It was pointed out that at Houston, the 185,000 student Houston Independent School district, which is the nation's largest segregated system, school had opened without incident, despite the reports that Negroes would seek enrollment at several schools attended by white students.

The Houston Public School system, like that of Dallas, is already under orders from the Federal courts to integrate "with all deliberate speed."

However, both Dallas and Houston are making desperate efforts to continue operation on a segregated basis during the present school term.

Portrait Presented To School



Mrs. James R. Reynolds, widow of the late Prof. James R Reynolds, for whom the new Reynolds Elementary School was named, unveils a portrait of her late husband which was presented to the school as a gift of the Reynolds family. The unveiling was a highlight of the American Education Week activities at the school which is located in the Reedwood addition. Prof Arthur Gaines serves as its principal.

Photo by Louise Martin

Told to get ready—

Dallas is granted integration delay

DALLAS, Tex., July 31—(AP)—A federal judge yesterday refused to order integration of Dallas public schools this Fall but he told the school board to "put your house in order" for integration which he said will surely come.

"You are going to integrate your schools. The question is when," 82-year-old Judge T. Whitfield Davidson said.

THE HEARING was held on a petition filed by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asking for immediate integration. During yesterday's testimony, however, they indicated they would be willing to wait until 1960.

Dallas school leaders have been in court 10 times over the school integration issue since the U. S. Supreme Court handed down its decision on school segregation more than five years ago.

THE NAACP attorneys charged that while the school board president, Dr. Edwin Rippy, was quoted as saying the board would abide by the Supreme Court ruling, the board has announced no plans for integration.

At yesterday's hearing, Dr. Rippy said the school board will follow all court directives. But he told the court that state and federal laws conflict. He said the 147-school district could lose more than $2½ million in state aid money a year under a law passed by the state legislature two years ago. This law calls for the loss of state aid for schools which integrate without an election.

NAACP lawyers declined after the hearing to discuss possible further moves.

Judge Davidson, who opened the day-long hearing by stating his love for Southern traditions but promising a fair hearing, ended the court session with what sounded like a lecture to Negro spectators.

"As long as he (the Negro) begins imitating his white brother he is not at his best," the aged jurist said. "If you want to rise in life, there is a way . . . that is to excel."

During the hearing, Dr. Rippy testified that if integration comes "we favor a plan . . . of starting with the first grade."

LATER HE said the school board expects to continue its long-range policy of clarifying state and federal laws before disclosing any further plans or setting a date for integration.

Of the estimated 122,000 pupils in the district, about 22,000 are Negroes.

More than 100 school districts in Texas, embracing approximately one-quarter of the state's estimated two million scholastics, voluntarily integrated their schools. Although the state law halted plans for integration in several cities, several smaller districts have integrated schools after holding the required elections.

Dallas ordered to start move to integration

DALLAS, Aug. 7—(AP)—U. S. Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson yesterday directed the Dallas school board to take steps toward a vote on integration of public schools.

Davidson signed an order prepared by the school board's attorney directing the board to circulate petitions calling for an election on the issue.

The order also formally denied a request by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People for integration this Fall.

STATE LAW REQUIRES a halt to state aid for any district which integrates without approval of a majority of qualified voters.

The law also specifies that such an election can be called only after petitions are signed by 20 per cent of the district's voters. This would require 32,000 signatures in Dallas.

A spokesman for the NAACP said the organization will not take part in a campaign for signatures or in an election.

NAACP Field Secretary Edwin C. Washington Jr. said the group takes the position "that a man's rights should not be put to a vote once they have been declared by the court."

Mixed Classes For September Request Denied

DALLAS.—U. S. District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson directed the Dallas school board Tuesday to take steps toward a vote on integation of public schools here.

Davidson signed an order prepared by the school board's attorney directing the board to circulate petitions calling for a vote on the issue.

The order also formally denied a request by the Nation Association for the Advancement of Colored People for integration this fall. Davidson turned down the request orally at a hearing last week.

It's State Law

School officials consider the vote necessary under a state law which requires a halt to state aid for any district which integrates without approval of a majority of its qualified voters.

The law also specifies that such an election can be called only after petitions are signed by 20 per cent of the district's voters. This would require 32,000 signatures in Dallas.

A spokesman for the NAACP said the organization will not take part in a campaign for signatures or in an election if one is called.

And school officials said they feel it will be necessary to ask Davidson to clarify his order to indicate whether the board should simply make the petitions available or should actively circulate them for signatures.

More Confusion

The Dallas Morning News speculated Wednesday that in view of the NAACP and school board statements, the expected difficulty in obtaining 32,000 signatures and the small likelihood of the issue passing if it comes to a vote, Davidson's order may "add more confusion to the already complex situation."

Dr. Edwin Rippy, president of the board, said "We will probably have to ask Judge Davidson to instruct us further. I think the board could get the petitions drawn up and even pass them around to P-TAs, but I don't think the leg work of getting them signed should be done by school officials."

NAACP field secretary Edwin C. Washington jr. said the group takes the position "that a man's rights should not be put to a vote once they have been declared by the court."

Davidson's order retained jurisdiction and recessed the hearing until the first Monday in April 1960.

Cool-Off In Mixing Bout Seen

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — Each day's delay in integrating Dallas schools lessens the likelihood of violence when segregation does end, the Dallas School Board said Monday.

"General tensions of the citizens on both sides of the segregation problem have been and are lessening and mellowing, and the likelihood of strife is becoming less by the day," the board said in a brief prepared by its attorney, Henry W. Strasburger.

The board directed Strasburger to file the brief in U.S. District Court in answer to requests by Negroes seeking integration of the city's schools this fall.

Judge T. Whitfield Davidson will hear the Negroes' plea Thursday.

The petition said until the conflict between state and federal laws has been decided, desegregation is impractical. Texas law requires an end to state aid for local schools when a district is integrated without approval of a majority of its voters.

Dallas would lose an estimated $2,500,000 per year if allocation of state funds was stopped.

LECTURES BOARD

U.S. Judge Delays Dallas Integration

DALLAS, Tex. (UPI) — Negro attorneys pondered ways today to overcome a federal judge's refusal to order immediate desegregation of Dallas public schools or set up any sort of integration timetable.

Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson, 82, advised the school board to "put your house in order for integration" and postponed a final ruling until "closer to the fall of 1960."

"I held we can't sufficiently forecast at this distance what the condit ons will be, so I have postponed a decision regarding integration in 1960 until later," the judge explained.

He said he felt his decision was to the "best interest of all" and remarked that his own family had "owned plenty of slaves" and that the U. S. Supreme Court "has us (the South) over a barrel."

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, conceded at Thursday's hearing that to begin desegregation this fall might be difficult. He sought to show there would be little administrative difficulty in starting a desegregation program in the fall of 1960.

The NAACP motion had asked for immediate integration.

Dr. W. T. White, superintendent of schools in Dallas, testified that the board has no plan formulated but is making studies of desegregation programs and ideas. He said desegregation would be "simple" on an administrative level, but had to be considered with the "temper of the community."

Little Rock Integration May Set Pace And Pattern

DALLAS, Tex. — (UPI) — The leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Southwest said Saturday that developments in the public schools of Little Rock, Ark. next month will determine the future of integration in the South.

The NAACP leader is Clarence Laws, the organization's Southwest field secretary. Laws was on the scene in Little Rock in 1957 and 1958 and will be back when Little Rock's schools open Sept. 8. He has just returned from a survey of the situation.

"This is the showdown," Laws said. "Little Rock is the testing ground for the South.

"Whatever happens at Little Rock this fall will set the pace and pattern from here on and could go a long way toward making or breaking the entire desegration program in the South."

'GET TOUGH'

He called upon the U. S. Justice Department to "get tough," even to the extent of throwing Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas into jail if he tries to prevent integration in Little Rock.

He said he doubts that U. S. marshals can handle any "real trouble" which Faubus seems to have "invited" by telling "those inclined toward violence they can do what they will without interference from him."

Laws referred to a statement by Faubus that federal troops will have to enforce intergration in Little Rock next month with "live ammunition" and that he will not use the militia or state police to put down disorder.

"The President moved in troops in 1957 and I wouldn't be surprised if he had to again," Laws said.

In 1957 President Eisenhower ordered 1,000 troops of the 101st Airborne Division into Little Rock to protect nine Negro students against mob violence.

CLOSED SCHOOLS

In 1958, Faubus closed Little Rock's four public high schools. Hundreds of white students attended private school or went to schools in other districts or out-of-state. A total of 3,700 NeNgro and white students were registered in public schools in September, 1958.

This year, since federal courts have declared the laws under which Faubus closed the schools unconstitutional, the Little Rock school board plans to open the schools on an integrated basis.

Fifty-five Negroes have registered in three white schools. The school board intends to use a pupil placement law to assign Negroes and keep a large number from attending any one school. Laws said more Negroes will register in white schools.

Negro Nursed Judge Delays, Dallas Mixing

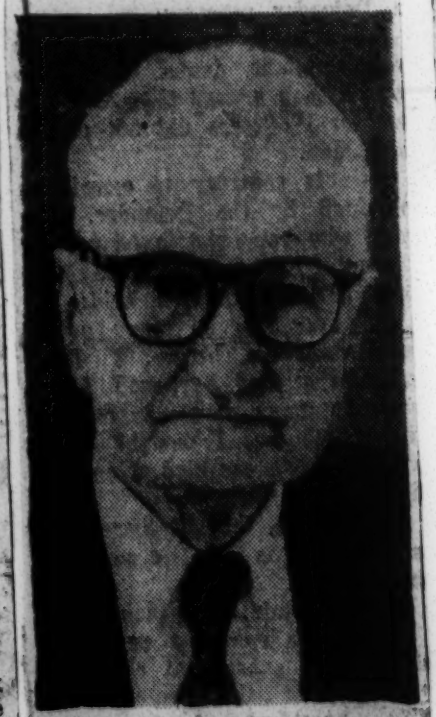
By RICHARD THOMAS

DALLAS, Tex. — (UPI) — A federal district judge who noted that he drew his first nourishment from the breast of a Negro woman rejected Thursday a demand by the NAACP for immediate integration of Dallas' public schools.

"At the same time, the judge, 82-year-old T. Whitfield Davidson, warned the Dallas School Board to "put your house in order for integration."

"It may be further and further in the future, but it is ahead," he said during a 37-minute discussion preceding his oral order.

The NAACP which has been



JUDGE T. W. DAVIDSON

into court 11 times trying to get the public schools of Dallas integrated, had demanded immediate integration and brought Thurgood Marshall, chief of counsel for the NAACP, to Dallas to help with the case.

The demand for immediate integration was in a motion filed May 20. During arguments before Judge Davidson Friday, Marshall offered to forget about immediate integration if the school board would produce an integration plan by September, 1960.

Asked to clarify his decision after he adjourned court, Judge Davidson said:

VERY VAGUE

"The plaintiff's (NAACP) attorneys adroitly did not insist on integration now. They allowed one year in their argument to accomplish it.

"I held we can't sufficiently forecast at this distance what the conditions will be, so I have postponed a decision regarding integration in 1960 until later.

"It may come soon or it may come late. But the Supreme Court has us (the South) over a barrel; there is no place to go."

Before we heard the first witness, Judge Davidson said: "The first nutrition I ever received came from the bosom of a Negro woman, the Negro woman who attended me in the first days of my life."

In discussing the case before he handed down his opinion, Judge Davidson advised Negroes: "If you want to rise in life, there is a way — by excellence."

"Excellence is important," he said, "and it doesn't take compulsory integration to bring these things about. The races distrust each other. The sooner that distrust can be dispelled, the sooner integration can be accomplished."

'PUT HOUSE IN ORDER'

Dallas Integration This Fall Denied

DALLAS, Tex., July 30 (AP) — A federal judge today refused to order integration of Dallas schools this fall. But he told the school board to "put your house in order" for integration which he said will surely come.

Eighty-two-year-old Judge T. Whitfield Davidson opened the day-long hearing by stating his love for Southern traditions but promising a fair hearing. He closed the hearing with what sounded like a lecture to Negro spectators.

"As long as he (the Negro) begins imitating his white brother he is not at his best," said the gray-haired jurist. "If you want to rise in life, there is a way ... that is to excel."

"A year from now may be sufficient time to integrate ... we will not name any date or issue any order.

Further Study

"The school board should further study this question and perhaps take further action, maybe an election."

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People, threw his pencil on the table. A strong look of disappointment crossed his face.

Marshall and other Negro attorneys had surprised the courtroom by indicating they were willing to wait until 1960 for integration. They represented Negro parents who had petitioned for integration this fall.

Of the estimated 122,000 pupils in the district, about 22,000 are Negroes.

Dr. W. T. White, school superintendent, declined to outline for Marshall any Dallas integration plans, saying that was the school board's duty.

20 to 25 Years

White said he still believes, as he did earlier, that it will take 20 to 25 years to integrate.

The judge, in his lengthy remarks at the close, said the Negro should recognize "that the white man has a right to maintain his racial integrity and it can't be done so easily in integrated schools."

Davidson at the outset told the spectators he has received many letters about the case. Remarking that there may be some interest in his own background, he said he loves "old South" tradition, that his forebears fought for the Confederacy, and that he received his first nourishment from a Negro woman's breast.

"There is no animosity, no hatred of any kind in my heart," he said.

Dallas school leaders have been in court 10 times because of a conflict between federal integration orders and state law. School districts which integrate without an election stand to lose state money. Such elections are held only if 20 per cent of voters ask for them.

The Dallas district would lose $2,620,000 in state money a year if it integrated without an election.

Dallas school leaders have been in court 10 times over the school integration issue since the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its decision on school segregation more than five years ago.

The NAACP attorneys charged that while the school board president, Dr. Edwin Rippy, was quoted as saying the board would abide by the Supreme Court ruling, the board has announced no plans for integration.

At the hearing, Dr. Rippy said the school board will follow all court directives. But he told the court that state and federal laws conflict. He said the 147-school district could lose more than 2½ million dollars in state aid money a year under a law passed by the state legislature two years ago. This law calls for the loss of state aid for schools which integrate without an election.

Integration At Dallas Held Off

DALLAS, Tex. —(AP)— A federal judge has refused to order integration of Dallas public schools this fall but he told the school board to "put your house in order" for integration which he said will surely come.

DAVIDSON

"You are going to integrate your schools. The question is when," 82-year-old Judge T. Whitfield Davidson said.

The hearing was held on a petition filed by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asking for immediate integration. During the testimony, however, they indicated they would be willing to wait until 1960.

Houston Ordered to Mix Schools

HOUSTON, Tex. (NNPA)—The Houston school boa was given its first specific proposals last week for enfi segregation in public schools here, although Federal Jud Ben C. Connally ordered that the Houston public schoo be desegregated "with all deliberate speed" more than yea ago.

In issuing the order on Oct. 15, 1957, Judge Connally emphasized that any "inordinate delay or evasion" would not be tolerated.

The proposals for desegregation were made by school board attorney Joe Reynolds during a surprise session Monday night, closed to the public.

But the general public here is still in the dark as to what proposals Attorney Reynolds made. The board members agreed to keep mum, and not to inform Houstonians what is intended to be done in following the orders of Judge Connally to desegregate the 167 public schools here.

MRS. FRANK DWYER, board president, who has spoken out against desegregation ever since she has been a member of the board, said:

"Mr. Reynolds just gave us some proposals on steps we might take toward desegregation. He explained to us what the federal and state laws on it were. He thought that we should have the problem discussed to us and that we should start studying the problem more."

MRS. CHARLES E. WHITE, who will become a member the Houston school board n year, was not present at meeting. But Mrs. H. W. Cull a white Board member-elect, campaigned against desegre tion, was present. Asked a this, Mrs. Dwyer replied:

"The only reason that Mrs. Cullen was in the conference was because she was here. She was not invited to come to the meeting. Mrs White could have just as easily come to the meeting and she would have been invited into the conference."

San Angelo Students Behave Or Get Out; School System Called Best In The U. S.

By G. K. HODENFIELD

SAN ANGELO, Tex. (AP) — There's a no-nonsense approach to education in San Angelo. It's based on the theory and practice that students go to school to learn, not just have a good time.

"We don't lose 'em," says Supt. George B. Wadzeck. "We make them work, and we don't stand for any foolishness. If a student can't behave, we kick him out. And before he can get back in, he has to appear before the Board of Education with his parents."

At the same time, Wadzeck expresses his philosophy of education thusly: "We cater to the kids. We want them here."

This may sound like the man is trying to run in two different directions. He isn't. Wadzeck knows exactly what he wants: the best public school system in the United States.

Basically, it's a simple idea. You make school an attractive place to spend the day. You outline a course of studies that encourages every student in every grade to do his level best. And you offer the students responsibility, and insist that they accept it.

Washington School, where all of San Angelo's seventh graders have their classes, is a good example of the technique of an iron fist in a velvet glove.

There are no bells and buzzers at Washington. Classes vary in length instead of holding to rigid 45 or 50-minute schedules. There are 10-15 minute breaks both afternoon and morning, when the students can go to a school snack bar for a soft drink or a candy bar. There are no supervised study halls.

In most public schools this would be an invitation to bedlam. Not here. The students move quietly through the halls between classes. The snack bar breaks are sociable, but not noisy. The off-hour study halls are quiet. The students know they have a good deal, and they know what they have to do to keep it.

If a student is tardy, he loses his break privileges that day. If he is caught carrying cigarettes he is suspended for three days; likewise if he is caught with anything that could be used as a weapon—a knife, chain, wrench.

Since he has six hours of academic studies per day, suspension means he has 18 hours of school work to make up when he gets back. And Principal Dave Sands is no softy; he insists that the work be done.

For more serious offenses, expulsion is automatic.

"We make the kids accept responsibility," says Sands. "And the way they accept it shows that too many educators are underestimating the young people of this country."

Central High School, opened last September, is the sort of school plant you have to see to believe — an 11-building, campus-type layout that appeals to the eye and stimulates the imagination.

Consider the library. Like all the other buildings, it is completely air conditioned. It has carpeting on the floor, indirect lighting, sofas, easy chairs, coffee tables with vases of flowers, magazine and newspaper racks, a building-long picture window of glareproof glass that overlooks a patio and a view of the tree-lined North Concho River.

This is, indeed, catering to the kids.

"We want the kids to use the library," says Wadzeck. "We want to encourage them to come here whenever they're free. Every student at Central gets a special course in how to use the library. If we can get them here, they'll take advantage of the library, they'll study, they'll learn."

But suppose they come to the library just to sit around in comfort and gossip?

"Any abuse of the library means loss of their library privileges," says the superintendent. "More than that, they are sent to supervised study halls for double sessions. They don't like that. But we have little trouble—these kids know we don't stand for any foolishness."

Last spring 25 seniors tried a little foolishness. They painted "Seniors, '57" on the high school walls. All 25 were suspended. Twenty-one were allowed to return for graduation, but could take no part in the ceremonies. The other four were out for good.

"They had the wrong attitude," says Wadzeck.

The no-nonsense approach is applied everywhere in the San Angelo schools.

One day Wadzeck read in the paper that a teacher had been fired by another Texas school system for being too rough on the kids, giving them too much homework. Wadzeck phoned the teacher and hired him on the spot.

"We cater to the kids." That's San Angelo's answer to a disturbing problem in American education—the drop-out.

"With our program there should be virtually no drop-outs," says Robert H. Mayfield, curriculum project director.

"You can't tabulate accidents that don't happen, and you can't tabulate drop-outs who don't drop out. But we do know this: we have more students in school now during the critical drop-out years than ever before."

"We want them here." You see the results in the new high school. Although it is located near the center of the city, 95 per cent of the students stay on the campus from the time they arrive until they go home. At Washington, the seventh graders are kept in school or on the grounds all day long.

Central High sounds like a posh place to go to school.

But the things that look like frills are functional. The cost was $2.50 per square foot cheaper than for a similar size traditional school plant.

The air conditioning adds $10,000 a year to the utilities bill, but it saves $27,000 a year in janitorial costs. The school can be used comfortably in the hottest summer weather.

The 11 buildings take up more space than one big building. But any one building, such as the gym, library or theater can be used outside the normal school day without adding to the operating costs of the others.

The vast expanses of glareproof glass might seem to be expensive frills. The over-riding fact was protection of pupils' eyesight through reduction or elimination of glare. Furthermore, it was cheaper that way because of the elimination of ventilation openings and other structural details.

San Angelo was able to provide a gym and a swimming pool for the same cost that would normally go into a gym alone. This was done by putting them below ground level; it's cheaper to dig down than to build up.

Porcelain and plastic are used extensively. Beauty is only part of the reason, it also cuts down on maintenance.

Another note of practicality: There are no walls or partitions in Central High that bear weight. The buildings can be enlarged at any time with no great trouble or expense.

Classes at Central High are staggered. So are the lunch periods. The result is that the campus resembles that of a small college. To carry the college atmosphere a step further, the cafeteria includes a section which is partitioned off and equipped with booths. Students who don't want the regular hot lunch can go there for a hamburger and a malted.

"If they can get it at Sloppy Joe's, they can get it here," says Wadzeck.

"When our kids go on to college, they'll never notice the transition. We treat them like young adults, and they react like young adults. We give them the best education they can absorb, we spoon-feed it to them if we have to. But we have no time for hoodlums, and they know it.

"That's probably why we don't have any hoodlums."

Next: How they did it.

MOBILE LIBRARY - LABORATORY TABLE FRIEND OF TEACHERS
Miss Lucille Harris, Principal At Regan Elementary, Finds It Useful

(AP Newsfeatures Photos)

SCIENCE INSTRUCTION BEGINS EARLY
These First Graders Learn To Use Scales

Integration Reply Asked Of Houston

HOUSTON, Tex., July 1 (AP) — Federal Judge Ben C. Connally today ordered the Houston School Board to submit by Aug. 17 a plan for integration of public schools.

The 170,000-student system is the largest segregated system in the nation.

Conally ordered the board "to file its program, if it has one."

In 1957, Connally ordered the system to integrate "with all deliberate speed" but did not set a deadline.

Parents of two Negro children last month asked Connally to reopen the case and set a deadline. Attorneys said they hoped to obtain an order that would integrate the schools at the opening of the term in September.

The parents filed their suit originally in 1956. The two Negro children had been unsuccessful in attempts to enter schools for whites.

Houston Board Must Submit An Integration Plan

HOUSTON, Texas — (ANP) — The Houston School Board, on Wednesday, was ordered by U. S. District Judge Ben C. Connally, to submit a plan for integration of public schools by Aug. 17. Houston schools, with 170,000 students, is reportedly the largest segregated system in America.

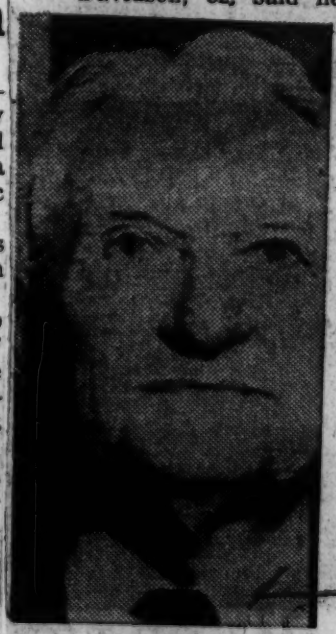
Judge Connally, in 1957, ordered the School Board to integrate "with all deliberate speed," but did not set a deadline. In Wednesday's ruling the jurist ordered the Board "to file its program if it has one."

Judge Connally was asked to reopen the case of two Negro parents who sought to enter their children in "white" schools. The parents' lawyers said they hoped to obtain an order that would integrate the schools at opening of the Fall term in September.

Texas School Integration Suit Judge Bars Seat Bias

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson, hearing a school integration suit here, said his first nourishment came from the breast of a Negro woman.

Davidson, 82, said he thought there might be some interest in his Southern background. He instructed the marshals that no partiality be shown in seating the races in the crowded courtroom.



JUDGE DAVIDSON

"We are conscious of the great case," he said from the bench.

The judge said his father was a Confederate soldier who was at appomattox with Gen. Robert E. Lee.

"My family owned many slaves," he continued. 'My grandmother tended to them just like she did her own children.

"I love all the traditions of the Old South. The Negro is an important part of those traditions. He has made great progress. I think he has gained his greatest progress by taking the advice of Booker T. Washington 'by doing his job well.' . . .

"The first nutrition I ever had came from the bosom of a Negro woman. It was from the Negro woman who attended me in the first few days of my life.

"I have had dealings with Negroes all my life. The Southern white gentleman does not feel unkindly toward the Negro."

Aldine Schools Remain Closed

Board Still At Stalemate

HOUSTON — On the Aldine School front — the schools remained closed Wednesday; a legal battle waged between two trustees, and some of the teachers, who are the bread winner in the family, have been forced to file applications for work outside of the classrooms.

It has been learned that some of the teachers in the district, which has four Negro schools (three in Acres Home), have sought employment elsewhere. Teachers walked out April 30, after returning from a walk-out April 15 because the district could not meet its payroll. Both white and Negro teachers have voted not to work until they are paid.

The Harris County School Board loaned the Aldine district a grant of $25,000. At the same time school officials are still trying to sell $200,000 in time warrants provided through emergency state legislation.

Word coming out from Supt. W. W Thorne's office late Wednesday revealed there was no break in the Aldine School impasse. Officials said they are still working to get the schools re-opened, but could not say how long it will take.

Negro schools in the district are Carver High, Carver Elementary, Bethune Elementary and Bordersville Elementary School. The Bordersville School is located in Humble and the other three schools are in Acres Home.

Segregation Of Married Pupils Urged

DALLAS, Tex., May 7 (UPI) The Dallas Parent-Teachers Association Council alarmed over an increase in teen-age marriages and pregnancies among school children, has called for sepate schools for married students.

The PT-A acted after a survey disclosed a sharp increase in the number of school marriages and revealed one 12-year-old and two 13-year-old married students.

The report also said 144 girls had been dropped from school because of pregnancy.

Officials reported 480 marriages this year, compared with 386 in 1957, up 41 per cent. The figure was about 5 per cent of the total high school enrollment.

Superintendent of Schools W. T. White disclosed that married students still in school had 72 children.

Dallas Threatens Short School Year If NAACP Wins

DALLAS, (Texas) — (UPI) — Dallas School Superintendent W. T White said this week that the Dallas public schools may have to shorten their school year by as much as six weeks if the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wins a suit for immediate integration.

The NAACP filed a motion May 20 in federal court for immediate integration to "get the board off center and moving" on an April 16, 1958, integration order.

Dr. White said if the Dallas schools had to integrate immediately, the district would lose 2.5 mililon dollars in state aid under a Texas law that puts integration up to the voters.

The school district is now a party to a suit in state appeals court in an attempt to resolve differences in state laws and federal orders to integrate.

Not only would the district lose the two and a half million dollars in state aid, school officials would be subjected to fines and the district woud lose accreditation if it integrates without a favorable vote of the people, Dr. White added.

Both Dallas and Houston, the largest segregated city in the nation, were named in the litigation filed at Dallas and Houston, the latter also under federal orders to integrate.

The motions were filed by Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP.

The action in Dallas asked Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson for a hearing on Monday. However, Judge Davidson, holding court in Fort Worth, said he doubted if a hearing could be scheduled that soon.

Davidson also pointed out the current school term is nearly over and the timing of the hearing is not now extremely important.

Surprise Move On Schools In Dallas, Houston

BY PRESTON McGRAW

DALLAS, Texas — (UPI) — Attorneys filed two surprise motions in Federal court late Wednesday asking for the immediate integration of Dallas and Houston public schools.

Houston, with an enrollment topping 157,000, has the largest segregated school system in the nation.

The two-pronged attack, aimed at forcing Houston and Dallas school boards to speed compliance with already existing federal integration decisions, was launched Wednesday in Federal court by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Schedule Hearing Monday

U. S. District Judge Ben Connally in Houston ordered a hearing Monday on the Houston motion. Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson of Dallas was in Fort Worth and was not expected to receive the Dallas motion until later today. It was filed in his clerk's office.

The Dallas motion also asked for a hearing Monday.

The Houston petition asked Connally to order and enforce immediate integration on the basis of his order of two years ago. The Dallas petition is similar. It asks Davidson to put an order of April 16, 1958 into immediate effect.

Dr. Edwin L. Rippy, Dallas school board president, said "we will simply have to sit back and see what Judge Davidson's opinion will be on this matter."

School Boards In Middle

The two school boards are caught between conflicting state and federal laws. In 1957, the Texas legislature ruled integration of public schools must be approved in a local option election, or state aid would be withdrawn.

This would mean the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to both school systems if they immediately followed federal dictates.

A case in state appeals court to determine the conflict is set for Sept. 30. Rippy said he feels the state law is unconstitutional and won't stand up in court.

"I say it with regret because I am a strong believer in state's rights and I believe the local option plan is a good one," Dr. Rippy said."

There was no immediate reaction from segregation forces. There is a loosely knit Citizens Council chapter in both cities. State officials have indicated in the past they have more to fear on the explosive race issue from the Ku Klux Klan.

Former Texas Attorney General John Ben Shepperd launched a campaign four years ago that stamped out what he termed an "effort to revive the Ku Klux Klan in Texas.

Last week, however, there was evidence that the terrorist organization was making another effort to increase its membership and become more active. Billboards and posters were thrown up along major highways in Texas and Arkansas urging "God fearing" men to join.

The signs carried a Post Office box number in Texarkana, the border city on the Texas and Arkansas line.

John E. Golden of Hooks, Texas, said he was responsible for the sign. He refued to identify the Klan head and said he knew of "no definite plans at present" other than getting the "right kind of personnel in our organization."

The motion filed in Dallas said "that both by positive action and inaction the school board has required and permitted the schools in Dallas to operate on a racially segregated basis for a period of time longer than necessary."

There are 1,800 school districts in Texas. Out of these, 123 have desegregated policies for a total of 315,000 white students and 3,600 Negro students in mixed classes.

Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas has recently made a speaking tour through Texas sharply criticizing the Supreme court, NAACP and President Eisenhower for policies that has thrown his state into the integration spotlight. He spoke at Tyler, then visited Dallas and cancelled a speaking engagement at Houston. He drew tremendous ovations.

Parents of 28 Negroes filed the original Dallas integration suit in 1955 after their children were turned away from white public schools. Judge William A. Atwell, now retired, threw the case out of court, but the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ordered him to hear the case.

In November, 1956 he criticized the Supreme court and ruled Dallas schools did not have to integrate immediately. "If there are civil rights, there also are civil wrongs," he said.

He was overruled by the Appeals court, and on September 5, 1957 Atwell ruled Dallas schools must integrate at mid-term. Appeals have tied the order in litigation since then.

This order is one of the ones the NAACP wants put into immediate effect.

Trustees Charged With Doing Nothing To End Segregation

HOUSTON — Thurgood Marshall of New York, the NAACP's legal giant, has entered the Houston Public School Desegregation case. Thus, for the second time in nineteen months, members of the Houston School Board find themselves defendants accused of hampering and making no effort in desegregating the public schools in their charge.

On October 16, 1957, Federal District Judge Ben C. Connally ordered the Houston district to integrate its schools "with all deliberate speed," but the magistrate set no specific date. He warned however, that "any inordinate delay or evasion," would not be countenanced.

In a petition filed in federal district court here Wednesday, it was charged that since Judge Connally issued his edict, the Houston Independent School District has "continued to require and permit the elementary and secondary schools to operate on a racially segregated basis."

The petition was filed at 2:10 p.m. Wednesday in the federal district clerk's office by Houston Attorney Weldon H. Berry, one of the four lawyers hired to represent two Negro students —Delores Ross and Beneva Delois Williams — who are seeking admittance into white schools on a non-segregated basis.

In addition to Mr Berry and Mr Marshall, the plaintiffs are also represented by W. J. Durham and U. Simpson Tate, both of Dallas.

Since the 1957 hearing, the Houston School Board has done little, if anything, to carry out Judge Connally's orders. On December 8, 1958, the board, in a closed session, said it was meeting to consider desegregation plans proposed by Attorney Joe Reynolds, the board's lawyer.

Attorney Reynolds' plan recommends that an election be called to ascertain whether or not Houston voters prefer integration or desegregation. According to the Reynolds plan, if the citizens voted for de-

segregation, then a liberal transfer would be initiated, whereby no white pupil would be forced to attend a mixed school; and the same would hold true for Negro children.

But to this date the board has not acted on this plan, nor have the trustees acted on any plan, what-so-ever.

The petition listed as defendants the seven school board members, including Mrs Charles E. White, the lone Negro board member. This, of course, is an ironical twist, since it has been well established that Mrs White favors integration and is against any form of discrimination of Houston children, whether black or white.

Dr John W. McFarland, superintendent of Houston Schools is also listed as one of the defendants.

The plaintiffs, Delores and Beneva Delois, are the daughters of Mr and Mrs Bennie Benjamin and Mrs Marion Williams, respectively.

NAACP lawyers are asking that the defendants be made to "comply forthwith with the Court's judgement by immediately operating all schools under their supervision in the Houston Independent School District on a nonracial, nondiscriminatory basis."

Open New Attack On Texas Schools Bias

DALLAS, Texas — (UPI) — Negroes are seeking immediate integration of Dallas and Houston public schools. Houston, with an enrollment topping 157,000, has the largest segregated school system in the nation.

The two-pronged attack, aimed at forcing Houston and Dallas school boards to speed compliance with already existing federal integration decisions, was launched this week in federal court by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

U. S. District Judge Ben Connally in Houston ordered a hearing Monday on the Houston motion. Federal district Judge T. Whitfield Davidson of Dallas was in Fort Worth and was not expected to receive the Dallas motion until later.

ASK LATER DATE

The Dallas motion also asked for a hearing Monday. The Dallas school board indicated it may ask Judge Davidson to set a later hearing date.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for NAACP, signed both petitions. Three Houston attorneys took the motion before Connally at the same time that three Dallas attorneys, including U. Simpson Tate, chief legal NAACP counsel in the Southwest, filed a petition in Davidson's court.

"Purpose of the (Dallas) motion is obvious," a Negro spokesman said. "It is to get the school board off a dead center course and get it moving. It was ordered to do something but hasn't done anything in a year and a half."

The Houston petition asked Connally to order and enforce immediate integration on the basis of his order of two years ago. The Dallas petition is similar. It asks Davidson to put an order of April 16, 1958 into immediate effect.

Houston Board Backs Election On Segregation

HOUSTON, Tex., June 10 (AP) — The Houston School Board voted 4-1 yesterday to call an election soon to let voters decide whether they want public schools desegregated.

The action was taken on the advice of Board attorney Joe Reynolds because of a recent court petition for another hearing by Houston Negroes who seek school desegregation.

Reynolds advised the Board to comply with Texas laws. These laws require an affirmative integration vote of school district citizens—otherwise the district loses State aid if it integrates.

Mrs. Charles White denounced the recommendation, saying all State laws in opposition to the United States Supreme Court's desegregation ruling already have been ruled null and void. Mrs. White is a Negro.

Houston Will Vote On Desegregation

School Board Decides To Call Election Soon

HOUSTON, Texas, June 9. — (AP) — The Houston School Board voted 4-1 Tuesday to call an election soon to let voters decide whether they want public schools desegregated.

The action was taken on the advice of board attorney Joe Reynolds because of a recent court petition for another hearing by Houston Negroes who seek desegregation.

Mr. Reynolds advised the board to comply with Texas laws. These laws require an affirmative integration vote of school district citizens — otherwise the district loses state aid if it integrates.

Business Manager H. L. Mills said state aid amounts to five million dollars annually.

"If we lose that five million dollars," said Mr. Mills, "I don't think we could go ahead with school and maintain our salary schedule."

Mrs. Charles White denounced the recommendation, saying all state laws in opposition to the United States Supreme Court's desegregation ruling already have been ruled null and void. Mrs. White is a Negro.

"I suggest the board sit down together to work out plans for following Federal Judge (Don) Connally's order rather than to go to this great expense to circumvent it," she said.

The district has been under Federal court order to desegregate "with all deliberate speed" for two years.

Mrs. White fights loan and tax hike

HOUSTON, Texas — Mrs. Charles E. White last week withdrew her support from two school board propositions — to hike school taxes and float a $32 million loan.

Mrs. White, the first of her race to ever be elected to the local board, said she withdrew her support partly because the board "to this date has made no positive steps to implement the Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools."

By her action Mrs. White joined the fight of the city's colored leaders.

Spokesmen for colored people contend that the two proposals are "another attempt of the school board to maintain segregation by building a sufficient number of schools to minimize the effects of desegregation."

MRS. WHITE stood alone against six white members of the board during the group's weekly meeting, which is televised every Monday night. The other six members voted to endorse the two propositions.

In a prepared statement, read before thousands of televiewers, Mrs. White said:

"I voted with the board on March 23 to bring to the citizens the question of the tax raise and the bond issue, realizing the importance of a teacher raise and the need of new buildings, renovation and equipment.

"I am still most sympathetic with this point of view. However, the action of the board since that time has shaken my confidence in whether the money will be spent most advantageously for all children in the districts.

* * *

"THESE ACTIONS have made it necessary for me to reconsider the issues.

"First, the board has refused to give further consideration to the need of some students for bus transportation.

"Second, direct quotations in the newspapers from some board members lead us to believe that they feel hunger helps a child develop character.

"Thirdly, more than a year and a half ago the board accepted the decision of Judge Ben Connally to integrate with deliberate speed and made no appeal. As to this date no positive steps have been taken to implement the decision.

"In the light of these facts I cannot in good faith ask the public to support these propositions. I can only suggest that each prayerfully consider all issues involved and vote his conviction as to what is morally right for the school system."

BRING IN RECORDS. — With an armload of subpoenaed school records under his arm, Holmes Allen (left) follows Dallas School Supt. Dr. W. T. White into Federal court, to face NAACP attorneys asking for immediate integration of the Dallas school system.

CLOSE CONFERENCE. — Thurgood Marshall (left), chief counsel for the NAACP, listens intently as W. J. Durham discusses the motion for immediate integration of Dallas schools which Durham brought before Federal court in Dallas yesterday. The court subpoenaed all school board records for the last four years.

Integration In Dallas Schools Delayed A Year

BY BRYCE MILLER

DALLAS, Tex. — (UPI) — NAACP attorneys pondered ways this week to overcome a federal judge's refusal to order immediate desegregation of Dallas public schools or set up any sort of integration timetable.

Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson, 82, Friday, July 31, advised the school board to "put your house in order for integration" and postponed a final ruling until "closer to the fall of 1960."

"I hold we can't sufficiently forecast at this distance what the conditions will be, so I have postponed a decision regarding integration in 1960 until later," the judge explained.

He said he felt his decision was to the "best interest of all" and remarked that his family had "owned plenty of slaves" and that the U.S. Supreme court "has us (the south) over a barrel."

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), conceded at Thursday's hearing that to begin desegregation this fall might be difficult. He sought to show there would be little administrative difficulty in starting a desegregation program in the fall of 1960.

The NAACP motion had asked for immediate integration.

Dallas School Head Greets Marshall

Dr. Edwin L. Rippy, (left) Dallas School Board president, pauses to shake the hand of NAACP chief counsel Thurgood Marshall at the end of a federal court hearing to test the immediate integration of Dallas public schools. Judge Whitfield Davidson denied the NAACP's request, and refused to set any date for future compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation of pupils in public schools.

In the "hostile" southland, this picture is considered a rarity. NAACP attorneys in the past have, for the most part, been slurred, ignored and sometimes abused by white leaders striving to hold on to racial segregation and the resulting discriminations. (UPI Photo)

Dallas School Board Between Two Fires

EASTLAND, Tex. (AP) — The Dallas School Board, caught between a federal court order to integrate schools and a state law which stops state aid for schools which do integrate, seeks in a higher court here a way out of the difficulty.

A state law effective Aug. 23, 1957, cannot apply to the Dallas situation, the board contends, because a federal court order to integrate had been issued earlier. The state law cannot be retroactive, the board argued.

There is a clause in the state law which exempts districts which had integrated before the law was effective. Dallas integration had been ordered but not accomplished, which raised a point in the exemption clause application.

Of the 119,000 pupils in Dallas schools, about 22,000 are Negroes.

The board says in its case before the 11th Court of Civil Appeals that board members would be subject to contempt action by the federal court if integration were not carried out, or lose about 2½ million dollars in annual state aid if the schools were integrated.

Board members also would be subject to fines under the state law.

Dallas Wins Integration Time Fight

U.S. Judge Denies Negro Bid To Mix Schools Next Fall

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—A federal judge refused Thursday to order intgration of Dallas schools this fall. But he told the school board to "put your house in order" for integration which he said will surely come.

Judge T. Whitfield Davidson, 82, opened the day-long hearing by stating his love for Southern traditions but promising a fair hearing. He closed the hearing with what sounded like a lecture to Negro spectators.

Related Story
On Page 2A

"As long as he—the Negro—begins imitating his white brother he is not at his best," said the gray-haired judge. "If you want to rise in life, there is a way. That is to excel."

"A year from now may be sufficient time to integrate. We will not name any date or issue any order.

"The school board should further study this question and perhaps take further action, maybe an election."

THREW DOWN PENCIL

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People, threw his pencil on the table. A strong look of disappointment crossed his face.

Marshall and other Negro attorneys had surprised the courtroom by indicating they were willing to wait until 1960 for integration. They represented Negro parents who had petitioned for integration this fall.

Of the estimated 122,000 pupils in the district, about 22,000 are Negroes.

SCHOOL BOARD DUTY

Dr. W. T. White, school superintendent, declined to outline for Marshall any Dallas integration plans, saying that this was the school board's duty.

White said he still believes as he did earlier that it will take 20 to 25 years to integrate.

The judge, in his lengthy remarks at the close, said the Negro should recognize "that the white man has a right to maintain his racial integrity and it can't be done so esaily in integrated schools."

Dallas school leaders have been in court 10 times because of a conflict between federal integration orders and state law. School districts which integrate without an election stand to loose state money. Such elections are held only if 20 per cent of voters ask for them.

Negroes Of Littlefield Ask All (Integrated) Negro School

LITTLEFIELD — A three-man group, led by a Methodist deacon, has asked that a school for earlier grades be built in their section" of town and the chairman of the school board has said he and other members want more information before acting on the matter.

Littlefield desegregated its classes in 1956 without a loud word spoken. There are 177 Negroes abong 2,000 pupils in primary, elementary, junior high and high schools here.

C. J. Stewart, the deacon, said they wanted the school to save little ones the danger of walking across the railroad. The deacon's point might be well taken, but the chairman of the board seemed more interested in maintaining the excellent desegregation record that this little West Texas town has established than he is the deacon's project.

He said if the board decided to act on the matter, it probably would be a question of zoning rather than segregation. He explained that all Negroes live in the part of town where the school is wanted.

to attend the integrated school. He also wanted a school in the Negro area to serve as a focal point for youth recreation.

When Joe Johnson, chairman of a meeting which about 75 Negroes attended, asked Tuesday night how many wanted to continue sending their children to the integrated school, almost everyone stood. None stood when he asked how many wanted a school in their community.

Littlefield, a community of 9,000, integrated its schools without incident in 1956. There are 177 Negroes attending school with about 1,800 white students.

Negroes In Texas Prefer Own School

But They're Not For Return Of Segregation

LITTLEFIELD, Texas, Nov. 13.—(AP)—Negro leaders in this West Texas town do not want a return of segregated schools but they want a separate elementary school in their community.

"Actually we're not asking for a segregated school. Integration in 1956 was nicely carried out," the minister said.

Rev. Walter Griffin, pastor of another Negro church, was one of three persons who requested the opening of an elementary school in the Negro community.

He said the request was made so the Negro section would have a focal point for social activities and because small children have to cross a railroad track to attend the integrated elementary school.

There are 177 Negroes among the 2,000 pupils in the primary, elementary, junior high and high schools in this city of 9,000.

Negroes Vote To Keep Mixed School

LITTLEFIELD, Tex. (AP)—Negroes in this West Texas city voted Tuesday night to continue sending their children to an integrated elementary school.

The Rev. Walter Griffin, a Negro leader, last week asked the school board for an elementary school in the Negro district so children would not have to cross railroad tracks.

Texas Negroes Have More Brains

We have noticed that a group of concerned Negroes in Texas have asked the local authorities to build a new Negro school and bring an end to racially integrated classrooms.

These Negroes want a return to the friendly atmosphere of the past and want schools operated by Negro teachers for Negro children.

There is clear evidence of a lot more horse sense among a group of Texas Negroes than in all the political government monstrosity which is Washington.

And several fanatic state capitals like Albany, New York and others in the East could be thrown in for good measure, and still the colored thinking in Texas would be the most sensible by far.

Resegregation Is Sought By Texas Negroes

LITTLEFIELD, Tex. (AP) — Negro leaders here say integration is hurtin their children's social life and works a hardship on them. So the adults asked for a school in the Negro district again.

The Rev. Walter Griffin, pastor of a Negro church in this West Texas farming center of 9,000, said a group of citizens in the Negro district asked if he would find out whether it would be feasible to build an elementary school in the Negro section.

Griffin said the integration in 1956 "was nicely carried out. There has been no trouble. It's just that the people I speak for feel it would be better for the Negro community if we had a school in the community."

The Terrible Thing--All Schools To Close In Prince Edward County

(Richmond News Leader)

CLEAR across the country today, editorial writers and vocal politicians will select their very choicest adjectives, as a housewife picks the ripest fruit, to fling at Prince Edward County, Virginia. The schools of Prince Edward are national news, and the county's decision to close those schools is a national story. By nightfall, the barrage of abuse, insult, scorn and stupidity will be well underway.

Before the noise gets overwhelming, it may be useful to say a few things quietly.

Yes, this is a terrible thing. If the county's decision stands up (and we have in mind here only the uncertainties of Virginia law), it will mean the closing of three high schools and 18 elementary schools. For nearly 3,000 pupils—1,300 white children and almost 1,700 Negro children—it will mean a halt to public education. For 70 Negro teachers and principals, it will mean a search for new positions. For the county's white children and white teachers, the autumn will bring both the challenge and the hardship of a new private school operation.

+ + +

IF ANY of our Northern critics believe Prince Edward reached this melancholy decision in any mood of defiance or bigotry or "race hatred," such critics are woefully mistaken. There is not as much "race hatred" in the whole of Prince Edward County as there is in one precinct of Philadelphia or Detroit. The county is not defying any court: The county was ordered not to deny any child admission to a public school by reason of race, and the county will obey that order to the letter. In September, no child will be denied admission to a public school for any reason. There will be no public schools.

+ + +

WE WOULD say to our uncomprehending brethren of the North that in the summer of 1959, in Prince Edward County, Virginia, there was nothing else the board of supervisors could have done but what the board did yesterday. The county had sought by every honorable means to avoid this step. White parents, whose children are numerically the minority group, taxed themselves heavily to build a new Negro high school in the hope that such an institution might satisfy legitimate demands of Negro residents. The county was fully prepared to take other steps, at the elementary level, to achieve a public school system that would honestly fulfill the needs of both races.

But it swiftly became apparent eight years ago, that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was not interested in the education of Negro children in Prince Edward County. The NAACP's chief interest was not even in putting an end to segregation. The aim was compulsory integration — the intimate race-mixing of white and colored children in the classrooms, playgrounds, and buses of the county — and nothing less than this would suffice.

Prince Edward County resisted this demand as best it could. The county won in the District Court, won again in the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, and then lost (the whole country lost) in the historic decision of May 17, 1954. Five years of further litigation followed, and for a time it appeared the county had won an extension to 1965. Then a few weeks ago, that wise and compassionate decision by an able district judge, Sterling Hutcheson, was rudely overthrown by a new Fourth Circuit Court that bears no discernible resemblance to the former great court of John Parker and Armistead Dobie. The court angrily ordered an immediate beginning of integration. This fall! And while Prince Edward County is devoted, as only a rural county can be, to the cause of public schools, the county is not willing to pay for public schools at any price.

Perhaps the county could yet seek further delays in one more petition for appeal to the Supreme Court in Washington. In theory, perhaps this is what the county ought to do. But the people of Prince Edward have lived nearly 10 years in a state of suspense, apprehension and uncertainty; they have not the slightest reason to suppose that Earl Warren and his colleagues have learned anything in this time; they could expect only one more adverse decree. They are weary of litigation. The breaking point is at hand.

+ + +

THIS NEWSPAPER aligns itself solidly behind the decision of Prince Edward. We hope, in the course of time, to see some educational opportunities provided for all the children of the county. Meanwhile, we recommend to our readers, without reservation of any sort, the Prince Edward Educational Corporation. We know the people at the head of this wholly private academic organization; they are good, honest and upright people. Contributions or pledges may be addressed to the corporation simply at Farmville.

Let us say once more: Yes, the county's decision is a terrible thing. At a time when education is so vitally necessary to Western civilization, the closing of even a one-room country school is a pity. Yet the county's decision, made necessary by centuries of custom and by the very pattern of the county's life itself, is not nearly so terrible as the wicked and shameless act of the Supreme Court of the United States which led up to it. By abandoning every precept of constitutional construction, and arrogating power brutally to itself, the court brought this tragedy about. The people of the county, white and Negro alike, merit our sympathy. The court merits only contempt.

+ + +

SO THE LIGHTS of public education blink out in Prince Edward County. The NAACP has won its lawsuit, and the Negroes have lost their schools. It is a victory for no one. It is tragedy for everyone. But the greatest tragedy of all is the tragedy least understood outside the South—the destruction by judicial tyranny of the very safeguards once written into law to prevent such tragedies from coming to pass.

Despite predicted violence Va. integration front calm

NORFOLK, Va. — Despite threats of violence token integration has proceeded peaceful since the barriers of segregation were kicked down at 11 formerly all-white Virginia schools in four areas three months ago.

As close as can be learned, the colored pupils are — for the most part — fairing like their counterparts. Some are doing well, some average, some below average, and a few are failing in their classroom work.

For example: Supt. Q. D. Gasque reports that the 21 colored pupils at Warren County High School are taking 99 classes and passing in 88.

He said that white pupils at the school usually had about six percent failures, as compared with the almost 10 percent failures among the colored pupils at Warren.

When the court ordered the colored children admitted to the school, white pupils failed to return. Many of them have been attending classes in a make-shift private school set up by segregationists.

SUPT. J. J. BREWBAKER declined to disclose such information concerning the 17 colored pupils in six Norfolk schools. He said:

"I have never felt it was quite fair to disclose their grades. Some are making good grades and some are not doing so well . . . They all have adjustment problems."

Supt. Ray E. Williams reported that none of the four children in Arlington schools are failing and Supt. T. C. Williams noted that the nine pupils in Alexandria, for the most part, are doing "fairly well." He did point out that they are not doing as well as a whole as they did in colored schools.

ALL FOUR of the superintendents reported that there have been no incidents.

There have been no social problems in Alexandria, reports Williams. He added that no

29 Negro Pupils Seek Admission To All-White Charlottesville Schools

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 26 (AP)—Twenty-nine Negroes, assigned earlier this month to Negro schools for the coming school year, have asked the Charlottesville School Board to assign them to schools for white children.

Fendall R. Ellis, school superintendent, said the applications will be acted on next week. Names of any Negroes admitted to white schools will be made public then, he said.

The applications were received by the Board yesterday, the final day allowed by the court-approved assignment plan for appeals to placements made June 12.

In the earlier assignment, 11 Negroes were admitted to previously all-white schools for the term starting in September—nine to Venable Elementary School and two to Lane High School.

Seventeen new applications were to Venable, one to McGuffey Elementary, three to Johnson and eight to Lane.

Ellis said all but two were on forms prepared and circulated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Of the 21 elementary school applicants, 19 live in school districts established in the assignment plan to serve the Jefferson (Negro) School, Ellis said. These will probably be rejected under the plan's proximity criterion.

There is no district set-up for high schools, and Ellis noted that two applicants to Lane live closer to Lane than to Burley, the Negro high school. He added, however, that "proximity is only one factor" among the criteria set up in the assignment plan and approved by Federal District Judge John Paul.

Charlottesville last year was ordered to admit 10 Negroes to Venable and two to Lane. The two schools were closed under the State's now-defunct massive resistance laws and were reopened in February on a segregated basis. The Negroes originally ordered admitted received special tutoring the second semester to bring them to their proper grade level.

Nine of the Negroes assigned to all-white schools earlier in the month were among the 12 ordered admitted by the Federal Court. Two of the others ordered admitted finished elementary school work in the tutoring classes and were assigned to Burley High. One of these two reapplied for admission to Lane, Ellis said.

The 12th Negro ordered admitted to a white school last year has since finished her high school work in tutoring classes.

restrictions have been placed on social events as has been done in other areas.

Although there are no restrictions placed on the Front Royal school no social events have taken place either.

None of the areas have placed restrictions on extracurricular activities. In general, colored pupils have shied away from this part of school life.

PTA Official Backs Almond Supporters

Asks Nomination Of Indorsers of School Policy

A plea for support of those legislators who voted for Gov. Almond's school program has been issued to Virginia PTA groups by a State PTA official.

Hugh M. Davis of Richmond, State PTA legislative chairman, sent a memorandum to PTAs throughout the State urging them to back candidates in next Tuesday's Democratic primary who supported Gov. Almond's Perrow plan.

The memorandum notes that attempts are being made in a number of contests to defeat those legislators who stood with Gov. Almond in adopting a school program that allows localities to decide whether they want to operate integrated schools, or withdraw local support from education.

Advocates of a return to massive resistance, which last year closed school in three communities, are attacking the Governor and his supporters as being weak on the race issue.

Lightsey Appeal

Mr. Davis' plea was followed by an appeal from the head of the Northern Virginia District of the Virginia Parent-Teacher Association to support specific candidates in this area.

William M. Lightsey urged Northern Virginia voters to support Armistead L. Boothe of Alexandria, Delegates Harrison Mann, Kathryn Stone and William L. Winston in Arlington; Delegate John C. Webb, Fairfax, and State Senator Blake T. Newton in Prince William County.

Mr. Lightsey also said that "voters should determine the positions of every candidate on this paramount issue because some candidates who are not incumbents have no voting record but support the Perrow program."

Praises Perrow Plan

Mr. Davis said in his memorandum that the Perrow program appears to be the best solution yet proposed for the school racial program because it continues public schools in areas not faced with desegregation and permits other communities to operate public schools with limited integration if they desire.

"It is felt that members of the General Assembly who worked to pass this legislation should be commended and supported. At times, the legislation passed by the narrow margin of one vote in the Senate," Mr. Davis wrote.

"In some campaigns throughout the State, efforts are being made to defeat members of the General Assembly who voted for this means of preserving our schools.

"The PTA is nonpartisan and does not support political parties or particular candidates. It does, however, support principles and issues.

"In this case we have a clear-cut obligation to support those persons who favor inproving and strengthening our schools."

Negro Steps In Court Hit By Va. Bar

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Methods used by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in promoting school desegregation cases in Virginia have been challenged in a suit filed by the Virginia State Bar.

A petition filed Monday in Richmond Chancery Court by Aubrey R. Bowles Jr., counsel for the State Bar, asked the court to bar the NAACP and two related organizations from "practicing law, directly or indirectly, in the commonwealth.'

Named as defendants with the NAACP were the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fnud, Inc., and the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches.

In the two cases at issue, the State Bar contended the organizations — and the litigants or clients — inspired, directed, controlled and financed the litigation. The State Bar is an official arm of the state government responsible for helping the courts administer the practice of law.

Norfolk Negroes Won't Apply For Integration Yet

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (AP) — Counsel for Negroes seeking admission to white schools here told a federal judge Tuesday no applications for entrance to the schools would be filed before the start of the September term.

This apparently means schools in this Atlantic Coast port will operate on their traditional segregated basis this coming year.

The Negroes' counsel told U.S. Judge Walter E. Hoffman at a pre-trial conference of their decision not to apply before the school term starting Sept. 8.

Under a prior order of the court, the school board is required to file not later than Nov. 12, 1959, a plan for the admission of pupils in the public schools without regard to race.

FRONT ROYAL AS SYMBOL OF THE SOUTH

(Charleston News & Courier)

Speaking in Front Royal, Va., Sen. Strom Thurmond referred to that community as "the very symbol of the South's determination to preserve and maintain states' rights."

By setting up a private educational foundation when deprived by federal court of control over local schools, Front Royal gave convincing demonstration of individual independence and initiative in an age of regimentation.

"Not only," said Sen. Thurmond "did you preserve the right of self-control of the education of your children, but your actions also contributed immeasurably to the morale of your fellow Southerners, not only in Virginia, but far beyond the borders of this commonwealth, throughout the South."

Even as Front Royal raised the spirits of Southerners last fall, Sen. Thurmond's confident speech must have encouraged the spirit of resolution in Virginia.

The old Dominion can use some of the Thurmond confidence. Sen. Harry F. Byrd must have been aware of that when he invited the South Carolinian to speak in Front Royal.

Virginians will go to the polls July 14 to elect a new General Assembly. The opposing forces in the last General Assembly were almost evenly balanced. Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's so-called moderates held supremacy over the bolder pro-Byrd group in the legislature by only a handful of votes.

Aggressive campaigning by the pro-Byrd, hard-line resisters, could result in control of the legislature and stiffening of state resistance to integration. Southerners can only hope that the Thurmond message of confidence and bold action was taken to heart by Virginians who heard and read his address.

Charlottesville to Try Segregation by Sex

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 10 (AP) — Segregation by sex will be tried in some school classes here when desegregation begins next fall.

The city's School Board approved the experiment last night and simultaneously, recommended the enrollment of a 12th Negro in white schools in September.

Twenty-eight other Negro transfer applications which came before the board last night were rejected. The board said it would forward its recommendations on the applications to the State Pupil Placement Board in Richmond.

Earlier this year, the School Board had recommended the admission of 11 Negroes to the city's white schools—two to Lane High School and the other nine to Venable Elementary School.

Last night's action brought to three the number of Negroes approved by the board for enrollment at Lane High. The applicant, not named, would be enrolled in the eighth grade.

School Supt. Fendall R. Ellis made the proposal for segregation by sex. He said that as an "experiment," boys and girls would be separated at certain class levels in every city school next session. Levels at which the segregation by sex is carried out are to be determined later, with the prospect that the levels will differ at the various schools.

The school board authorized Mr. Ellis to try out the plan for one year. He is to report to the board on its results next year.

Mr. Ellis said the segregation by sex "won't be a wholesale thing and is strictly an experiment." The grades to be segregated by sex are to be determined by city school principals.

Of the 29 Negro transfer applications presented to the school board, eight asked admission to Lane High, 17 to Venable, three to Johnson Elementary, and one to McGuffey Elementary.

Meanwhile, the Lane High-Albemarle High football game this fall has been canceled, apparently because Albemarle will not participate in athletics with integrated schools.

The cancellation was made by mutual agreement of the two principals last Wednesday. Lane within several hours filled the date by scheduling George Washington of Alexandria.

Two Negroes have been assigned to Lane for the term opening in September.

...Poises For Integration

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Virginia moved Friday toward the state's first public school integration next week with Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. resisting last ditch moves in the Legislature to block it.

Advocates of continued massive resistance to any classroom race mixing sought without success to get Almond's backing for legislative moves to open more segregated time.

Almond's aides reported he was standing firm on the program he offered the Assembly when he conceded Wednesday massive resistance had run its legal course. He offered the Assembly a program of transition to a system of partial private schooling to minimize integration as much as possible. Moreover, the opposition conceded the governor had the votes in the Assembly to hold the line the way he wanted it. Almond's supporters were claiming 70 votes in the 100-member House and a majority of the 40-man Senate.

NORFOLK READY

The seaport city of Norfolk went ahead with arrangements to reopen Monday the six high and junior high schools closed by the state last September when a federal court directed the admission of 17 Negro pupils. Ten thousand white pupils were displaced by the closures.

Safety Director Calvin H. Dalby said the city did not intend to make a show of police force at the schools Monday. He did not enlarge on this. But he called the attention of newsmen to earlier statements he and Police Chief Harold Anderson have made. Both [illegible] obviously they do not expect [illegible] but police have been trained since last summer to be prepared for possible emergencies.

In Urban Arlington County on this side of the Potomac River from Washington, school authorities planned for the admission of four Negro pupils to Stratford Junior High School which is attended by 1,076 white pupils. But counsel for the Arlington School Board explored a final avenue of delay by turning to Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court in the wake of Thursday's turndown by a U.S. Appeals court judge.

WANTED REPLY

The chief justice told the attorney Frank Ball, to list his grounds for a stay and said he wanted a reply from counsel for the four Negro pupils by 11 a.m. Saturday. Warren promised to act promptly.

Legislators seeking some action stronger than Almond's request for repeal of the compulsory school attendance law and his tuition grant bill offered new proposals and saw a couple of early ones quickly killed in committee.

THREATENED RIFT

Leaders on both sides said the course of the Assembly—before it recesses to let a study commission draft a long-range transitional program—probably would include a compromise to ward off a threatened serious rift in the state Democratic organization. They didn't expect the compromise would be anything strong enough to defer the integration in Norfolk and Arlington.

One late effort, a proposal by delegate Sam Pope of Southampton County, would segregate pupils by sex where they couldn't be segregated by race. A legislator said Almond turned this one down, too.

ATTENDANCE LAW

In floor action, the House gave quick approval to the Almond administration's bills to repeal the compulsory school attendance law set up a three-million-dollar program for the payment of tuition grants of $250 per pupil for private schooling and make it a felony for anyone over 14 to threaten or communicate a threat of a bombing. There have been 90 school-bombing hoaxes in the state since October, plus scattered others at theaters and churches.

Leaders on both sides said it appeared the Assembly would remain in session through Monday and perhaps later before taking the recess the governor suggested. Members said they wanted to be on hand at least past Monday's deadline for integration in Arlington and Norfolk.

Virginia and U.S. Courts Hit at Bias

By CHARLES E. MAHON,
United Press International.

RICHMOND, Jan. 19.—Virginia laws providing "massive resistance" to school integration were struck down today in separate rulings by the state Supreme Court of Appeals and a three-judge federal court.

The state court ruled that private school tuition payments could not be made to those pupils whose public schools were closed by integration.

The federal panel said all pupils were to be afforded equal protection of Virginia laws and that [illegible] public schools could not be singled out for closing because of integration orders.

The federal court, noting the closures, said they were "tragic."

'Evasive Schmes' Hit.

It said neither the Norfolk school board, nor nay other defendants, including state officials, could resort to "evasive schemes which are discriminatory or are designed to evade the court (desegregation) orders."

Nine Virginia schools have been closed, affecting 13,000 children, since September because of the state's laws forbidding integrated facilities.

Petition Denied.

The state court ruled first—denying a petition by the attorney general to force the comptroller general to use a law granting tuition money for private instruction to pupils thrown out of schools by integration closings.

Hard on the heels of the state action, a three-judge federal panel at Norfolk declared unconstitutional one of the state's "massive resistance" laws used to close some schools there.

The state court, in a 5-2 decision, ruled that one of the laws to close integrated schools automatically and to cut off state funds to integrated schools violates the Virginia constitution.

Key Law Ruled Out.

The federal court, in its unanimous ruling, specifically struck down the school closure law, considered the keystone in Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's determined efforts to resist integration. Gov. Almond was expected to appoint a legislative commission to draft new legislation for a General Assembly session.

The possibility existed that today's two rulings could result in limited integration during the interim before the legislature can meet.

Gov. Almond himself arranged the test case of the state laws, many of which were drawn up while the governor was attorney general.

Two Courts Torpedo Virginia Bias Laws; Mixed Schools Near

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19 (AP).—Virginia's legal barriers against racial integration, under which nine white schools have been shuttered since September, toppled today in the State Supreme Court.

The unappealable 5-to-2 decision brought the immediate prospect of some classroom race mixing before the Legislature can attempt to erect new blockades.

VOICES 'FAITH' IN COURT

It also brought from Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., an expression of "faith in the ability and judgment" of the seven members of the State court, plus the announcement he would confer with other State leaders on the best future course to take.

The State Supreme Court opinion followed by minutes the decision of a three-judge Federal Court in Norfolk striking down the State law under which six Norfolk schools have been kept closed. The Federal Court said it wasn't attempting to tell Virginia—aside from State constitutional requirements—it had to operate public schools.

But as long as the State did operate such a system, it added, the closing of some schools, or even grades of the schools, violated the rights of a citizen to equal protection under the law.

OPERATION MANDATORY

The State Supreme Court, however, ruled that Virginia still was subject to a requirement of the State constitution to operate a public school system throughout the State.

This was the nub of the Almond Administration's test of the so-called massive resistance laws before the court.

The Administration argued that when the Supreme Court of the United States knocked out the school segregation section of the Virginia constitution it also invalidated the requirement for public school operation. Attorney Gen. A. S. Harrison, Jr., contended the two sections were interdependent and inseparable. The 1954 U. S. opinion left Virginia with the authority to operate or not operate schools as it saw fit, the Administration argued.

"The provisions of the Constitution do not permit the matter to be so summarily disposed of," said the 22-page majority opinion by Chief Justice John W. Eggleston. " . . . The language (requiring public free schools) is clear and positive in its terms and provisions . . . We are not permitted to speculate on what the framers of that section might have meant to say, but are of necessity, controlled by what they did say."

The court then proceeded to throw out the school closing law which has been invoked in Norfolk affecting 10,000 pupils; Charlottesville, affecting 1700, and Warren County High at Front Royal, 1000. Almost all of the displaced pupils in Warren and Charlottesville have been attending makeshift private classes in churches and other community buildings. About 4500 of the displaced Norfolk pupils are in private classes or tutoring groups.

STRESSES LOCAL RULE

The court held the closure and State seizure violated a constitutional section vesting supervision of local schools in local school boards.

It also held the Governor had no authority to set up a substitute State school system for pupils displaced by State school closure under Federal integration orders.

Fourth Va. Community

Mixing Is Ordered In Warren County

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — A fourth Virginia community—rural Warren County in the northwest—was ordered Tuesday by a federal judge to open its white classrooms to 22 Negro pupils next week.

Even as U.S. Dist. Judge John Paul issued a Feb. 18 desegregation order for the reopening of closed Warren High at Front Royal, the city of Alexandria, 50 miles to the east, held racially mixed classes in three schools for the first time.

Judge Paul ruled in the Warren case after a brief hearing in his court at Harrisonburg. He turned down the plea of school board Atty. W. J. Phillips that the reopening of the school be put off until next September.

Phillips argued it would be harmful to switch at this time the 780 pupils who have been given classes in a makeshift private school system. He said he could promise the high school would be open on a desegregated basis in September.

But Paul acceded to the arguments of Oliver W. Hill, counsel for the Negro pupils, that his 22 clients, as well as about 100 white pupils, who are not taking the private schooling, deserve immediate consideration. Hill noted, too, that state and federal courts have invalidated the law under which the high school was closed last September to fend off the admission of Negroes.

Paul said at one point he felt the school board was seeking to delay the reopening in the hope of finding a way out. He noted the Virginia legislature would reconvene March 31 to try to enact a program to contain or minimize the spread of integration.

"The legislature may devise," he said, "some futile laws as they did in 1956 (the massive resistance plan that fell in the courts). My feeling is that you want to wait until next fall in the hope that some way to avoid integration will be found."

Paul said at first the school should be reopened Monday, Feb. 16. But he extended this to Wednesday when he was advised pupils in the private program were in the midst of mid-year examinations.

On integrated basis—

Virginia school ordered to reopen

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16—(AP)—A federal appeals judge today refused to postpone the ordered reopening of the Warren County, Virginia, public high school on an integrated basis.

Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, rejected contention by the county school board that best interests of both white and Negro students would be served if the private school system were retained until next September.

William J. Phillips, speaking for the school board, said flatly, "we're defeated on segregation. We know it. We don't favor integration, but we've been defeated."

HE ADDED, however, that to transfer all students from the present private school setup back to the county's high school at Front Royal would be injurious to their curricula and possibly cause them to lose credits for the year.

Sobeloff gave his decision immediately after the hour-long hearing.

After saying that he was denying the school board's plea for a postponement to integration, he said, "I think by any standard that what Warren county has been doing is indefensible . . . I have heard nothing that would justify altering the lower court's ruling."

IN FRONT ROYAL, Va., Q. D. Gasque, Warren County school superintendent, said after Sobeloff's ruling that registration would be held at the high school Wednesday morning. He indicated, however, that he did not expect many pupils to show up.

Firm plans on a future course will be made after school officials see how many pupils register, Gasque said. He said that at present there is no plan to carry the appeal higher.

Gasque also said there is a good possibility there won't be many teachers on hand when the school reopens.

Virginians Hit At Gov. Almond

FRONT ROYAL, Va. (AP)— A group of citizens who say they believe Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. "let us down" on the school integration issue will ask that he be dropped as principal speaker for the June 9 graduation exercises of the Warren County private high school.

A spokesman for a "Citizens Committee" of 35 said a petition will be presented to this week's meeting of the Warren County Education Foundation, which sponsors the segregated private school here, requesting that the invitation be withdrawn.

In Richmond, Almond advised the foundation today he preferred "not to speak" at the exercises if his presence "would cause the slightest embarrassment."

Va. Judge Orders More Negroes To All-White Schools

ALEXANDRIA, VA (IGN) Segregation sustained another heavy blow here Wednesday when a federal judge ordered the admission of nine Negro children to formerly all-white schools.

One of Virginia's oldest cities, Alexandria, is the ancestral home of George Washington and located near the Potomac River, adjacent to recently integrated Arlington.

Federal Judge Albert V Bryan, in instructing the City School Board to enroll the nine students in two elementary schools and a high school, said further delay would involve many problems, and turned down a request for postponement.

Fourteen students had previously applied for admission to four schools. The judge sustained the board's rejection of five students, three because they live closer to the Negro school than the white school they sought admission to and two because of inadequate scholastic rating.

While the judge was gravelling justice into the Alexandria school system Negro students who entered previously all-white schools at Norfolk and Arlington had another peaceful day in classes. Police were still on the scene in Arlington, but the number was sharply cut as the wheels of democracy smoothly rolled on.

Not a single incident had been reported in the two cities up to Thursday.

Elsewhere on the Virginia front Charlottesville reopened two schools on a segregated basis. The city was granted a delay until next September based on a promise to draft a new desegregation plan.

Warren County officials said Mr. Ellis said the segregation by sex "won't be a wholesale thing and is strictly an experiment."

Of the twenty-nine Negro transfer applications presented to the School Board last night, eight asked admission to Lane High, seventeen to Venable, three to Johnson elementary and one to McGuffey Elementary School.

SCHOOLS PLANNING SEX SEGREGATION

Charlottesville Will Separate Boys and Girls as Racial Integration Begins

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 10 (AP)—Segregation by sex will be tried at some class levels in Charlottesville schools when the city begins racial desegregation next fall.

The City School Board approved the experiment last night and at the same time recommended the enrollment of a twelfth Negro in white schools in September.

Twenty-eight other Negro transfer applications that came before the board last night were rejected. The board said it would forward its recommendations in a resolution to the State Pupil Placement Board in Richmond.

Earlier this year, the School Board recommended the admission of eleven Negroes to the city's white schools—two to Lane High School and the other nine to Venable Elementary School.

Last night's action raised to three the number of Negroes approved by the board for enrollment at Lane High. The applicant, not named, would be enrolled in the eighth grade.

Superintendent Fendall R. Ellis made the proposal for segregation by sex. He said that, as an experiment, boys and girls would be separated at certain class levels in every city school next session. Levels at which the segregation by sex is carried out will be determined later by the city school principals.

The School Board authorized Mr. Ellis to try the plan for one year. He is to report to the board on its results next year.

Almond may go to people in racial row

RICHMOND, Va., May 9 (AP)—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., indicated Saturday he may turn to the fireside chat technique to try to win wider acceptance of his view that public schools cannot be retained without a degree of racial integration.

ALMOND SAID he had been considering going on a statewide radio-TV hookup to explain "the bitter truth" of the choice the state has been forced to make.

In the governor's view the choice lies only between integration, contained or minimized as much as possible, or no public school system—either state or local.

Plans for a direct report to the people apparently are only in the discussion stage.

But Almond made no bones about his feeling that those who still contend the state can operate integration-free public schools if it would only assert its authority are doing Virginia a disservice. The broadcast would aim partly at rebutting such a view of state authority.

"THE PEOPLE must be made to understand that no state has the power to stand against the final decree of the federal courts. The only way to prevent any integration is by complete abolition of the public schools," he said. "To resort to that course, smacks of surrender."

The governor contended he had exhausted every honorable, legal means to ward off the race mixing that came to Arlington, Norfolk and Alexandria and apparently will come to Charlottesville and — perhaps — Warren County next Fall.

21 Negroes in Virginia Integrate 7 Schools As Police Stand Guard

No Disorder At Norfolk, Arlington

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Virginia glumly gave way to racial integration Monday and hesitantly took 21 Negro children into seven white schools.

The Negro pupils came and went unmolested at schools in Norfolk and Arlington County. In each community, a few white children refused to attend school with them, picked up their books and left.

IKE PLEASED

Special police details turned out to maintain order. But they didn't have to work at it. There were no commotions, serious incidents or even any cat-calls—only the usual loud chatter of bubbling teen-agers.

White House press secretary James C. Hagerty said in Washington that President Eisenhower had been following the integration process in Virginia quite closely and "thinks it is a fine thing that it has been orderly."

BOMB WARNING

Arlington school officials reported after classes were over for the day that an anonymous telephone call, apparently from a woman, had come through about noon saying a bomb had been planted in Stratford Junior High and timed to go off at 1:30 p. m.

A quick search turned up nothing. In the belief the call was a hoax, authorities ruled out evacuating the building.

THREE SENT HOME

Firecrackers flipped out a window were the nearest thing to a bombing. Three white boys were sent home for that. A white girl was sent home, too, for uncomplimentary remarks about the school principal.

Between the white pupils and handful of Negroes who joined them there apparently was a minimum of ill-will.

Yet it was with grimness and discontent that the Old Dominion watched the ancient ramparts of segregation start tumbling down in a state which once paced the Southland in massive resistance to the mixing of races in the schools.

Through the gaps 17 Negro youngsters filed into six junior and senior high schools in Norfolk, the state's largest city. Another four entered Stratford Junior High in Arlington County, a prosperous suburb of Washington.

So, for the first time in Virginia's history, Negroes and whites began attending public schools together, limited though the scale of integration might be at the outset.

Here, in this capital of the Confederacy during a war fought over another racial issue, the Legislature rang out with continued cries of segregationists.

"This," said Del. Sam E. Pope, "is one of the blackest days Virginia has faced since reconstruction."

"The rape of our constitutional rights is an accomplished fact," said Sen. Mills E. Godwin," also from the southside, the area most heavily populated with Negroes.

Segregationists in the Legislature still hunted hopefully, but with slim chances of success, for some new device to bring integration to a halt. One rallying point, a new school closure bill, was defeated in the Senate.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. and legislators alike voiced gratification that the transition to integration was peaceful at Norfolk and Arlington. That was just what school and community authorities had predicted—with crossed fingers.

NO VIOLENCE REPORTED

Both at Norfolk and in Arlington, 200 miles to the north, extra police were on duty just in case. But both inside and outside the buildings no violence or even unpleasantness were reported.

The Negro newcomers offered no complaints at their treatment. Demonstrations against them were lacking, even though camaraderie was lacking too.

Yet bespectacled Lewis Cousins, the one Negro admitted to Maury High in Norfolk, said he "made a few friends, mostly in the halls."

CLOSED IN SEPTEMBER

Norfolk's six secondary schools had been closed since last September. They never opened them after federal courts ordered the 17 Negroes admitted and Virginia brought into play a now dead law to close them automatically.

In the interval, most pupils went into other public or private schools or tutored classes.

The expected enrollment last fall would have been 9,950. Monday's belated enrollments totaled 6,443—about 1,000 less than school officials had expected. Whether this difference measures the extent of protest against integration was impossible to say.

The Norfolk schools were open only half a day, for enrolling the pupils and assigning them to classes. Classes begin Tuesday. A number of white children said it was good to be back, even with integration, although they still would prefer segregated schools.

In every instance, the arrival and departure of the Negroes at the schools of Virginia's metropolis-seaport were without incident. Police watched unobtrusively, mainly from cruise cars.

In Arlington, precautions were far more elaborate but equally unneeded. A hundred police, ready

The county school administration said 73 of the 1,076 white pupils were absent—fewer than usual and that no particular tension was present.

Fighting On, Say Virginia Papers

By The Associated Press

Southern editorial reaction to the admission of 21 Negroes into schools at Norfolk and Arlington, Va., Monday ranged from relief that there were no major incidents to a statement that Americans outside the South have lost sight of the law.

The Richmond, Va., News Leader said, "We do not see this sociological venture as good, but as a positive evil. Virginia does not submit in obedience to what we conceive to be law; Virginia submits only in recognition of superior force."

"CONTINUE TO RESIST"

"The rest of the country has condoned the act of usurpation by the Supreme Court," the editorial continued. "Blinded by an emotional dust storm Americans outside the South have lost sight of the law. Virginia will continue to resist a social experiment that seems to her people unwise, ill-timed and violently executed. Virginia will survive. The South will survive."

The Birmingham, Ala., News declared, "All Southerners have especial reason to be proud of the peaceful conduct of Virginians," but the editorial said, "It was an uneasy peace still. For here once more was the sad, sad sight of school children trying to go about the business of schooling themselves in the presence of policemen."

CITIES "PROPER" WAY

The Chattanooga, Tenn., News-Free Press said, "Virginia does not represent a pattern of defeat for the South but a pattern of solution. There is one proper way to protest forced integration and to avoid it. That way is for those who do not wish to surrender to it simply to absent themselves from those places where it will occur. This sort of quiet avoidance should be encouraged by the assurance that state grants will be available to finance educational opportunity in a manner that will be desirable and acceptable."

In Florida, the Tampa Tribune asserted, "By exhausting all possible legal defenses, Virginia demonstrated to the South that segregation cannot be legally maintained in publicly operated schools."

WITHOUT VIOLENCE

The Tribune also wrote, "Virginia has shown that with officials who respect law and order and who demand similar respect from the people, a measure of school integration can be accomplished, if necessary, without the violence and educational turmoil which have left their scars on other southern cities."

Associated Press Wirephoto

TEEN-AGER QUITS IN ARLINGTON; NORFOLK CLASS INTEGRATED

Joann Potts (Left) Tells Newsmen She Won't Be Back; Patricia Turner in Junior High

Virginia County Closes Public Schools

FARMVILLE, Va.—(UPI)—The 21 public schools of rural Prince Edward County closed officially Wednesday in the most drastic move taken by a southern locality to avoid the effects of an integration decree.

The schools in effect closed indefinitely when the school term ended early in June but the closure became formal Wednesday when the county began operating under its new budget.

The school closures end public education for more than 1,600 Negro students and 1,300 whites in the "southside" Virginia county, a defendant in the Supreme Court's historic 1954 desegregation ruling. The action puts 70 white and 70 Negro teachers out of work.

The county Board of Supervisors voted a month ago to close the schools in defiance of an integration order handed down by the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which canceled a seven-year integration delay granted by Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond.

The supervisors made their action final last Friday by adopting a budget for the fiscal year starting Wednesday with no money included for education.

The same day, the Supreme Court refused a petition by the county school board asking a delay of the integration order pending a full appeal.

The supervisors, at odds with the school board which considered the shutdowns too severe, refused even to wait for the Supreme Court's ruling before adopting the budget.

Promises Made To Educate Whites On Private Plan

FARMVILLE, Va.—(UPI)—Prince Edward County Wednesday officially closed its 21 public schools to avoid the effects of an integration decree.

The schools in effect closed indefinitely when the school term ended early in June but the closure became formal Wednesday when the county began operating under its new budget.

The school closures end public education for more than 1,600 Negro students and 1,300 whites in the "southside" Virginia county, a defendant in the Supreme Court's historic 1954 desegregation ruling. The action puts 70 white and 70 Negro teachers out of work.

The county board of supervisors voted a month ago to close the schools in defiance of an integration order handed down by the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which canceled a seven-year integration delay granted by Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond.

The supervisors made their action final last Friday by adopting a budget for the fiscal year starting Wednesday with no money included for education. The same day, the Supreme Court refused a petition by the county school board asking a delay of the integration order pending a full appeal.

The white teachers have been promised employment by the Prince Edward School Foundation which plans to educate the white students in makeshift facilities including churches and lodge halls.

No plans have been made to educate the Negroes, and most of the Negro teachers plan to seek employment rather than await the outcome of a suit promised by NAACP Attorney Oliver W. Hill in an effort to force the county to appropriate school money and operate integrated classes.

Prince Edward To Close Schools

FARMVILLE, Va.—(UPI)—Strongly segregationist Prince Edward county decided Friday, June 26, to close down all its public schools in final defiance against U. S. Supreme court-ordered integration.

The move came shortly before the U. S. Supreme Court turned down a last-ditch plea from the Prince Edward school board for a delay of integration pending one last appeal.

The county board of supervisors thus climaxed an eight-year-old racial crisis by formally and finally deciding to close all 21 public schools in the county. It was the first such final action in the nation.

The county board of supervisors thus climaxed an eight-year-old racial crisis by formally and finally deciding to close all 21 public schools in the county. It was the first such final action in the nation.

Only an 11th hour appeal from the NAACP, promised by Attorney Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, could keep the more than 1,600 Negro students and 1,300 whites in the county from having their public education ended.

The whites will switch to private makeshift schools, planned years ago, but there is no prospect for further formal education for the Negroes.

The supervisors voted the school closures last month rather than bow to the circuit court order but final approval of the plan did not come until Friday.

The Prince Edward case started in 1951 when a Negro teenager told a federal judge his high school was inferior to that attended by white students.

sign that they're not complete grown up at the sexual level."

Henrietta Additon, former New York deputy police commissioner and a founder of the Police Athletic League (PAL) organized to keep New York youngsters constructively occupied, said:

"This is a very serious thing, but I doubt that racial tension is involved. The feeling in such cases seems to be that if they all do it together, then they'll all be punished the same.

"If there's some irresponsible one in the crowd, he may suggest such a thing and another with about the same mentality seconds the idea. Without much thought the others follow.

"It is a menace to the community, such a thing. It puts ideas into other badly adjusted minds."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—NAACP—said, through Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations:

"These boys are entitled to a fair trial just as were the Tallahassee boys. We anticipate such a trial in New York City."

"We are gravely concerned about crime regradless of race or color," Moon said. "We are interested in justice—equal justice—being meted out in any case.

"We recognize there are Negroes who commit crimes and whites who commit crimes; that there are white victims and that there are Negro victims. Our concern is for equal fair play."

He said the NAACP, at this time, has no intention getting into the case.

Officials Keep Vigil At Virginia Schools

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Wary school officials and watchful police in both Norfolk and Arlington maintained a careful vigil Tuesday during the second day of racial integration in the schools of the two cities.

There were no reports of major incidents during the day and enrollment at Norfolk's integrated schools jumped nearly 500 over Monday as the worries of parents apparently eased a bit overnight.

The school officials and police, however, were unconvinced that the dangers of trouble and disturbance were over in a State that submitted unwillingly to federal court mandates for integration.

In diminished numbers and with little to do but look on, police still stood guard at three senior and three junior high schools in Norfolk and at Stratford Junior High in Arlington.

The school day began in both communities — 200 miles apart — without a hitch. No demonstration, no pickets, no violence — just a bit of hooting about "the niggers" from white youngsters at Norfolk's Norview High.

Ray E. Reid, Arlington school superintendent, said he thinks there still could be trouble.

"I don't think we can take too many precautions," he said.

A veteran policeman inquired: "Who knows what will happen when we leave?"

Both the lights and police were kept on again in the night at Stratford, a modern yellow brick building in a prosperous Washington suburb.

Alexandria, another Virginia community a few miles away, will learn in a day or two whether a federal court will decree admission of 14 Negroes to its public school system.

The school board turned them [illegible]. Legal arguments on the action ended Tuesday before U.S. Dist. Judge Albert V. Bryan. The judge promised a ruling in a day or two. Whichever way it goes, the decision almost certainly will be appealed to the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

For Norfolk, it was the first day of racial mixing in actual classes.

Warren County
.... See Page 2-A.

Virginia Seeks Plan To Limit School Mixing

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr.'s Commission on Education named a 10-man executive committee Wednesday to do the spadework in the search for a plan to contain or minimize the spread of integration in Virginia's public schools.

State Sen. Mosby G. Perrow Jr., of Lynchburg, commission chairman, announced the executive committee appointment at the conclusion of an organizational meeting at the state capitol.

LONG SESSION

The nearly four - hour session was devoted largely to Almond's outlining of his views and recommendations and the attorney general's discussion of legal aspects of the problem. Both the governor and Atty. Gen. A. S. Harrison Jr. answered numerous questions raised by commission members. Neither would discuss with newsmen just what had been placed before the commission.

Perrow and other commission members also were tight - lipped as to what had gone on in the closely guarded meeting room. However, prior to the group's meeting, Almond had been represented as favoring an escape hatch for localities unwilling to meet the constitutional requirement for operation of public schools, if such schools must be integrated.

Perrow said the executive committee will meet Thursday at 9 a.m. to work out the agenda and working schedule for a job of handling the study requested by the governor. He added the full commission adjourned subject to call which he said could be expected some time next week.

Meanwhile, the second day of integrated classes at three Alexandria schools proceeded quietly.

No incidents were reported at Norfolk or Arlington, where 21 Negro students entered previously all-white public schools last week.

ADMISSION DENIED

The Virginia Pupil Placement Board, meanwhile, denied 11 Negro children admission into a white Richmond school this semester.

The board said it rejected the transfer requests because they were not received until the day the new semester opened.

At Front Royal, the president of the Warren County Educational Foundation said Wednesday that his organization would be responsive to community feeling as to whether it should continue private classes when the county's only high school is reopened.

U. S. District Judge John Paul has ordered Warren County high school to open next Wednesday on an integrated basis.

Plan Permits Students to Pick School

By a Star Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—Delegate Kathryn Stone of Arlington today advanced a proposal to permit the voluntary transfer of any pupil to any school in Virginia.

"The plan would stop a mass exodus of children from the public school system to private schools," she said. It would help preserve a State-wide public school system.

Mrs. Stone said she will offer the proposal to the Governor's legislative study commission which is expected to be appointed after the special session of the General Assembly adjourns.

The idea, she said, also would minimize the use of tuition grants which the General Assembly is now in the process of authorizing.

"Those parents who objected to have their child attend a desegregated school," Mrs. Stone said, "could place their child in any public school which remains segregated. The State would pay the cost only if the transfer were outside of the child's home locality."

The legislator saw quick enactment of the Governor's tuition grant legislation, but she added:

"A long-term tuition grant program would mean a steady deterioration of our State public school system and would ultimately bankrupt the taxpayers."

Under her proposal, there would be no expense if a child transferred from one school to another within his home locality.

Almond Stays Firm On School Plan

Resists Last Ditch Moves To Block Integration Monday

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 30—(AP) Virginia moved today toward the state's first public school integration Monday with Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. resisting last ditch moves in the Legislature to block it.

Advocates of continued massive resistance to any classroom race mixing sought without success to get Almond's backing for legislative moves to win more segregated time.

Almond's aides reported he was standing firmly on the program he offered the Assembly when he conceded Wednesday massive resistance had run its legal course. He offered the assembly a program of transition to a system of partial private schooling to minimize integration as much as possible.

Moreover, the opposition conceded the governor had the votes in the Assembly to hold the line the way he wanted it. Almond's supporters were claiming 70 votes in the 100-member House and a majority of the 40-man Senate.

Norfolk went ahead with arrangements to reopen the six high and junior high schools closed by the state last September when a Federal court directed the admission of 17 Negro pupils. Ten thousand white pupils were displaced by the closures.

Safety Director Calvin H. Dalby said the city did not intend to make a show of police force at the schools Monday.

In urban Arlington County on this side of the Potomac River from Washington, school authorities planned for the admission of four Negro pupils to Stratford Junior High School which is attended by 1067 white pupils. But counsel for the Arlington School Board explored a final avenue of delay by turning to Chief Justice Warren in the wake of yesterday's turndown by a U. S. Appeals Court judge.

The chief justice told the attorney, Frank L. Ball, to list his grounds for a stay and said he wanted a reply from counsel for the four Negro pupils by 11 a.m. tomorrow. Warren promised to act promptly.

One late effort, a proposal by Del. Sam Pope would segregate pupils by sex where they couldn't be segregated by race. A legislator said Almond turned this one down, too.

In floor action the House gave quick approval to the Almond administration's bills to repeal the compulsory school attendance law, set up a $3 million program for the payment of tuition grants of $250 per pupil for private schooling and make it a felony for anyone over 14 to threaten or communicate a threat of a bombing. There have been 90 school bombing hoaxes in the state since October, plus scattered others at theatres and churches.

[illegible] Of Attendance Law Studied

Start May Be Made On Voiding Public School Requirement

By ALEX R. PRESTON
Star Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Jan. 26—A pitched legislative battle over Virginia schools was taking shape today as word leaked out from Gov. Almond's administration that Wednesday's General Assembly session has a two-fold purpose:

1. Repeal of Virginia's compulsory attendance law.

2. Enactment of new tuition grant legislation to finance private schooling for students who refuse to attend integrated schools.

Southside legislators, seeking sterner measures suc as seizure of all schools by the General Assembly are expected to try to lead the legislators in their direction.

There also is talk of setting in motion the necessary legislative machinery to repeal Section 129 of the State constitution which requires operation of public schools, although this could not be done in time to meet the approaching integration deadlines.

Limit to Goals Sought

But top leaders in the governor's administrative family let it be known that they intend to consider only the compulsory attendance and tuition grant issues at the emergency session.

Neither measure would prevent integration in those areas where school boards are ready to operate schools and admit Negroes who have won court orders to attend white classes. The two-fold legislative package, however, would allow the State to say that no child would be forced to attend integrated classes against his or her wishes.

Gov. Almond, yielding to mounting demands from South-

side Virginia legislators, issued the call last night. He personally gave no hint what he proposed to lay before the session.

Time ran out in Virginia's fight to keep its schools segregated when the State's own Supreme Court and a Federal court junked the massive resistance laws.

"The urgency of the situation demands that the General Assembly be convened immediately to deal with certain specific phases of the school crissis," Gov. Almond told reporters.

He said he would submit such recommendations "as I may deem necessary to make it the public interest and consider such matters as the General Assembly may deem appropriate to the crisis."

Stopgap Action Seen

With a Federal court desegregation order due to admit four Negroes into Arlington's white Stratford Junior High School next Monday, the Legislature presumably will attempt to enact stop-gap legislation until a special commission can draft new legal barriers against integration. Norfolk also is preparing to open mixed classes, and Charlottesville has been advised to do likewise.

The Governor is expected to appoint a commission of perhaps 40 members of the Assembly late today or tomorrow to draft a new school plan.

The Governor's announcement caught most legislators by surprise. It came after a day filled with conferences with assemblymen, mostly from Southside Virginia where Negro population is highest.

Earlier, the Governor had resisted pressures by strong segregationist members of the Legislature to call a special session immediately.

Wants Considered Step

"I must be convinced," he said last Friday, "that such legislation will be effective and not futile. It cannot be approached on an overall hasty basis."

The State Supreme Court and a special three-judge Federal court last Monday invalidated the school-closing law. The State court also struck down a law withholding funds from localities where integration is ordered and said the State could not pay tuition grants for private education of children out of funds withheld from localities where schools had been closed.

The court did say, however that tuition grants could be paid from money specifically appropriated for that purpose.

The object of a quick appropriation for tuition grants would be to make money available so that no child could be compelled to attend a racially integrated school if assigned to one. This would apply particularly in the critical areas of Arlington, Norfolk, Charlottesville and Warren County where Federal court desegration orders have been handed down.

The Governor, presumably, will spell out his plan in an address to a joint session of the House of Delegates and State Senate shortly after the session begins at noon Wednesday.

Would Reconvene Later

Tentative plans indicate the Legislature will be asked to pass several measures before recessing by the end of the week. It would reconvene a few weeks later after the Legislative Commission has completed the drafting of a new program.

First bills to be considered by the special session are due to be introduced Thursday with quick committee action expected. Demands for a special session began almost immediately after the massive resistance laws fell in the courts last Monday. Starting Wednesday and daily thereafter the Governor received delegations of lawmakers in his office.

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals on Friday upheld the decree of Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria ordering the four Negroes into Stratford.

At the same time, a special three-judge Federal court issued an injunction restraining the governor and the Norfolk School Board from keeping 10,000 children out of six closed schools in Norfolk.

Attendance At Norfolk

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — Attedance at Norfolk's six integrated schools Tuesday totaled 6,837, an increase of almost 500 over Monday's opening day attendance of 6,350.

School officials said they expect attendance to increase day by day as more pupils still attending public schools in other communities and private schools here return to their old schools.

Here is a breakdown of first day-September's segregated enrollment (first figure), the number in attendance Monday (second), and the number in attendance Tuesday (third):

Granby H.S.—2,132, 1,295, 1,337; Maury H.S.—1,943, 1,185, 1,255; Norview H.S.—2,021, 1,234, 1,361; Blair Jr.—1,254, 800, 990; Norview Jr.—1,145, 837, 870; and Northside Jr.—1,455, 1,009, 1,024.

Virginia board answers school segregation suit

WASHINGTON

The state Pupil Placement Board said last week that colored Richmonders seeking admission to the city's white schools should exhaust their administrative remedies before asking for help from the federal court here.

This was the gist of an answer to a suit on file in Federal District Court which names the Pupil Placement Board as a third - party defendant in a school racial segregation complaint.

Other defendants are the Richmond School Board and its superintendent, H. I. Willett.

The parents of three colored pupils have asked the school board to assign their children to Westhampton school at 5800 Patterson Ave. The school board claims it is powerless to assign pupils because under state law that job has been turned over to the Pupil Placement Board.

The children are Daisy June Cooper of 5401 Maria St., Wanda Irene Dabney of 5411 Marian St., and Lorna Renee Warden of 5410 Patterson Ave.

In his answer to the suit, A. B. Scott, counsel for the Pupil Placement Board, said the colored have filed no protests with his board.

"Therefore," Scott added, "no further action hould be taken by the court until these defendants (Pupil Placement Board) have had the opportunity to act in proper and complete discharge of their lawful duties and responsibilities; and the plaintiffs (colored) and each of them has exhausted their administrative remedies as and to the extent urovided by the laws of the Commonwealth Tuesday in an undetermined condition after he fell from a second floor window to the basement of his home in the 600 block Orleans Pl., NE.

Injured on the head and side Ellsworth was admitted to the hospital for cerebral concussion and contusion to the left ribs.

of Virginia."

By this, Scott meant that if the colored pupils could not get a favorable assignment recommendation from the Richmond School Board they should protest to the Pupil Placement Board.

Scott said that the Pupil Placement Board has a rule that no pupil should be transferred from one school to another in the absence of a favorable recommendation from local school officials.

* * *

NO SUCH recommendation has been made by Richmond school officials in connection with the request to assign the three to Westhampton school, Scott said.

Scott denied allegations by counsel for the colored children that the children are being denied admission to Richmonds white schools because of their race.

On the contrary, Scott said, the original Supreme Court decision on the racial segregation issued did not affirmatvely decree the mixing of the races in public schools. That decision he added, held that the right of any child to attend any particular school could not be denied on the ground of race or color.

The original Richmond suit involved six colored children, three each seeking admission to Westhampton and Nathaniel Bacon Elementary Schools. Since the suit was filed, Nathaniel Bacon has been converted to a colored school.

No date has been set for a hearing on the Federal District Court suit. The children have asked to be admitted to Westhampton by next September.

FLOYD COUNTY:

14 Virginia pupils ask desegregation

FLOYD, Va. — What's it to be in Floyd County in September — desegregation or no schools?

Either is possible.

The school board met Tuesday and county supervisors quickly agreed to put to the county budget on a month-by-month appropriation basis.

This move enables the county to close either or all three of its high schools on a 30-day notice.

In the eyes of the boardmembers and supervisors this move was necessitated by the fact that 14 of the 28 colored high school pupils have asked to be transferred to the county's three high schools.

* * *

THERE ARE no colored high schools in the county and colored pupils are transported to Christianburg Industrial Institute in Montgomery County.

Reuben Lawson of Roanoke, attorney for the applicants, announced last month that a desegregation suit will be filed if the transfer applications are not accepted.

Officials do not expect an attempt to desegregate elementary schools, inasmuch as there are several colored elementary schools in the county.

* * *

ALTHOUGH THE board received the applications Tuesday, it was not expected to take formal action. Instead, it was expected that the applications for transfer would be forwarded to the State Pupil Placement Board in Richmond for consideration.

Earlier a state legislator from Floyd County called on colleagues to bow to integration, saying that Floyd County has a high - type of colored citizens and he anticipated no racial disturbances.

4-H CLUB LEADERS

RALEIGH, N.C. — North Carolina continues to lead the nation in the number of boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Clubs. The Tarheel enrollment reached 161,264, in 1958, and increase of 6,997.

Negroes Plan No Appeal Of Norfolk Ruling

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — A federal court ruling upholding the Norfolk School Board's pupil assignment plan will not be appealed by Negro plaintiffs who had challenged the validity of the plan.

Oliver W. Hill, NACP attorney, said Thursday, "We decided after due consideration and consultation with our clients not to appeal the case."

But, Hill said, he interpreted Judge Walter E. Hoffman's ruling to mean the assignment procedures are appropriate only during the "transition" from a segregated to a desegregated school system.

"We still take the position that one child applying to a school should be admitted like any other child," Hill said. "The fact that he is a Negro should make no difference."

The assignment plan, which sets forth procedures and criteria for pupil assignments, applied only to "unusual" transfers and admissions, such as a Negro child to a white school or a white child to a Negro school.

On May 8 Hoffman agreed with the school board's contention that the admission of a Negro child to an all-white or predominantly white school will continue to be "unusual" for some time.

Hill is one of several NAACP attorneys who represented a number of Negro pupils whose applications for white schools were rejected under the assignment plan last summer.

Segregationists Still Fight In Richmond Until Monday

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 30—Segregationists in Virginia's General Assembly stalled action today on the program of Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. for passive acceptance of token public school integration. The house also approved, 93—1, a delay assured that the emergency session of the Assembly would continue through next Monday, when desegregation comes to six schools in Norfolk and one in Arlington County.

[In Arlington County, the school board asked Chief Justice Earl Warren to stay the integration of a junior high school, ordered for Monday.]

The segregationists hope that mounting pressure over the week-end from segregationist organizations will force the Governor and the Assembly to close the schools.

Disorder Seen as Factor

Any disorders attending the integration in Norfolk and Arlington would help the segregationists gain passage of some new "close-the-schools's bills introduced today. Any violence might also lead Governor Almond to use his police powers to padlock the schools.

The House gave quick approval this morning to the Governor's "passive resistance" program. Enabling bills were adopted without debate.

These included two statutes that would encourage a voluntary boycott of integrated schools by repeal of a compulsory school attendance law and by making $3,000,000 available over the next two years for tuition grants to pupils who wanted to shift from an integrated school to a segregated non-sectarian—private school. The grants would provide a maximum of $250 for each pupil annually.

Republicans Opposed

Repeal of the compulsory attendance law was voted 80 to 3. The negative votes were cast by Republicans. The tuition grant bill was approved 94—0. The house also approved, 93—1, a bill aimed at halting school bomb threats. It would make the communication of such threats a felony with a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment.

The lone vote against the bill was cast by A. H. Richardson, Democrat of Dinwiddie, who said the measure might frighten persons from notifying authorities of the existence of a bomb plot.

The segregationists began their delaying tactics as soon as the House had recessed. Speaker E. Blackburn Moore of Berryville delayed for more than an hour the sending of appropriation bills to the Senate after he had signed them.

This gave the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee an excuse to postpone action today. The chairman is Dr. James Davis Hagood, a 69-year-old physician from the heart of the ardently segregationist "southside" of Virginia.

Despite pressure from Administration members, Dr. Hagood said he would refuse to call a meeting of his committee unti next week. Later, after getting an Administration pledge that the emergency session would last through Monday he agreed to hold a committee meeting tomorrow. Both houses will meet tomorrow morning.

Fund Bill to Be Studied

The delay also enabled the segregationist bloc to assure consideration by the Senate of a substitute appropriations bill that would cut public school funds to $1 and transfer the bulk of the state's school money to tuition grants.

Despite such tactics, observers said the segregationist bloc had little chance of getting the four-fifths vote required for emergency legislation.

As a face-saving gesture for segregationists, the Senate passed a resolution declaring its "unalterable opposition to the mixing of white and colored races in the public schools" and expressed "determination to continue to resist such a mixture by all legal means at its command."

Tuition Grant Speed Pledged

Integrated Areas Get High Priority

RICHMOND, Feb. 5 (AP).—When it comes to paying out State tuition grants, prompt attention will be given to those areas of Virginia affected by school integration.

Dr. Davis Y. Paschall, State superintendent of public instruction, had this to say yesterday after the State Board of Education adopted regulations for disbursement of the grants for the current school year. He said no actual priorities were specified, however.

The tuition-grant law was one of the measures passed by the recent special session of the Legislature to assure that no white child is compelled to attend an integrated school. It provides for grants of up to $250 for pupils who have no adequate public school to attend, whose welfare would best be served by attending a school other than the one to which they normally are assigned, or whose parents, guardians or custodians have what the board of education considers valid objections to the children attending their normal public school.

$250 Is Limit

The grants can be used for pubilc schooling in communities away from a student's home or private, non-sectarian schooling.

Board members wouldn't say if they would approve grants for children who attend private schools regardless of the segregation crisis. It is doubtful if grants will be approved for this purpose.

Under the regulations, parents are entitled to a grant of $250 or the per-pupil cost of public school operations in their locality, whichever amount is less.

Forms Due Soon

Dr. Paschall said application forms for the grants will be made available through the offices of local school superintendents. Forms probably will be distributed next week.

The first tuition grant applications will be considered at the board's February 26 meeting.

The Legislature appropriated $1.2 million for grants approved by the board for the current year, and an additional $1.8 million for the next school year.

Mixing Still Just A Token

Resistence Is Continuing In Virginia

FIGURES ARE SUPPLIED

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Racial integration of the public schools is still only in the token stage in Virginia.

While the state's original "massive resistence" laws have fallen, a high degree of resistence continues.

Here's the picture now:

Norfolk—Seventeen Negroes entered the city's two previously all-white junior and senior high schools Feb. 2.

Nine at Alexandria

Arlington County (across the Potomac River from Washington)—Four Negroes admitted to one junior high school Feb. 2.

Alexandria (another Washington suburb)—Nine Negroes entered one junior high and two elementary schools Feb. 10.

Front Royal—Twenty-two Negroes entered Warren County High School Feb. 18.

Only in Arlington County and Alexandria has integration proceeded without an unusual absenteeism of white students or other difficulties.

3,000 Are Absent

At Norfolk, nearly 3,000 white students are still absent—having transferred to private schools, moved away or quit school entirely. Attendance at the six integrated schools, expected to be about 10,000 is only about 7,000.

And at Front Royal, white students are carrying out a 100 per cent boycott. The high school, which formerly cared for 1,051 white students, is now providing instruction only for the Negroes. Two of the Negroes dropped out Friday and another entered, making the present total 21.

The six schools at Norfolk and one at Front Royal had been closed most of this year by a state law which automatically closed a school when a Federal court ordered Negroes admitted.

Students Switched

Many of the white students at Norfolk, and most of those at Front Royal, switched to makeshift private schools in churches and other properties during the interim.

After the state law was declared invalid, the schools were reopened and the Negroes admitted under the compulsion of Federal Court orders.

About two-thirds of the white students returned at Norfolk. None returned at Front Royal, and indications are none will during this school term.

To ease the impact of the reopening of the affected schools, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond called the Virginia General Assembly into special session in January. The Assembly repealed the state compulsory school attendance law, and provided tuition grants of up to $250 a year to students who refused to attend integrated public schools.

Committee Appointed

The General Assembly then appointed a special 40-member legislative committee to study new resistance measures and recessed until March 31.

Virginia observers are speculating that the committee may be influenced by the show of resistance at Front Royal, a Blue Ridge foothills community with few Negroes where resistance sentiment was believed to be slight.

State leaders had believed in the past that resistence was centered mostly in the area around and south of Richmond, where the Negro population is the heaviest. And balancing this was the apparent willingness of the Washington suburban areas—which have few Negroes—to accept integration.

Just what overall policy the state will now adopt is not clear. But indications are that it will be resistence.

Negro Pupils' Transfer Plea Balked In Virginia

FLOYD, Va. (AP)—The Floyd County School Board Tuesday refused to take any action on a petition requesting the transfer of 14 Negro pupils to the southwest Virginia county's three white public high schools.

In a statement issued at the end of a closed session, the board said no action was taken because the petition was not accompanied by official transfer applications from the pupils' parents or guardians and were not on the forms prescribed by Virginia law.

If proper applications are received from the Negro pupils and their parents, the board said, they will be turned over to the State Pupil Placement Board in Richmond.

The county has only 28 Negro pupils of high school age.

The county supervisors Monday cleared the way for a fund cut-off that would shut down the schools by placing the county budget on a month-by-month appropriation basis.

Floyd County at present has no high school for Negroes. Negro students of high school age are sent to Christiansburg Institute in adjacent Montgomery County. The county has facilities, however, for Negroes of elementary school age.

The board of supervisors placed the county budget on a monthly basis without debate, effective immediately. Should integration occur and should the supervisors choose to do so, they could effectively close all the county's schools on 30 days' notice by the simple expedient of declining to appropriate funds for their operation.

Roundup Of School News

Private Classes Hurt Students

RICHMOND—Already supported by 18,000 members in seven communities, the Virginia Committee for Public Schools on Saturday announced that it is beginning a drive to organize 22 more localities.

When the executive board met here Henry V. Tulloch, General Electric Company relations manager, of Waynesboro, said that parents and teachers in growing numbers are complaining that their children cannot be prepared for college and jobs by private schools hastily organized to replace public schools faced with closing to escape integration.

The committee was formed late last year when Norfolk, Front Royal, Alexandria, Charlottesville and Arlington were closed to avoid court orders to end segregation.

NORFOLK'S City Council unveiled plans for cutting down school costs and partially blocking integration in first, second and third grades in the area east of Granby street.

Meeting with the School Board, Mayor W. Fred Duckworth and council members proposed that 68 three-room schools planned for 90 pupils be built over a period of years in the areas where population increase is greatest.

Board Chairman Paul Schweitzer and Superintendent J. J. Brewbaker said that the board would study the proposals.

IN SOUTH NORFOLK students at all-white Oscar F. Smith High and South Norfolk Junior High are mumbling because of curtailment of their athletic and cultural activities normally carried on outside of school hours.

These schools have been ordered to break all contact with Norview, Maury and Granby high schools in Norfolk and all other integrated schools.

This includes avoiding attendance at Boys and Girls State, a music festival in Churchland on Saturday and a state meet for choruses in Hampton late this week. The end of meetings of South Norfolk teachers with other teachers in integrated schools also is being studied.

A PUBLIC hearing for citizens interested in helping Governor J. Lindsay Almond's Commission on Education to limit the spread of integration has been set for March 6.

Chairman Mosby G. Perrow Jr. made it clear that the commission, made up of 40 General Assembly members, would not hear any person opposed to the state administration program of transfers, private education grants, closing of public schools, pupil preference and other devices to keep the races apart in the schools.

* * *

WARREN COUNTY'S school board chairman, E. T. Shiner, noted the possibility that Warren County High, once all-white, ordered re-opened and now serving only 23 students (all colored) because of a boycott by white parents, would close before the end of the term.

He said that some funds are available only on the basis of attendance, and the school with facilities for 1,000 students could remain open only until the money is exhausted. Some 200 white former students of Warren high in Front Royal are without schooling and 800 more are in makeshift tutoring classes.

Board must accept all entry bids

By EDWARD PEEKS

WASHINGTON

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan ruled Wednesday in favor of 14 Alexandria pupils seeking transfers to schools set aside for whites.

The outcome, however, rests on several factors, including the pending ruling of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals on Monday on the validity of the state's so-called massive resistance laws.

Judge Bryan granted a summary judgment in favor of the pupils and ordered the Alexandria school board to report to the court by Jan. 26 on action taken on requests for transfers to four all-white schools.

He said the court will issue an injunction to restrain the school board from denying admission to public schools on the basis of race.

"The court will make the injunction effective Feb. 2," Judge Bryan said.

THAT'S THE date on which Alexandria schools begin the second semester and when the colored children expect to enroll in schools nearest their homes.

The action came in Alexandria Federal Court on a motion by lawyers for the children. Attorneys are Frank D. Reeves, Otto L. Tucker and James M. Nabrit 3rd.

Judge Bryan dismissed a counter motion by the school board calling for a three-judge Federal court to rule on the state pupil placement law on grounds that the board is without authority to assign pupils.

Action was taken without argument on either motion. The hearing was finished within 15 minutes once it was underway.

Attorneys on both sides held separate and joint conferences to cut through time-consuming procedure in court.

The hearing was set for 11 a.m., but didn't get started until 12:30.

* * *

SCHOOL BOARD and state lawyers agreed to action without argument, but didn't consent to judgment in the case.

Their motion was made by Lewis S. Pendleton Jr., special assistant to Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison, who was present. In court for the board were Commonwealth Attorney Earl Wagner and John B. Phillips.

A few parents of the children were present for the hearing, but all the pupils were in school. The courtroom wasn't crowded as it was on previous occasions in desegregation cases.

* * *

THE OUTCOME of the ruling will depend on action of the school board.

Judge Bryan said the board should decide on applications for transfer by "fair and just standards."

The children are to come back to court through their attorneys if they take issue with the board's action.

He indicated that he will make room on his crowded calendar to hear the merits of the case if controversy arises over the action of the board on transfer requests.

* * *

JUDGE BRYAN told both group of lawyers to "collaborate and prepare a decree in accord with views I have expressed."

ALABAMA LAWMAKERS VIRGINIA BOUND

A legislative subcommittee departed for Richmond, Va., Tuesday where it will make a first-hand study of the school segregation problems in that state. The lawmakers hope to get ideas for legislation which may help in preservation of racial segregation in Alabama. Making the trip were, (first row, from left), Director Charles Cooper of the Legislative Reference Service; Rep. W. L. Martin of Greene, Rep. Jack Hankins of Lamar, Rep. Virgil Ashworth of Bibb and Sen. Bill Hines of Chambers; standing at rear are Rep. E. A. Grouby of Autauga and Sen. L. K. Andrews.

Roundup Of School News

Private Classes Hurt Students

RICHMOND—Already supported by 18,000 members in seven communities, the Virginia Committee for Public Schools on Saturday announced that it is beginning a drive to organize 22 more localities.

When the executive board met here Henry W. Tulloch, General Electric Company relations manager, of Waynesboro, said that parents and teachers in growing numbers are complaining that their children cannot be prepared for college and jobs by private schools hastily organized to replace public schools faced with closing to escape integration.

The committee was formed late last year when Negro schools in Norfolk, Front Royal, Alexandria, Charlottesville and Arlington were closed to avoid court orders to end segregation.

NORFOLK'S City Council unveiled plans for cutting down school costs and partially blocking integration in first, second and third grades in the area east of Granby street.

Meeting with the School Board, Mayor W. Fred Duckworth and council members proposed that 68 three-room schools planned for 90 pupils be built over a period of years in the areas where population increase is greatest.

Board Chairman Paul Schweitzer and Superintendent J. J. Brewbaker said that the board would study the proposals.

IN SOUTH NORFOLK students at all-white Oscar F. Smith High and South Norfolk Junior High are mumbling because of curtailment of their athletic and cultural activities normally carried on outside of school hours.

These schools have been ordered to break all contact with Norview, Maury and Granby high schools in Norfolk and all other integrated schools.

This includes avoiding attendance at Boys and Girls State, a music festival in Churchland on Saturday and a state meet for choruses in Hampton late this week. The end of meetings of South Norfolk teachers with other teachers in integrated schools also is being studied.

A PUBLIC hearing for citizens interested in helping Governor J. Lindsay Almond's Commission on Education to limit the spread of integration has been set for March 6.

Chairman Mosby G. Perrow Jr. made it clear that the commission, made up of 40 General Assembly members, would not hear any person opposed to the state administration program of transfers, private education grants, closing of public schools, pupil preference and other devices to keep the races apart in the schools.

* * *

WARREN COUNTY'S school board chairman, E. T. Shiner, noted the possibility that Warren County High, once all-white, ordered re-opened and now serving only 23 students (all colored) because of a boycott by white parents, would close before the end of the term.

He said that some funds are available only on the basis of attendance, and the school with facilities for 1,000 students could remain open only until the money is exhausted. Some 200 white former students of Warren high in Front Royal are without schooling and 800 more are in makeshift tutoring classes.

Board must accept all entry bids

By EDWARD PEEKS

WASHINGTON

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan ruled Wednesday in favor of 14 Alexandria pupils seeking transfers to schools set aside for whites.

The outcome, however, rests on several factors, including the pending ruling of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals [illegible] Monday on the validity of the state's so-called massive resistance laws.

Judge Bryan granted a summary judgment in favor of the pupils and ordered the Alexandria school board to report to the court by Jan. 26 on action taken on requests for transfers to four all-white schools.

He said the court will issue an injunction to restrain the school board from denying admission to public schools on the basis of race.

"The court will make the injunction effective Feb. 2," Judge Bryan said.

THAT'S THE date on which Alexandria schools begin the second semester and when the colored children expect to enroll in schools nearest their homes.

The action came in Alexandria Federal Court on a motion by lawyers for the children. Attorneys are Frank D. Reeves, Otto L. Tucker and James M. Nabrit 3rd.

Judge Bryan dismissed a counter motion by the school board calling for a three-judge Federal court to rule on the state pupil placement law on grounds that the board is without authority to assign pupils.

Action was taken without argument on either motion. The hearing was finished within 15 minutes once it was underway.

Attorneys on both sides held separate and joint conferences to cut through time-consuming procedure in court.

The hearing was set for 11 a.m., but didn't get started until 12:30.

* * *

SCHOOL BOARD and state lawyers agreed to action without argument, but didn't consent to judgment in the case.

Their motion was made by Lewis S. Pendleton Jr., special assistant to Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison, who was present. In court for the board were Commonwealth Attorney Earl Wagner and John B. Phillips.

A few parents of the children were present for the hearing, but all the pupils were in school. The courtroom wasn't crowded as it was on previous occasions in desegregation cases.

* * *

THE OUTCOME of the ruling will depend on action of the school board.

Judge Bryan said the board should decide on applications for transfer by "fair and just standards."

The children are to come back to court through their attorneys if they take issue with the board's action.

He indicated that he will make room on his crowded calendar to hear the merits of the case if controversy arises over the action of the board on transfer requests.

* * *

JUDGE BRYAN told both group of lawyers to "collaborate and prepare a decree in accord with views I have expressed."

ALABAMA LAWMAKERS VIRGINIA BOUND

A legislative subcommittee departed for Richmond, Va., Tuesday where it will make a first-hand study of school segregation problems in that state. The lawmakers hope to get ideas which may help in preservation of racial segregation in Alabama. Making the trip (from left): Director Charles Cooper of the Legislative Reference Service; Rep. L. L. Martin of Greene; Rep. Jack Hanbee of Lamar; Rep. Virgil Ashworth of Bibb and Sen. Bill Blake of Chambers; standing at rear are Rep. E. A. Grooby of Autauga and Sen. J. K. Andrews

Almond Says Virginia Faces Desegregation

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Governor J. Lindsay Almond has conceded that school desegregation probably will be a fact in Virginia before the state can enact a new program to deal with it.

The state's "massive resistance" program, adopted in 1956 after a more moderate plan was quelled, has been heavily attacked in court.

The state's own test of the program is scheduled to be decided by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals on July 19. A test of the school closing portion of the program is scheduled to be decided by a three-judge Federal Court on or about the same day.

Most lawyers and Virginians believe the laws will be declared unconstitutional. Thus far, the school closing law has succeeded in thwarting desegregation in nine schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Warren County by shutting them down.

Almond has said he will appoint a commission composed of members of the General Assembly to work out another program, if the present laws are thrown out. The Governor will play an important role in devising the new program.

But between the time the laws are thrown out, if they are, and a new program can be adopted by the General Assembly, there would be no laws to prevent desegregation.

In an interview with Relman Morin, reporter for the Associated Press, Almond was quoted as saying:

"Prior to that time (enactment of a new program), it's very probable that there will be Negro children in the schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville and perhaps elsewhere."

The Governor was pointing out the probability that the General Assembly may be debating the path of a new program after schools now closed in three communities have been reopened on a desegregated basis. Also, Arlington, under orders to desegregate one school in February, probably will have done so.

Ironic Turn of Events

This would be ironic in a way. The "massive resistance" program gained time for Virginia before this school year. But if Virginia had been willing to give it up last September, it could probably have gone through this school year without any desegregation.

The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Baltimore virtually promised to suspend the desegregation orders for Norfolk and Front Royal until next September if Attorney General A. S. Harrison would promise in return that the State would have a program of compliance by that time. Harrison was not in a position to make the promise, and the Court refused to suspend the orders.

Whenever the General Assembly meets to enact a new program, a bitter battle is in prospect. Every seat in the House of Delegates and Senate is up for election this year, and members seeking reelection in many localities will feel that it would be unwise politically to support anything less than an more resistance.

Secondly, members from politically powerful Southside Virginia, where resistance to desegregation is most massive, will insist on more of the same. Legislators from some other places, where resistance is less massive, may fight harder this time for some sort of local option.

Various plans are being talked about. One making the rounds, with some substantial endorsement at the moment, calls for abolishing compulsory school attendance and for making available educational grants for private schooling to any child anywhere in Virginia at any time with no strings—especially racial ones—attached.

Another calls for local option, allowing the community to decide whether to desegregate or go out of the public school field. Another calls for shutting Negro schools. Another calls for a program of priority desegregation, with Southside Virginia to desegregate in the unscheduled distant future and some other areas in the near future, but most areas in between.

But the Governor is keeping mum on his plans. He has not advocated an end to public schools, but has said he does not believe the present system can survive under desegregation.

The commission he contemplates may well be a very large one, in the hopes some program can be recommended unanimously which would give it a large nucleus of support in the Assembly.

Almond frequently has said he feels like a man caught in the jaws of a vise. He is subjected to pressure from the unyielding segregationists on one side, the pressure of public school people on the other. Recently, there were indications that industrialists in the state had cautioned him that, without mass education available, Virginia's plan to entice more business will not prosper.

His refusal to invoke all provisions of the "massive resistance" laws—like the one requiring him to reopen the closed schools on a segregated basis—brought him criticism from a leading segregationist in Norfolk last week.

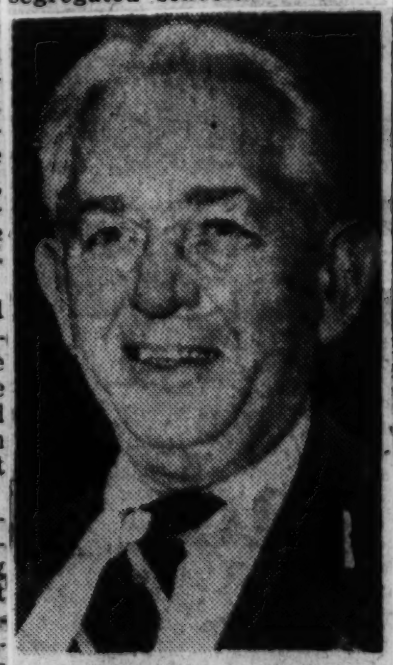
But through it all, the Governor and his Attorney General apparently are running the show in Richmond without close liaison or frequent contact with the architect of "massive resistance," Democratic Senator Harry F. Byrd of Berryville. The Senator has been silent, although his position favoring continued all-out resistance to desegregation is clear, firm and unchanged.

The powerful dominant Democratic organization in Virginia—the Byrd machine—may face its toughest test of togetherness in the days ahead, and if Almond can come through the ordeal without it splitting asunder, he may be its leader when he steps down from office three years from now.

Arlington Boards To Meet After Ruling

The Arlington County Board yesterday voted to meet with the School Board Jan. 20—one day after the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals will hand down its decision on the constitutionality of Virginia's "massive resistance" laws.

County Board Chairman David L. Krupsaw said he would arrange the meeting with School Board Chairman Robert A. Peck on the threatened closure of Stratford Junior High School. Four Negro children have been ordered admitted to Stratford by a Federal court, but Virginia law provides for the closing of desegregated schools.



GOV. LINDSAY ALMOND
. . . concedes desegregation

11 Negroes Win Entry In Virginia

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. (AP)—School officials Friday assigned 11 Negroes to two white public schools for the fall term, bringing a court-approved assignment plan into play for the first time.

Nine of the 11 were plaintiffs in the Charlottesville desegregation case and were ordered into white schools by U.S. Judge John Paul.

The other two gained admission to Lane High and Venable Elementary schools by satisfying requirements of the assignment plan, which specifically excludes race as a consideration.

12 HAD STAYED OUT

Paul ordered 12 Negro children admitted to Lane and Venable last year, precipitating the closure of these schools under Virginia's massive resistance to integration laws. The 12 Negroes stayed out of school during the first semester.

When state and federal courts tossed out massive resistance early this year, federal courts granted Charlottesville a six-month delay of integration. It was granted with the understanding the school board would submit for approval a racially non-discriminatory assignment plan, and the 12 Negroes would be tutored sufficiently to bring them up to their normal grade levels by September.

TUTORING CLEARED ONE

One of the 12 Paul ordered admitted has graduated through the tutoring system.

Last March 30, Paul approved the assignment plan, the two key provisions of which are geographical school districts and pupil-teacher ratios.

PUBLIC EDUCATION BACKED BY ALMOND

Special to The New York Times.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., June 9—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. Tuesday night urged support of public education wherever possible despite the state's integration problems.

He spoke at ceremonies for ninety-seven pupils graduating from a private school started when the public high school was closed to avoid integration last fall. Their diplomas carried the name "Warren County Educational Foundation High School."

The school was conducted for 800 pupils in three churches, a museum and a youth center.

The county's high school, opened earlier only to whites, but to both races since February, has been attended by twenty-one Negroes and no whites. It had no graduation.

Of the group that graduated today, twenty-one will attend thirteen colleges next year on the basis of having completed their credits at the emergency private school and having passed college entrance examinations.

In his speech, the Governor said "the responsibility of educating the children of Virginia must be accepted and discharged through public schools wherever possible, and through private schools where conditions will not permit the sustenance of public schools."

He warned that "abandonment of public support of education would constitute an open invitation to the Federal Government to assume that function."

Map New Jim Crow Laws For Public Schools in Virginia

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond has moved to rebuild Virginia's defenses against school integration by a new legislative program to replace "massive resistance" laws struck down by federal and state courts.

Almond was naming a special legislative commission to consider new laws to keep Negro and white students from attending the same schools. He also scheduled a radio-TV report to the state to outline further plans.

Almond, an avowed segregationist, had closed nine Virginia schools last fall when the schools were ordered integrated by federal court rulings.

On Monday, both the state's highest court and a federal court panel declared the state's "massive resistance" laws unconstitutional.

The court rulings returned control of the nine closed schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal to the local school boards which are under federal court orders to desegregate them. Some 13,000 pupils have been affected by the closings.

In Arlington, where desegregation had been ordered in an all-white junior high school, the school board was prepared to accept four Negro students instead of closing the school.

But the board said it would seek postponement of the desegregation order requiring admission of the Negro students by February 2 until an appeal of the order can be made.

Almond said recently that if the "massive resistance" program, fashioned by Democratic leader Sen. Harry F. Byrd, was killed Virginia still would have "resources" to cope with an integration crisis which might arise while a new program is being drafted. Almond did not elaborate.

The federal court panel described the school closings as "tragic" and the move an "evasive scheme."

Laws to close any integrated public school; to shut down public schools controlled by federal troops; and to stop state funds to integrated school systems were struck down.

The state supreme court, in its 5-2 decision, also said provisions for furnishing state tuition grants to students displaced by integration, while not unconstitutional on their face, were invalid when paid with funds diverted from integration-closed schools.

The two rulings came as no surprise. Almond announced more than a month ago he was drafting a list of legislators to serve on the commission to make recommendations to the full legislature.

School Planned At Naval Base

Norfolk Integration Dispute Idles GIs' Children

2,400 OUT OF CLASSES

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The Navy disclosed Thursday that the Federal Government will provide schooling for children living on the Norfolk, Va., Naval Base [illegible] public schools are reopened in a "reasonable time."

It said plans "have been approved for action pending clarification of the local school situation."

The Navy said, "will be made if local schools are not reopened within a reasonable time."

Only Those On Base

The plan would affect only those children who live with their parents on Federal property at the Norfolk base. They are understood to be but a small number of the 2,400 children of Navy personnel in the area.

None of the Navy children have had normal schooling since public schools in Norfolk were closed in the integration dispute.

Under the Navy plan, facilities and instruction would be provided first for children living on Federal property when funds are made available by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Legal Question

The Navy said there's a legal question whether it could provide schooling for Navy children whose parents do not reside on Federal property. The law, it pointed out, provides that Federal funds can be made available "when local school facilities are inadequate or unavailable."

The Navy estimated that 400 Navy children who previously attended three junior and three senior high schools in Norfolk were placed in schools in nearby districts when the Norfolk schools were shut down. Their parents pay tuition charges to the neighboring schools.

Bill Asks U.S. Funds For Closed Schools

House Measure Would Affect Virginia Areas

A bill to set up federally operated schools for children of servicemen and Government workers in areas where public schools are closed to avoid integration has been introduced in the House.

The measure, presented yesterday by Representative Ashley, Democrat of Ohio, would authorize the commissioner of education to operate schools in any area now eligible for Federal school aid because of Government activity.

All of Northern Virginia would be eligible, as well as Norfolk, where the State of Virginia has closed six schools, putting 10,000 students out of classes.

Broader in Scope

The bill is much broader in scope than the legislation that has been discussed in the last few days by Government officials. Those discussions have dealt primarily with attempts to provide education for children of Navy families living off bases where schools are closed.

Under Representative Ashley's bill, the Government would be called upon to run schools for all children of Federal employes and service personnel in those communities where public education has been suspended because of integration.

His office explained that the bill would expand existing Public Law 874. This is the law that currently provides financial aid for school operating expenses in so-called Federal impact areas.

Covered by Bill

Arlington, Alexandria and Fairfax County in nearby Virginia all receive aid under this bill, and therefore would be covered by Representative Ashley's bill if any of their schools close. Norfolk likewise is covered.

Funds normally disbursed to impact areas would be used instead for the substitute Federal schools, Mr. Ashley's office said.

Representative Ashley said his bill was prompted by the plight of servicemen from his state stationed in Norfolk, where six public schools already are closed and more shutdowns are threatened.

He cited the case of the 13-year-old daughter of Edward Bryan, a Navy man from Waterville, Ohio, as one of those affected. These children, he said, are "innocent victims of indefensible bigotry."

Massive Resistance

The school closings in Virginia took place in September under the State's massive resistance laws. The laws were held invalid earlier this week in Federal and State court decisions, but so far no move has been made to reopen any of the schools.

In addition to Norfolk, Front Royal and Charlottesville are affected by the closings. Even with the school-closing law gone, it is possible Gov. Almond might try to close any other schools where integration is ordered by using his police powers.

Arlington has been ordered to integrate Stratford Junior High February 2, and Alexandria faces desegregation deadline next semester.

Virginia Schools Ignore Sex Education Survey

By a Staff

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 8—Failure of an ambitious statewide survey of educators and parents to learn what, if any, sex education should be taught in the public schools was reported here today.

Not enough teachers and organizations of parents answered the carefully prepared questionnaires to result in any conclusions or recommendations, reported Cyril R. Mill, of the Virginia Department of Mental Hygiene and Hospitals.

Of the ones that were returned, he said only that many were interesting and some downright indignant.

Apparently a lot of parents interpreted our questionnaire as a move to force sex education on their children," Mill told the psychology section of the Virginia Academy of Science, in 57th annual meeting here.

One thing that was learned, he said, was that the topic of venereal disease is rarely, if ever touched on in Virginia public schools.

Mill said that only 36 per cent of the high schools responded to the questoionnaire; 16 per cent of the elementary schools replied, and just 9 per cent of the parent-teacher associations responded.

Among the answers returned, he reported, highest opposition was made to the teaching of human anatomy, human reproduction, and contraceptive techniques.

Thirty per cent of the teachers who responded said they would like to include the teaching of contraceptive techniques to high school students. But nearly four of every five (79 per cent) of the parents who responded preferred that the subject not be discussed in public schools at all.

Mill said the survey was begun a year ago under sponsorship of the Virginia Council of Family Relations. He served as chairman of the special committee which conducted the survey "even though we committee members ourselves couldn't agree on how or how much sex education should be taught."

He said the survey had one beneficial effect—it made the parents and teachers think about it, anyway.

Asked what future steps were planned, he shrugged and said:

"Nothing, as far as I know."

Judge Turns Down Norfolk Negro Plea

NORFOLK, Va., May 8 (AP) United States District Judge Walter E. Hoffman today approved the Norfolk School Board's rejection of 134 Negro applications for admission to schools for white children last September.

The Board's action, Hoffman said in a memorandum, "was not arbitrary, capricious or illegal."

And, he added, the standards, criteria and procedures used by the Board in passing upon the Negro applications are "not unconstitutional on their face."

In his order approving the Board's action, Hoffman said however, his order shall not be construed as limiting the 134 Negroes or any other Negroes from applying for admission to schools for white pupils for the school year beginning next September.

At the same time the Board rejected the 134 applications it assigned 17 other Negroes to six segregated secondary schools.

More Negroes Seek Integration In Virginia

Alexandria, Va., May 1.—Twenty-seven Negroes sought admission to white schools for the first time today in Fairfax and Arlington counties and the city of Alexandria, posing the possibility of the first court action toward integration in Fairfax.

Twenty-two Negro children asked for assignments to one high school and at least five elementary schools in Fairfax County, a suburban area across the Potomac River from Washington, in preschool conferences for next fall.

It marked the first time Fairfax had been the target for a school integration attempt.

Five other Negro children asked to be assigned next September to white schools in Arlington and Alexandria which bowed to court-ordered integration last February.

Alexandria Negro attorney Otto Tucker, who was successful in getting 10 Negroes admitted to three Alexandria schools last February; said he would ask Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan to require the city school board to comply with the requests of the four new applicants.

The Alexandria board rejected the four latest applications, and assigned the Negroes to segregated schools.

Fairfax County School Supt. W. T. Woodson declined Wednesday to identify the school or the children but said today the applications had been sent to the State Pupil Placement Board, a controversial agency which assigns students on a segregated basis.

It marked the first time Negroes have sought to enroll in the white schools of Fairfax.

Almond Again Pledges Public School Support

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 7 (AP)—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond pledged anew today that he is determined to preserve public education in Virginia "though the way may be clogged with many difficult obstacles."

Almond told 381 graduates of the 266-year-old College of William and Mary that "public education has helped make Virginia the great State which she is and it is necessary to keep the Old Dominion on that high pinnacle."

"It (public education) must not be abandoned," the Governor said.

Almond did not refer directly to developments in the State school crisis during the past week.

Since he spoke to Longwood College graduates at Farmville last Sunday the Prince Edward County Board of Supervisors, meeting at Farmville, has voted to withdraw all financial support from the County's public school system.

In his talk at Farmville, Almond promised that Virginia will not abolish its public schools but will fight to preserve them.

"I am determined," the Governor said today in reiterating his pledge, "that all of the children of Virginia receive the educations to which they are entitled. We shall not be deterred from this endeavor."

Almond advised the graduates: "We must exercise our rights and our prerogatives as citizens to see that the structure of our government—local, state and national . . . is preserved.

"Onslaughts from without and from within must be turned back and wiped out. Let us not he blinded by psychological or sociological myths and permit ourselves to be led from constitutional principles, whether the attempt is made by ruthless agents of a foreign power or by a reckless Federal judiciary."

Almond said he was optimistic for Virginia's and the country's future because of such institutions as William and Mary and "fine young Americans such as you who are graduating today."

"We have been facing hostile and dangerous forces in this part of the world since 1607; we should have learned by now that eternal vigilance and eternal preparation is the price, not only of peace but of progress," Almond added.

Summer Pupils Limited To Avoid Integration

Alexandria Board Restricts Sessions To Students From Same Schools

The Alexandria School Board has tightened its requirements for this year's summer school session in a measure to forestall additional racial integration and court litigation.

Under a new policy, summer classes will be held at every school in the city rather than at a few central locations. Enrollment will be limited to students who attended the school during the regular session.

School Supt. T. C. Williams said yesterday the new regulations were adopted on his recommendation at a closed session of the school board last month. No public announcement of the change was made at that time.

He said the plan will enable the board to hold additional integration attempts in check—at least for this summer—since no transfers between schools will be permitted, and no new students will be admitted.

Others Affected

Also caught by the regulations, however, will be students who attended private or parochial schools during the winter. In past years, many such students have attended summer classes in the public schools because their schools do not offer summer sessions.

Of this Mr. Williams said, "We were glad to accommodate them as long as it created no additional problem for us. But the situation now is not normal, and we can't do what we normally do."

The superintendent said a few parents with children now enrolled in private or parochial schools have complained about the new summer session rules. However, he said, when he explained the reasons for the change, most of them understood and agreed.

With additional Negro students seeking admission to Alexandria's white schools, the school board debated three alternative actions regarding this year's summer session:

1. Operate summer classes at five or six central locations as had been done in the past, and thus be vulnerable to court litigation by Negro students seeking admission to white schools.

2. Operate no summer school at all.

3. Operate summer classes at each school and limit attendance to the school's regular students allowing no transfers or outside students.

Mr. Williams said, "The new policy makes summer school a continuation of the work as we have it now. And this way, the summer classes will be more convenient and readily available in the localities."

Supported by Tuition

He pointed out that the summer sessions are self-supporting from the collection of tuitions, and no tax money is used. High school students pay $18 for one classroom subject and $20 for two subjects. Elementary students pay $15 for one subject and $18 for two.

Nine Negro students already are attending regular classes in three formerly all-white Alexandria schools. They were admitted on an order issued last February by Alexandria Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan.

In April, four additional Negro students asked to be admitted to white schools. The school board denied their request and that case is now before a Federal court.

Segregation Publicity Facing A Veto

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
Herald Political Writer

TALLAHASSEE — Gov. LeRoy Collins chimed broadly Saturday he would veto a bill calling for Florida to spend half-a-million dollars in the North publicizing the South's views on segregation.

Summarizing results of the 1959 Florida Legislature, the governor labeled the session "A good one," but said it could have been much better.

"Perhaps its biggest accomplishment was in what it did not do," he declared, referring primarily to the moderate stand taken by lawmakers on the explosive racial question.

The governor said he has not made up his mind on bills calling for summer dog racing in Miami and for the election of delegates to the national political conventions on an "unpledged basis."

He has 20 days on all bills passed in the final week of a legislative session in which he can exercise his veto power.

Collins said flatly there is one bill he will veto.

This measure was so worded as to have exempted from taxation any building under construction on Jan. 1, the official assessment day.

Had legislators realized the impact of this law, the governor said he felt certain they would not have passed it. He said a hotel, for example, could start an addition or renovation in late December and, under the bill, be totally exempt for property taxes.

Collins said this measure "could wreck" the tax system.

The governor refused to say positively what he would do about the Reedy bill, appropriating $500,000 to join with other southern states in publicizing the South's viewpoint in the North.

"However, I noticed in the press this morning that Mr. Reedy (of Lake County) was preparing an expeditionary trip to other southern states," the chief executive said with a grin.

"It might be wise for Mr. Reedy to delay that trip for a little while."

Another bill which Collins said he is sure to reject is the measure sponsored by Rep. Bernie Papy of Key West, which would permit Monroe County to sell for private use submerged and sub-marginal lands which the state wanted kept for park purposes.

The governor had vetoed a similar bill earlier.

"This new bill is just the same with a few commas and a word or two changed," he observed during his press conference.

"Maybe I'll change a few commas and word or two myself (in vetoing)," he said grinning broadly.

Collins said the legislators had done "a creditable job" on three of the four main points he had stressed in his messages to the joint Senate and House at the beginning of the session.

These were moderation in racial legislation affecting schools, development of a sound fiscal program for the state and reapportionment.

He said he was "extremely disappointed," however, in their total failure in revising Florida's antiquated constitution.

Collins singled out House Speaker Thomas D. Beasley, calling him "Horatio at the bridge," for his leadership in turning back the last gasp bid by segregation extremists to force an overtime session.

As for the state's fiscal outlook, Collins said this is the first time in years the Legislature has come through with "a green money appropriation program"—a balanced budget.

"WE CANNOT SECEDE FROM THE UNION"

Virginia Gov. Hits Closing Of Schools

FFRONT ROYAL, Va. — (UPI) — Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, once the South's Chief crusader for "massive resistance" to integration spoke out strongly tonight against abandonment of public schools.

Almond, addressing the 97 graduates of a private school group point for Warren County's refusal to support integrated schools, warned that segregated private schools were treading on thin legal ice.

"If public education is abandoned in any county or city, then public support for private education therein on a segregated bas's becomes most precarious," he said.

The governor's speech, his strongest since last fall when nine Virginia schools were closed, made it clear he considered school closures an unrealistic, ineffective and tragic way to meet the integration crisis.

He did not refer specifically to rural Prince Edward County, Va., which has decided to close its 21 public school rather than accept integration.

He praised Warren County where the entire white student body of 800 boycotted the only high school when it admitted 21 Negroes last February and remained in private classes set up last fall when the high school was shuttered.

But Almond urged Virginians to give up "wishful thinking" that integration could be avoided or the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling reversed.

"The only sure prevention of any integration anywhere in Virginia is the total abolition of every public school everywhere in Virginia," he said". . . . I tell you now that we cannot secede from the Union; we cannot overthrow the federal government, and we cannot reverse a final decree of a federal court."

The governor obviously picked Front Royal where segregationists have proudly pointed out as a southern fortress of defiance to federal court integration decrees for his major pronouncement.

"We must improve our system of education and not permit it dissolution," he said. "Its abandonment would be promotion of surrender and acceptance of surrender and and acceptance of defeat. I shall continue with all of my energy the struggle for its survival."

FOUR TURNED DOWN

19 Norfolk Negro Children Get School Transfer Tests

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — School psychologists Thursday began testing 19 Negro children who have applied for transfer to all-white or predominantly white public schools here in September. Four other Negroes were informed their applications would not be considered.

School officials announced Wednesday the 23 Negroes applied for admission to six secondary schools to which 17 other Negroes were assigned last year, and to Norview and suburban Park elementary schools.

The school board apparently fixed June 1 as the deadline for applications by all pupils except those whose families move to Norfolk after that date. However, no date has been publicly designated.

The tests that began Thursday will continue through next week. The applicants and their parents will be interviewed in July by a school administration committee. The school board will then act on the applications.

The tests and interviews are required by the board's pupil assignment plan, which was upheld recently by the federal district court. Criteria on which assignments are based include the applicants' scholastic achievement, social adaptability, physical and moral fitness, place of residence and cultural background.

The four Negroes who were informed their applications would not be considered are rising seventh graders at Titustown Elementary School. They applied for transfer to Northside Junior High. They were notified the entire rising seventh grade will remain in the Titustown school where an eight-room addition is being built to relieve overcrowding. It will open in September.

An analysis of daily newspaper reading shows there's no "off season" for newspapers' popularity. Over 61,000,000 copies are purchased every day in the United States and Canada—summer, winter, autumn and spring.

Attendance Law Sought In Arlington

By Dorrie Davenport
Staff Reporter

The Arlington School Board yesterday agreed to recommend that the County Board adopt a local ordinance on compulsory school attendance.

School Superintendent Ray E. Reid, who asked adoption of the resolution, said it will continue to insist on regular school attendance "wherever possible," whether the act is adopted or not.

The act states, in general, that children from 7 to years of age must attend school regularly, or receive regular instruction from a tutor or teacher approved by the State Board of Education.

But a key clause says that "the school board shall excuse from attendance at school a pupil whose parents, guardian or other person having custody of such pupil conscientiously objects to his attendance to such school as is available . . ." The ordinance was authoriged by the General Assembly to replace a State attendance law which was repealed.

School Board Chairman Robert A. Peck said that, in voting to ask the County Board to enact the ordiance, "We're not suggesting any child should have to go to school with someone he doesn't want to."

In other business, the Board appointed Helen S. Lane and James G. Stockard to serve as its representatives on a committee which will formulate a merit pay plan for presentation to the Board Nov. 1.

The Board selected Charles Walsh, Assistant Superintendent for Personnel, to represent the administrative staff on the committee, which will include at least one lay member and at least one member each from the Arlington Teachers' Association and the Arlington Education Associa-

Rural Prince Edward Whites Determined To Drop Public Schools Rather Than Integrate

By ALEX R. PRESTON
Star Staff Writer

FARMVILLE, Va., May 23—Five years after the Supreme Court's school decision, white citizens of rural Prince Edward County are ready and determined to abandon public education rather than comply with the latest Federal Court desegregation order.

Integration has come to scattered other parts of the State which once vowed Negroes never would set foot in white classrooms.

Virginia's official policy has shifted from massive resistance to contained, if reluctant, compliance.

But in Southside Prince Edward, where Negro students are in the majority, there still is no sign of any willingness among white residents to accept mixed classes—either next fall, or six years from now, which was the desegregation deadline the county won and then lost through court decrees.

Case Study

This area thus becomes an interesting case study as one of the first in which deep-South determination not to integrate comes face to face with a Federal court order to take steps in that direction.

As matters now stand, Prince Edward has been told students cannot be refused admission to public schools next September because of race.

Appeals and legal maneuvers may put off the ultimatum, as they have since May 17, 1954, when the Supreme Court issued its historic ruling against Prince Edward and four other Southern communities.

Barring such delays, however, next September is likely to find Prince Edward confronted with Negro applications that cannot be rejected.

Firm Against Integration

White residents who have faced that prospect each fall since 1954 may not be certain of the details of what will happen when the applications come—but they are sure there will be no integration and no public schools to integrate.

"I can't name you a soul who's willing to send their children to school with a Negro," said Herbert Woods, president of the Farmville High School PTA (white).

His sentiments were echoed scores of times among the white population in other PTAs, by county officials, by store clerks and on street corners.

Must Decide Course

Sometime before June 30, the Prince Edward County Board of Supervisors and the School Board will decide on one of three courses now open under Virginia's new "freedom of choice" laws:

(1) Appropriate funds for public schools, which seems unlikely;

(2) Set aside money for general educational purposes so that public school support may be shifted to scholarships for private instruction, or

(3) Shut off all money for educational purposes.

The second course apparently will be followed with appropriations made, as they have been for the last four years, on a month-to-month basis.

Would Close in Month

If the county chooses to withdraw all financial support from the field of public education, it faces the prospect of only one month of elementary public school operations. The one month would be financed with approximately $35,000 which the State is required by the Virginia Constitution to send to the locality.

"We would be compelled to operate elementary schools with that money," said School Supt. T. J. McIlwaine. "We might be able to run a month." Thus, by financial strangulation, the county feels it can call a halt to public classes on short notice.

Past Federal and State court rulings have struck down laws that flatly required schools to close to avoid integration. Untested, however, is whether a locality can be forced to put up money for schools that the people no longer want to support.

Private School Plan Likely

When public classes cease, Prince Edward's white residents stand prepared to use a four-year-old private school plan which already has set a pattern in the South for attempting to preserve segregation. Negro residents have no such plans and apparently would be without any schooling if public classes are allowed to cease.

The white private school program was drafted here within a week after the Supreme Court handed down its implementing decree for desegregation. It has been ready for use whenever an unappealable integration order confronts the county.

Blanton B. Hanbury, president of the non-profit Prince Edward Education Corp., which is the operating agency for the private classes, seemed quite resigned to putting the plan into operation next September.

"That's the way it looks to us," he commented when asked if he thought public classes would cease at that time.

Funds Pledged

The Prince Edward Education Corp. was formed at a mass meeting in May, 1955. Citizens raised $12,000 in cash and $190,000 in notes for its support.

Although the notes have expired, Mr. Hanbury said, "They are as good as gold—we can raise that amount and much more, given a week's time." These pledges were given even before the State made tax-supported scholarships available for private schooling.

Could the corporation provide education without help from the State scholarships? Mr. Hanbury was asked.

"Yes," he answered, "we are set up to stand on our feet for at least one year. After that we would have to determine our course. We have full community support."

Arrangements have been made to hold private classes in seven churches and a church - owned residence in Farmville and in scattered sections of the county.

At least three other Virginia communities—Norfolk, Warren County and Charlottesville—have put a private school plan into use with varying degrees of success.

Private classrooms were set up in these other communities after the now-dead resistance laws brought about the closing of schools where integration was ordered. When Federal and State courts killed the old school closing law, public classes resumed in all the affected communities. Only in Warren County have white students remained away from the public classes. They are still attending a private school, much as is planned here when the time comes.

Prince Edward Ruling

Two weeks ago, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals set aside Federal District Judge Sterling Hutcheson's ruling which had given Prince Edward until 1965 to end racial segregation. Instead, the appeals court ordered desegregation this fall. It is this ruling that has shoved Prince Edward into the forefront of the integration struggle once more.

Negro leaders indicate that children of their race are preparing to make applications to specific white schools by September.

Dr. Albert Rawlings, a native of the British West Indies and graduate of Howard University, said, "I have heard of a few families who are preparing for a showdown.

"You'll find that in' town the NAACP has gone underground . . . Out in the country, they're more active. More of them own their own farms and are not as dependent upon the white people to make their living."

There is a unanimity among white citizens here not present in other integrated or integration-threatened Virginia communities like Arlington, Warren County, Charlottesville and Norfolk.

Each of the other areas has an organized "save-our-schools" movement under way, but a three-day tour of Prince Edward failed to turn up even one such advocate among white persons here.

"Last year," said Supt. McIlwaine, "the supervisors, the School Board and the white citizens showed they were opposed to spending any money for school construction of any kind."

About 4,500 white citizens—practically the entire adult white population—filed with the Circuit Court a petition declaring they prefer "to abandon public schools and educate our children in some other way if that be necessary to have separate schools."

J. Barrye Wall, jr., attorney for the Prince Edward Education Corp., mentioned this petition as an example of the feeling among white citizens.

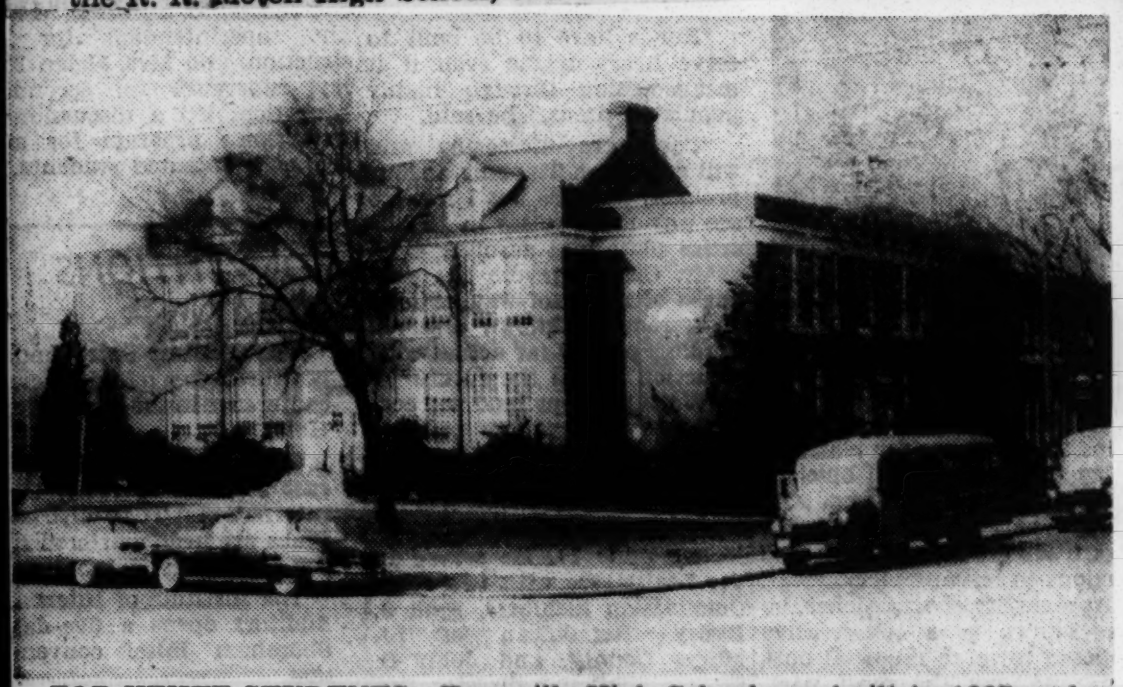
Prince Edward Factors

Other than the solid determination of its white citizens, there are other factors that set this area apart from the five other affected communities:

1. Negro children constitute 54 per cent of the total enrollment—1,747 Negroes to 1,487 white. There are slightly more white children in high school, 499 to 463, but Negroes are in the majority in elementary grades, 1,284 to 988. (The 1950 census placed the total population at 8,538 white and 6,860 Negro).

2. Negroes have the newest, most modern and costliest high school. The colored R. R. Moton High School, built in 1953 for $948,000, has a replacement value today of over $1 million, according to Supt. McIlwaine. Farmville High School for white children, was built in 1927 and 1937 at a cost of $141,000 and is valued today at $450,000. The white consolidated Worsham School, has six high school classes,

NEGRO SCHOOL NEWEST—In 1953, Prince Edward County, Va., completed construction of the R. R. Moton High School, two miles south of Farmville, for its Negro children. Costing $948,000 and valued at over $1 million today, the 22-classroom structure has 463 students.



FOR WHITE STUDENTS—Farmville High School was built in 1927 and 1937 for Prince Edward County's white children. Its total cost was $141,000 and it is valued at $450,000 today. The 14-classroom structure has an enrollment of 411.

was built in 1928 and has been altered several times with a present value of $150,000.

3. Outside Farmville, Negro and white residential patterns are scattered. Thus, the possibility of minimizing classroom mixing by districts is much more difficult here than in areas with more definitely defined white and Negro sections.

4. An estimated 90 per cent of the inhabitants have lived here all their lives. There is no transient population to speak of and relatively few "imported" citizens bringing in other customs and attitudes.

Strike by Negro Pupils

Prince Edward's present racial problems pre-date the Supreme Court decision by several years but may be said to have received their impetus from a strike by the 400 Negro students at the Moton High School on April 23, 1951.

Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, counsel for the NAACP who represented plaintiffs in the Prince Edward case, said the original Moton High School in Farmville "was filled beyond capacity" the day it opened in 1939. Temporary buildings took care of some classrooms "and the war came along and they had a good excuse for not doing anything about it," Mr. Hill added.

Mr. McIlwaine said school officials were aware of the inadequate facilities and were already well along with plans for the present $948,000 modern building when the children walked out of classrooms.

Up to that point, both Mr. McIlwaine and Mr. Hill agree, the Negroes' complaints had been based on a lack of equal facilities.

"But they just let matters drift along," Mr. Hill said. 'When the parents of the children called me and I saw how well organized they were and the fine spirit of those children, I agreed to try to help them."

The children stayed out two weeks although their teachers showed up to empty classrooms. During the walk-out, a delegation called on school officials and asked to be admitted to the white Farmville High School.

"I told them Virginia law would not allow that," Mr. McIlwaine said.

A week or so after the children returned, Mr. Hill filed, on behalf of 69 families, the suit challenging the Virginia law as violating the Federal Constitution—an action that eventually ended with the Supreme Court's 1954 decision.

After an executive session last week, the School Board announced it had instructed its attorney to appeal the latest court order.

White residents have held out some hope of buying more time with the appeal. Because the Supreme Court normally would not reconvene until October—a month after schools are due to reopen.

But Mr. Hill does not feel discouraged by that prospect. He noted that the county will have to ask the circuit court to suspend its order. Unless it is suspended, the September deadline remains in effect.

tiffs in the Charlottesville desegregation case and were ordered into white schools by United States Judge John Paul.

The other two gained admission to Lane High and Venable Elementary Schools by satisfying requirements of the pupil assignment plan, which specifically excludes race as a consideration.

Judge Paul ordered twelve Negro children admitted to Lane and Venable last year. This precipitated the closure of these schools under Virginia's program of massive resistance to integration laws. The twelve Negroes stayed out of school during the first semester.

When state and Federal courts voided the massive resistance program early this year, Federal courts granted Charlottesville a six-month delay of integration. It was granted with the understanding that the School Board would submit for approval a racially non-discriminatory assignment plan.

11 VIRGINIA NEGROES WIN IN SCHOOL FIGHT

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 12 (AP)—School officials assigned eleven Negroes to two white public schools for the fall term Friday. This will bring a court-approved assignment plan into play for the first time.

The city School Board rejected the application of one Negro to a white school.

R. Stanley Goodman, board chairman, said the one applicant had been rejected "because he had a physical defect and we didn't think it would be the right thing to do" to admit him to the white school.

Nine of the eleven were plain-

Integration ruling

Virginia faces vital fork in school issue Monday

BY JOHN F. DAFFRON

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 17—(AP)—Virginia reaches a vital fork Monday on the foggy road to the future of public education.

In one direction lies the probability of some race mixing in the classrooms, conceivably as early as next month. The other points to a continuation of the state government's unyielding resistance. This means additional school closings under state laws and thousands of other pupils turned away from schools.

The direction marker will become visible Monday. The Virginia Supreme Court will announce its decision in the test of the massive resistance laws under which the state has closed nine public schools in three communities rather than obey federal court orders to admit Negroes.

But the key point of the decision is expected to be on this point: Did the U. S. Supreme Court opinion knocking out the Virginia constitutional requirement for separate schooling for the races also kill the state's requirement to operate a system of public schools throughout the state?

The administration of Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. argued that both sections fell together.

View challenged

THIS VIEW was sharply challenged by a state-employed legal expert in the friendly test case.

If the court rules against the administration, the closure laws will be found to violate the state constitution.

Thus the main state barrier against race mixing will crumple.

If the decision goes the other way, the state could pursue a course of abandoning public education in the face of other integration orders. There is substantial sentiment for such a radical change of policy — especially in rural southside Virginia where the Negro population equals or outnumbers the white.

In addition to the state court decision, a three-judge federal court will disclose its ruling in a test of the law under which six white high and junior high schools were closed in Norfolk in September. The federal case in Norfolk—the state hasn't won a federal test on the desegregation issue except to gain more time—is on the one specific point of school closure.

Five statutes tested

FIVE STATUTES are being tested in the state court—the cutoff of state education funds to a locality that tries to operate integrated schools; tuition grant proposals that would subsidize the private education of pupils deprived of public schools or who declined to attend mixed schools; the school closure act itself; and two acts (the so-called Little Rock bills) that give the governor authority to close schools where violence might erupt or could erupt.

Far more than academic legalisms is involved in the state and federal tests. In both cases some way out is being sought in a dilemma that has deprived more than half of Norfolk's 10,000 displaced pupils of any school training since the start of the term. Also, about 1700 pupils in Charlottesville and another 1000 in Warren County have had to turn to makeshift private schools in churches and other community buildings.

What's ahead

WHAT'S AHEAD IF THE courts upend the existing legislation?

First of all, the governor said he plans to name a large commission of the Legislature to help him design new legal defenses for later construction by a special session of the General Assembly.

But won't there be the likelihood of some integration between the time the courts act and the time required for a study commission and the assembly to act?

Almond conceded it was probable some integration could take place. In addition to the three areas where schools are closed after integration orders were handed down, Arlington is under orders to admit four Negroes to a junior high school in February. Neighboring Alexandria has been told to process the applications of 14 Negroes seeking admission to white schools.

But Almond also said the upset of the laws wouldn't strip him of all authority to close schools. He told a news conference there were certain inherent police powers the governor could exercise—not arbitrarily, he said, but where there was justification. He obviously meant if there was an immediate threat to public safety.

Whatever the courts may do, Norfolk City Council has made a move to block the admission of any Negroes. Council voted—with only one dissent—to cut off local funds to all schools—white and Negro—for classes above the sixth grade. Such action would idle an additional 7000 pupils—mostly Negro.

The threat of council has already been challenged, however, in Federal Court by attorneys for white plaintiffs.

VIRGINIA HEARS RULINGS TODAY

Two Courts Due to Hand Down Decisions In School Integration Cases

RICHMOND, Va., (UPI) — Two courts will rule on the constitutionality of Virginia anti-intergration laws Monday in decisions that may change the complexion of the South's resistance to racially-mixed schools.

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals is scheduled to hand down a decision at 9:30 a.m. on the validity of the entire "massive resistance" legislation package in a state-instituted test of the laws.

A three-judge federal court in Norfolk promised to hand out its already-prepared decision immediately after the state court rules in a test of the law which has closed nine public schools in Virginia because they were ordered to integrate.

The laws, passed by a harried special session of the state general assembly in 1956, have served as the model for other Southern states which chose to follow the course of "massive resistance" to integration as blueprinted by Sen. Harry F. Byrd, leader of Virginia's dominant Democratic organization.

Some 13,000 Virginia school children have been displaced by the school closings. The schools were shut down automatically and placed under jurisdiction of Gov. J. Lindsay Almond last September.

Included are Norfolk's six white junior and senior high schools, with an enrollment of 10,000; Charlottesville's only white high school and one of its elementary schools, with a total of 2,000 students; and the only high school in rural Warren County, which had 1,000 students.

Widely-heralded speculation agreed almost unanimously that the federal court would overthrow the school-closing law, moving the closed schools from Almond's control back to the local school boards.

Virginia's Court To Give Decision

To Rule In Test Of Integration Resistance Laws

VITAL FORK IN ROAD

By The Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 17. — Virginia reaches a vital fork Monday on the foggy road to the future of public education.

In one direction lies the probability of some race mixing in the classrooms, conceivably as early as next month. The other points to a continuation of the state government's unyielding resistance. This means additional school closings under state laws.

Claims Both Fell

The direction marker will become visible Monday. The Virginia Supreme Court will announce its decision in the test of the massive resistance laws under which the state has closed nine public schools in three communities rather than obey Federal Court orders to admit a relatively few Negroes.

But the key point of the decision is expected to be on this point: Did the United States Supreme Court opinion knocking out the Virginia Constitutional requirement for separate schooling for the races also kill the state's requirement to operate a system of public schools?

The Administration of Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. argued that both sections fell together.

This view was sharply challenged by a state-employed legal expert in the friendly test case.

If the court rules against the Administration—and the possibility is readily conceded—the closure laws will be found to violate the state Constitution.

One Specific Point

If the decision goes the other way, the state could pursue a course of abandoning public education in the face of other integration orders. There is substantial sentiment for such a radical change of policy—especially in rural southside Virginia where the Negro population equals, and in some areas, outnumbers the white.

In addition to the state court decision, a three-judge Federal Court will disclose its ruling in a test of the law under which six white high and junior high schools were closed in Norfolk in September.

The Federal case in Norfolk—the state hasn't won a Federal test on the desegregation issue except to gain more time—is on the one specific point of school closure.

Five statutes are being tested in the state court—the cutoff of state education funds to a locality that tries to operate integrated schools; tuition grant proposals that would subsidize the private education of pupils deprived of public schools or who declined to attend mixed schools; the school closure act itself, and two acts (the so-called Little Rock bills) that give the Governor authority to close schools where violence might erupt or could erupt.

District Schools Reply To Almond Criticism

By JOHN McKELWAY
Star Staff Writer

Washington public school officials, who have long endured in silence criticism of pupil integration and dashed back yesterday at the latest critic—Virginia's Gov. Almond.

In a joint statement by Supt. Carl F. Hansen and School Board President Walter Tobriner, the Governor's strongly worded remarks were labeled a "gratuitous and intemperate attack."

The school officials made it quite clear how serious they considered the attack. They called in the local press, wire services, national magazine reporters and television cameramen to record their reply in Dr. Hansen's office at Franklin School.

"Model's" Reputation Poor

Since the integration of local public schools in the fall of 1954, various figures throughout the country have held the system up as an example of what happens under integration. But they did not picture the system as the "model" President Eisenhower had foreseen for integration. Still, the system became a model and currently labors under a poor reputation.

Despite the remarks publicly dropped about District schools, school officials and board members have never seen fit to jump into any defense of the system and its experiences under integration.

But Gov. Almond, picturing District schools in his speech Tuesday as a system "infested" with the "livid stench of sadism, sex, immorality and juvenile pregnancy," apparently was too much for local officials to take.

Defensive Statement

Said Dr. Hansen:

"It is impossible . . . to ignore the . . . statement made by Gov. Lindsay J. Almond, jr., of Virginia, on Tuesday. . . .

"This statement is a gratuitous and intemperate attack upon the innate decency of 114,000 children and youth in our public schools. It maligns the parents and teachers of those children.

"It challenges the integrity of the citizens of this great city—a city of church people, of family-minded citizens—of people of the highest moral principles, generous and concerned—Americans unwilling to stand by while children are in want of physical and moral help.

Dr. Hansen spoke of the work of the school system since integration: The successful effort to improve academic standards on most levels; the grouping of students by ability; the recognition of the gifted; dren in accordance with the highest ideals of democracy.

"It inaccurately implies that 'immorality and juvenile pregnancies' result from attendance in racially integrated schools rather than, when they do occur, from community conditions, social and economic blights, and possibly from a lack of educational backgrounds, conditions which are far too general in our national community.

"It neglects to point out that the schools seek to eliminate so far as they can the causes of human degradation, and that for many children the system of public education is their only chance for improvement.

"Since 1954, the District schools have been successful in improving academic standards on a city-wide basis on most levels though much remains to be done to overcome cultural deficiencies in many homes. They have achieved national notice for the ability grouping program instituted here. They have demonstrated the capacity to educate the bright students to levels far above the national average. (480 pupils whose achievements in reading and mathematics average 3 and 2.4 grades respectively above national norms are presently in the 7th grade honors courses.) They have introduced basic curriculums, with an expansion of remedial work, for the educationally retarded pupils. They have a continually improving program for the maladjusted, the needy, the delinquency-prone child, though many more the expansion of remedial work for the educationally retarded pupil.

On Disciplinary Problems

He added: "District schools have, in all the adjustment necessary to desegregation, experienced a minimum of disciplinary problems, though many needs in this area are still to be met."

During the conference, reporters questioned Dr. Hansen about the number of pregnancies in local schools. These figures were released: In 1955, out of 53,815 girls of all ages there were 192 pregnancies in girls under 17; in 1956, out of 54,384 girls, there were 242 pregnancies and in 1957, out of 55,818 girls, there were 209 cases.

Text of the joint statement follows:

"The basic objective of our school system is to secure and improve the educational opportunities for the children who enter the schools of the District of Columbia.

"Because of this concern for the children here, entanglements with political issues in other jurisdictions have been studiously avoided despite great provocation to the contrary.

"It is impossible, however, to ignore the following statement made by Gov. Lindsay J. Almond, jr., of Virginia, on Tuesday, January 20, 1959: . . . to those who defend or close their eyes to the livid stench of sadism, sex, immorality and juvenile delinquency infesting the mixed schools of the District of Columbia and elsewhere.'

"This statement is a gratuitous and intemperate attack upon the innate decency of 114,000 children and youth in our public schools. It maligns the parents and teachers of those children.

Integrity Held Challenged

"It challenges the integrity of the citizens of this great city—a city of church people, of family-minded citizens — of people of the highest moral principles, generous and concerned—Americans unwilling to stand by while children are in want of physical and moral help.

"It condemns the many for the misfortunes and the deviations of the few. It implies that conditions relative to morality among some children are peculiar to Washington and cannot be found in other cities as well, whether segregated or integrated.

"It subjects to profound indignity and unprovoked assault a public school system that is dedicated to the educational improvement of all the children resources are needed to get to the heart of these problems. They have, in all the adjustment necessary to desegregation, experienced a minimum of disciplinary problems, though many needs in this area are still to be met.

"Outstanding Example"

"The statement ignores a basic fact: that the public school system of the District of Columbia is an outstanding example of how education serves to improve citizenship, thus demonstrating the value of public education to the community and the Nation.

"In frankly assessing its educational problems the District schools have proved that a direct and open attack upon problems of educational and moral retardation is better than a policy of ignoring and secreting such problems.

It is regrettable that the foregoing statement has been considered necessary. The intention is not to involve the school system in the concerns of another political jurisdiction. The intention is, rather to inform Governor Almond that his statement concerning the schools is unjustified, that he does not understand the significance of the school program here, and that, further, the degrading effect of such commentary places a burden upon the children and teachers in our school system which is harmful to the efforts of the school system to provide a maximum educational opportunity for every child according to his needs and abilities."

Montgomery Boosts Negro Teacher Total

Washington D.C.

The 39 Negro teachers in Montgomery County's desegregated schools have earned efficiency rating averaging "slightly above" the county-wide average, School Board study reported yesterday.

The study also showed that the total of Negro teachers has risen from 108 to 114 in the four years since desegregation began in the County.

About 60 per cent of the Negro pupils attended four rural segregated schools and Carver High in Rockville in the year just ended.

The School Board is proceeding on a plan that would end segregation by the fall of 1960.

Four segregated elementary schools with 10 teachers were closed in 1955. The study showed that six of those teachers went to desegregated schools; three went to other segregated schools and one left the school system.

Last summer Lincoln Junior High School in Rockville was closed, and 14 of its 25 teachers went to desegregated schools, four to segregated schools, and seven elsewhere.

The Board's study shows that the 39 Negro teachers are used in nearly every grade and subject in desegregated elementary and secondary schools. Two are vice-principals.

Tuition Grant Rules Set Out In Virginia

Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, June 25 (Special) — Regulations prohibiting the use of State tuition grants for correspondence and business schools and the like were adopted by the State Board of Education here today.

The Board stipulated how the grants can be used in the coming year to educate children in private nonsectarian schools.

But, it said, the grants cannot be used in kindergartens, commercial business schools, colleges or technical schools, nor for homestudy courses, correspondence courses, extension courses or summer schools.

In addition to private, nonsectarian schools the Board ruled that the grants can be used in any public schools other than those to which the children normally would be assigned.

In each case, the regulation provides that the schools for which the grants are sought must meet minimum Board standards.

Each grant is limited to $250 or the actual cost of private school instruction, or the per pupil cost of public school operation for the preceding year, whichever of the three is the lowest. Localities are obligated to share the cost of the grant with the State on the same matching basis that public school operations are financed.

If a locality fails to put up its share of the grant, the State will pay the full cost. But the State then is authorized to withhold from the County its share of other State grants—ABC profits, for example—to make up the local portion of tuition grants.

The Board also adopted regulations providing that the grant would be paid in two equal installments during the school year, the first payment to be made as soon as approved, and the second at the end of the fifth month.

Nowhere in the regulations or in the application forms are the parents required to say why they want the grants.

But General Assembly debates on the purpose of the scholarship grants legislation made it plain that the law was designed primarily for the benefit of parents, white and Negro alike, who either objected to sending their children to desegregated schools or had no public school available for their instruction.

Integration Starts Today In Virginia

Atlanta Constitution

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—The first public school integration in Virginia history starts Monday at Norfolk and Arlington, where plans are being readied to quell any possible violence.

City and school officials in both communities say they expect no violence.

However, a segregationist group at Arlington has announced plans for a demonstration in connection with the integrated opening of Stratford Junior High where four Negro students will enroll along with 1,076 white youngsters.

ARLINGTON FIRST

The Arlington school will open its doors at 8:45 a.m.

Arlington police said nearly 100 signs were posted Sunday on the school grounds warning against unauthorized entry. They read: "No trespassing. Authorized persons only. By order of Arlington County School Board."

A special detail of 80 policemen, in addition to the regular area patrol, will form a backdrop for the 9 a.m. opening of six secondary schools in Norfolk, closed by state order since last September. White student leaders will also assist in maintaining order.

MANY ELSEWHERE

Seventeen Negroes and nearly 7,000 white students will enroll for classes. Many of the 10,000 white students originally enrolled at the six schools are attending private schools or public schools in nearby communities and are not expected to return to Norfolk public schools this semester.

The schools will close at 12:30 p. m. after pupil registration.

As integration becomes an accomplished fact—four years and 261 days after the May 17, 1954, Supreme Court decision banning public school segregation—the Virginia Legislature will be standing by in Richmond to gauge the effect. The Legislature has reluctantly accepted token integration as inevitable.

The Arlington chapter of the Prosegregation Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties announced its members would follow school buses en route to Stratford High Monday morning and attempt to talk white pupils out of boarding the buses. The organization's president, Jack Rathbone, said signs bearing anti-integration messages also would be available for distribution to any white students desiring them.

The Arlington chapter has about 85 members. Rathbone is a plumbing contractor.

CONGREGATING BANNED

But Arlington School Supt. Ray E. Reid said he believes "there will be a smooth transition" to integration at Stratford. Negro and white students will be forbidden to congregate outside the school, and police will block off an area half a mile wide around the school grounds.

Charles Jennings, president of the Norfolk chapter of the Defenders, said the organization had no plans for any demonstration there.

Norfolk Police Chief Harold Anderson said there will be a special detail of 80 policemen on duty Monday, in addition to 160 men on regular duty.

Anderson said he had placed the entire police department on two 12-hour shifts in lieu of the usual three 8-hour shifts.

Student leaders will join in the effort to discourage violence. Wayne Bedser, a member of the 40-member Monogram Club and the 25-member Key Club at Maury High—one of the six schools to be integrated—said members of the two clubs will be at the school Monday morning "doing everything we can to stop trouble before it can start."

J. J. Brewbaker, Norfolk's school superintendent, united with white student leaders Sunday in urging citizens to keep the peace.

Brewbaker called for "sympathetic understanding and full cooperation on the part of everyone" so the Norfolk schools may reopen "in a calm and dignified manner."

ECHOED BY STUDENTS

His plea was echoed by 63 student members of the Key Club honor society at Granby, Maury and Norview high schools in a paid advertisement appearing in Sunday morning's Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

The students said they believed that "regardless of their personal feelings, the students of our respective schools will conduct themselves with a dignity that will bring credit to our city." They said it is "of the utmost importance to all of us that the orderly reopening is completed as smoothly and quickly as possible so that we may proceed with our immediate objective—to obtain an education."

Brewbaker said any adult seeking to enter any of the six reopening schools Monday morning will be required to identify himself and register as he enters.

Original enrollment at Norfolk's Granby High was 1,949 students; Maury, 1,803; Norview, 1,912; Norview Junior High, 1,514; Northside Junior High, 1,331, and Blair Junior High, 1,138.

Seven Negroes are to be enrolled at Norview High and five at Norview Junior High; two at Blair Junior High, and one each at Granby, Maury and Northside.

In its special emergency session, the Legislature enacted laws providing an escape for pupils who refuse to attend integrated schools. It repealed the state's compulsory school attendance act. It also appropriated three million dollars which can be doled out in tuition grants of up to $250 for the private education of students.

Virginia Quietly Integrates

Jacksonville Times-Union

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Virginia reluctantly opened seven all-white public schools to 21 Negroes today for hte first time in the state's history. Norfolk and Arlington County were the two areas immediately involved. The transition produced no immediate incidents.

Norfolk, a coastal seaport and the state's largest city with 244,000 residents, admitted 17 Negroes to six secondary schools. The schools had been closed since September under a now-defunct state law to prevent integration ordered by federal courts.

Ten thousand white pupils were displaced.

Urban Arlington County, just south of the nations' capital, admitted four Negro pupils to Stratford Junior High which has a white student body of 1,076. The county with an area of only 24 square miles has a population above 140,00.

In central Virginia, Charlottesville's Lane High School and Venable Elementary School, closed since September, reopens Wedday on an all-white basis. A federal court granted a stay of an integration order when the school board promised to produce a plan for integration next September. Lane has a student body of 1,000; Venable 700. Two Negroes were ordered admitted to Lane, 10 to Venable. Charlottesville has a population of about 30,000.

Warren County High School at Front Royal in northern Virginia—the other school closed by the state—remained closed for the present. Twenty - two Negroes were assigned to the 1,000-pupil school by a federal court. Since closure, virtually all of the displaced puppils have been given private class work in churches and other community buildings. Warren's population is 15,000.

MIXED VIRGINIA SCHOOLS QUIET

Three More Integrate In Alexandria Today

By CHARLES E. MAHON

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI)—Virginia slipped quietly into the second week of public school integration Monday with an orderly reception predicted for nine more Negroes who enter white classrooms in Alexandria Tuesday.

Alexandria, historic suburb of Washington, will join neighboring Arlington county, and Norfolk in carrying out court-ordered integration.

Twenty-one Negro students, 17 in six previously white schools at Norfolk, and four in an Arlington Junior high, continued classes as calmly as they began one week ago.

Attendance at the three high and three junior schools in Norfolk rose by 150 students Monday over that at the end of the first week of integration. City school officials said the attendance, 7018, was 2380 shy of the enrollment when the schools closed last June. Many students are in private classes, others have moved and others have quit school. The six Norfolk schools had been closed since September.

CALM START SEEN

Arlington's Stratford Junior high reported its attendance had remained about normal since four Negroes entered the seventh grade.

City and school officials predicted a calm beginning of racially-mixed schooling in Alexandria which will be the first Virginia city to enroll Negroes in a white elementary school.

"We would hope it takes place in the same manner as in Arlington and Norfolk," school board chairman Robert C. Howard said.

Former mayor Marshall Beverly, an outspoken segregationist, echoed Howard's sentiments.

"I know the citizens will be law abiding and accept the court order," Beverly said. "But I feel they will express their feelings at the ballot box against those who have helped and encouraged integration."

Beverly is running against incumbent Armistead Boothe a moderate, for the state Senate in the Democratic primary this summer.

Police plan stringent precautions to head off any trouble.

50 OFFICERS READY

Police Chief Russell A. Hawes said more than 50 officers would be stationed at the three schools, Hammond High, Ficklin and Ramsay elementary schools. Crowds would not be permitted to gather, he said, and no parking will be permitted near the schools.

Hawes said he did not anticipate any organized trouble.

At the same time Alexandria lowers its racial bars Tuesday, a court effort will be made to force a fourth locality to reopen another school closed last fall under Virginia's "massive resistance" laws.

NAACP attorneys will ask federal district Judge John Paul to order Warren county to comply immediately with an order to enroll 22 Negro students in the county's only high school at Front Royal.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond prepared to address a 40-member legislative commission Wednesday when it convenes in Richmond to begin work on a new long-range anti-integration program.

Virginia Yields On School Mixing

Warren Refuses to Stay Integration in the State

Combined From Wire Reports

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31—The dike of massive resistance to racial integration of Virginia's public schools broke Saturday.

The state's General Assembly had not shown a need for extraordinary action and: "The motion gave sweeping approval to a plan by Gov. Lindsay Almond for recall and stay of the mandate of the U.S. Court of Appeals that will permit but minimize for the 4th Circuit is denied."

integration.

Norfolk and Arlington were moving toward opening of schools Monday on an integrated basis.

The mainstay of the Almond proposals to the Assembly was a tuition grant measure that will permit children who object to attending integrated schools to obtain grants for private education from the state.

SEGREGATIONISTS introduced new measures Saturday including a bill to close all schools in the state for a week to allow time to think up new plans to block integration. The size of the pro-Almond vote on other measures seemed to doom their efforts.

In a two-sentence decision Saturday, Chief Justice Earl Warren turned down an 11th hour appeal for postponement of the admission of four Negroes to an Arlington school Monday. The County Board of Education made the request to Warren.

The four Negro pupils are scheduled to enter Stratford Junior High Monday morning.

* * *

COUNSEL FOR the school board had asked the chief justice to issue a stay. They contended it was not to the best interest of students and teachers to permit transfers in the middle of a school year.

Warren took the board request under consideration about 11 a.m. (EST) Saturday. He had promised prompt action on the request and announced his decision less than three hours later.

Warren said the school board

Perrow Unit Presses Virginia Schools Study

RICHMOND, Mar. 10 (AP)—The Perrow Commission on education convenes at the State Capitol today in a renewed effort to formulate a feasible, long-range course for Virginia in the school integration dispute.

The Virginia Supreme Court's refusal to reconsider the constitutional question involved in its ruling voiding the State's key no-integration laws touched off new speculation during the week-end in regard to possible avenues of study for the commission.

Increased pressure for an amendment to soften the mandate of Section 129 of the State Constitution seemed to be the immediate impact of the court's refusal. Section 129 requires the General Assembly to maintain an "efficient system of public free schools throughout the State."

During the week end, authorities reportedly close to the commission were questioning whether such an amendment was necessary.

Sessions are Closed

As is past sessions, today's proceedings will be closed to press and public.

One of the commission members, State Senator Edward L. Breeden of Norfolk, said last night that recommendations by the commission's nine subcommittees "should be released to the press, blow by blow."

Senator Breeden said it "would be good to have public reaction before a final report is made." He said he already has "urged" State Senator Mosby G. Perrow, jr., of Lynchburg, commission chairman, to let the public in on basic proposals as they become available.

Prominent in the discussion of revising Section 129 is a plan to write in some kind of local-option choice, permitting a locality to withdraw from the public school system if the citizens voted to do so rather than accept any integration.

Those questioning the need for such an amendment focused attention on Section 135 which requires the General Assembly to appropriate only certain sums for public schools, totaling only about $10 million per year.

School Grants Eyed

There were reports that resistance-minded commission members may urge a policy whereby the State would cut down its appropriations to the bare minimum outlined in Section 135, then make additional appropriations to send the localities the same amount they now receive for schools—but without labeling or restricting it to public school purposes.

Under this program a locality, if choosing all-out resistance, might reduce its public school operations largely to a system of doling out tuition grants for eligible white and Negro children alike.

Some sources argued this would provide an escape hatch for localities bent on massive resistance.

An all-week session of the 40-man commission was imminent. The group was under the mounting pressure of a deadline. The General Assembly reconvenes March 31.

Gov. Almond, in naming the commission last month, said he hoped the legislators would have specific recommendations ready by that date.

Almond Warns Of Federal Schools Peril

Some Integration Called Necessary To Keep State Rule

FRONT ROYAL, Va. (AP)—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. bluntly told Virginians Tuesday night they must accept some measure of integration in state-operated public schools or sooner or later give up control of public education to the federal government.

Speaking to undemonstrative but attentive students and parents of a private school that came into being as a result of desegregation of their county's only high school, the governor declared:

"We would do well to consider which is better and which we would prefer—public education administered as a function of the federal government, or public education administered as best we can with state and local support, control and regulation."

TAKES HIS STAND

The governor told the 97 graduates of the Warren County Education Foundation High School, "I have taken my stand. We must save, sustain and support the cause of public education in Virginia." He added

"I call upon all Virginians who believe in the soundness and righteousness of that position to rally to my support before it is too late."

The governor received a standing ovation when he was introduced, another when he finished.

SCHOOL CLOSED

He spoke in a locality where the only public high school, white Warren County High, was closed down last September under now defunct state massive resistance laws to integration.

When those statutes were struck down by both federal and state courts in January, Warren County High was ordered reopened on an integrated basis.

Twenty-one Negro pupils enrolled. More than 700 white children continued their education in private classrooms.

The governor said the time has come to "master and not to mourn" the racial problem.

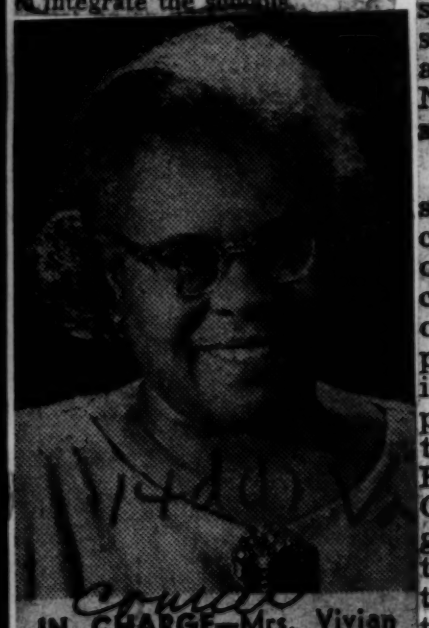
There could be no more costly mistake, he added, than to "succumb to the blandishment of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy . . . and the dungeons of delinquency."

Alexandria loses new school appeal

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1—(AP)—A federal appeal judge Saturday refused to delay the admission of nine negroes to white public schools in Alexandria, Va., next Tuesday.

Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals made his ruling after hearing pleas by the Alexandria School Board it needed more time to prepare for integration.

U. S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan Friday turned down an appeal by the school board for a delay in his previous order to integrate the schools.



IN CHARGE—Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, president-emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women, will be seen on "Most Class of '59," Wednesday, Jan. 21 (CBS Television Network), 4 - 4:30 P.M. EST. Mrs. Mason is in charge of 17 children who were barred from attending white schools in Norfolk, Va.

Political Interference With The Public Schools

BY LEGAL authority and by good practice and precedent, long respected, the operation, control, and maintenance of public education, including the employment of teachers, have been vested in school boards of the state's cities, towns, and counties. These have been, and are, to a remarkable degree, composed of able, public-spirited, and dedicated citizens of both sexes—who serve without pay. In at least three Virginia communities, Negro citizens have been or are now serving on such boards.

In varying degrees in the numerous school districts, some element of political pressure or interference inevitably occurs. In these days of tension, crisis, and misunderstanding it is obvious and highly regrettable that such political interference is rapidly spreading and increasing in intensity. The probably worst instance, and internationally known, took place in Little Rock, Ark. under the aegis of Governor ORVAL FAUBUS. He used the men and guns of the Arkansas National Guard to abort the rulings of the courts, until President EISENHOWER federalized the guard, supplemented it with Army units, and put them under orders to support the authority of the courts. The ordered integration of Central High School followed, then its closure under FAUBUS' version of closing out the public schools.

Possibly, the second most deplorable example of political interference took place in Norfolk. Here, the City Council under the prodding of the mayor, Mr. W. FRED DUCKWORTH, demonstrated several tactics of political interference with our notably able and law-abiding School Board. The Council first sought to put school appropriations on a month-to-month basis; then it threatened not to operate any secondary schools if any one or more of them were desegregated; and, finally, thwarted in these designs by orders of Federal District Court, on the initiative this time of aroused white plaintiffs, Council offically "got out of" the school business. Councilman ROY B. MARTIN, it deserves to be noted, voted against closing public schools.

Nevertheless, Council has continued to seek to gain the end of, or the containment of, integration by acts of intimidation. In Mr. DUCKWORTH'S words appropriations for schools are going to be tightly controlled, and "it will take almost an act of Congress" to get Council to vote funds for new school construction and ordinary operations.

In an amazing act of falling back to the thinking of the days of the little red schoolhouse, with its one room and pot-bellied wood stove, City Council proposed the building of no more modern-day large schools but only small three-room facilities to serve small neighborhood units. The clear purpose was to insure racially separate schools through the historic pattern of residential segregation.

For understandable reasons, with political power hanging over it like the sword of DAMOCLES, the School Board responded by naming a committee of teachers, principals, and administrators, two of them Negroes, to study and report on the three-room schools proposal.

After a hurried and clearly inadequate survey, this committee rendered a report that sought to escape the threat of political reprisal and yet reiterated the requirements for schools of larger size. The people of Norfolk did not too sharply criticize the recommendations of this committee of the board, knowing the circumstances under which it was created and worked.

Most recent instance of "dirty politics" comes from South Norfolk, whose School Superintendent WILLIAM J. STORY and Mayor L. L. BRIGGS JR. are among the most vocal of segregationists. Mayor BRIGGS has assailed as "radical agitators" any Negro leaders who support compliance with the law of the land as to school desegregation. Supt. STORY has warned the Negro teachers in South Norfolk that no contracts for the next school year will be offered to them "until we see what the NAACP is going to do. . . " about expressed intentions to secure some integration in his city.

This is the use of infensible economic and political pressures. Our teachers, school administrators, and pupils deserve a better fate. The hard-won integrity and efficiency of our system of free public education is at stake. The voters ought not to forget that hard fact when they cast ballots in upcoming elections.

Virginians digest report on schools

RICHMOND, VA., April 3—(AP)—An atmosphere of calm before the storm triggered over the state capitol today.

While a group of youngsters conducted a model legislature, members of the Virginia General Assembly, as home for the week-end, designed the contents of a huge report on the state's school crisis by the Perrow Commission.

And Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. worked on the message he will deliver when the assembly reconvenes Monday. It seemed Almond will come up with a strong speech endorsing the freedom of choice plan recommended by the majority of the study commission.

AN INDICATION of legislative struggles to come could be found in reaction to the Perrow Commission's majority report, which ranged from commendation to condemnation.

There were suggestions the commission's majority would introduce legislation more drastic than the majority proposals for dealing with racial integration in the public schools. Something akin to the old massive resistance line appeared to be cooking.

Proposals recommended by the commission majority would:

Permit governing bodies of cities and counties to cut off local school funds and reduce their school systems to a token operation, financed by appropriations specified by the state constitution.

PROVIDE FOR scholarship grants of up to $250 for pupils attending nonsecretarian private schools for any reason.

Provide for referenda by which voters could authorize the sale of school property deemed surplus.

Re-enact the compulsory school attendance law, with certain changes.

Restore pupil assignment functions to localities.

The recommendations summed up to a plan giving localities a choice between integration or no public schools at all.

For School Integration to Allow Other Negro Pupils To Enroll in September

New York — The agreement reached for desegregating the public schools of Charlottesville, Va., "suggests a path for peace and mutual respect which both white and colored Virginians can pursue with benefits to the commonwealth," NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins said here today in a letter to Dr. Philip Wyatt, president of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches.

Congratulating the Virginia NAACP and its counsel, Oliver W. Hill, on the manner in which agreement was reached on the school desegregation plan submitted by officials of Charlottesville, Mr. Wilkins recalled that ever since the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, the NAACP has advocated that the proper officials in the affected areas and Negro citizens agree mutually on a plan of desegregation suitable to the communities involved and the problems existing therein."

Negro Students

Under the Charlottesville plan, not only the 12 Negro students already approved for admission to previously all-white schools under a federal district court order but also other Negro students will be permitted to enroll in desegregated schools in September. The plan was approved by Federal District Judge John Paul on March 30 in conference with Mr. Hill and John S. Battle, Jr., attorney for the City of Charlottesville.

Last Resort

The NAACP view, Mr. Wilkins asserted, "has been (and remains) that law suits should be the last resort and should be employed only when localities and states present such resistance and defiance as to leave citizens who seek their constitutional rights no alternative."

All that Negro citizens seek for their children, Mr. Wilkins said, is "that equality in educational opportunity" afforded by "a public school system that is not organized or administered on the basis of race. They seek this objective peaceably but firmly. They realize fully that a great social transition is in being and that this change requires not only patience, but honesty and fairness as well."

VIRGINIA DEBATES SHIFT ON SCHOOLS

Compromise Likely as State Nears Vote on Measure to Bar Integration

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 11—Compromise was in the air this week-end as a showdown approached on an anti-integration program for the state.

A group which believed the Perrow Commission on Education had strayed too far from the now-invalidated massive resistance laws proposed a constitutional revision this week.

This would drop provisions for "an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state" and substitute authorization for localities to establish public schools with state financial aid. As in the commission's report, segregated private schooling would be encouraged as an alternative.

The Legislative commission had rejected a proposal to repeal the education provision. But its decision, reached after a close vote two weeks ago, had opposed particularly revision by a constitutional convention with broad powers. It had also advocated further study of possible amendments "to provide for local autonomy or otherwise."

The commission's critics suggested instead specific revision by the slower method of approval by two successive sessions of the Legislature and a public referendum.

This timetable led observers to the belief that Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., supporting the Perrow commission recommendations, might accept this suggestion.

In return, however, it was anticipated that he and backers of the Perrow commission's majority report would hold out for its proposal for local pupil placement under state-wide criteria.

This was opposed by the critics, who would retain pupil placement at the state level instead.

The Governor, in a message Monday to the Legislature, and the commission, in its report, both had left the door open for compromise. They had expressed willingness to hear other suggestions.

Critics of the commission's report insisted that they were seeking only to strengthen the commission's suggestion.

The critics issued a statement, saying:

"Our objection to endorsing the Perrow report lies with the assignment plan and compulsory attendance laws, which we believe may result in some integration by force in the State of Virginia."

On the other hand the commission had said its proposals would permit the preservation of public free schools and provide that "no child will be forced to attend a racially mixed school."

The Governor conferred briefly Friday with State Senator Mosby G. Perrow of Lynchburg, chairman of the special education commission, and planned talks with several other proponants before the Legislature reconvenes on Monday.

Delegates Bar School Abolition

Segregationists Lose Move; Senate Hearing Continues

RICHMOND, April 20 (AP)—The Virginia House of Delegates killed by a 53-45 vote today a segregationist bloc's constitutional resolution for abolition of the State's public school system.

But it moved along toward Tuesday passage an administration-backed bill for an advisory referendum on schools.

Danville Del. C. Stuart Wheatley had proposed the resolution to amend the constitution's mandate for the State to maintain a public school system.

Supporters of the resolution for the most part included legislates who have opposed the Almond-Perrow program for containment of racial integration in the schools.

The Senate, meanwhile, sitting as a committe of the whole heard more than 40 witnesses in a 6-hour public hearing on the controversial local assignment bill, which already passed the House.

Action on amendments and the bill were expected at a night session.

Administration forces voted the committee-of-the-whole consideration of the vital bill Friday in parliamentary move to keep the legislation out of the hostile hands of the Senate Education Committee. The move, piloted by Sen. Mosby G. Perrow Jr. of Lynchburg, succeeded on a 20-19 vote.

Arguments for and against the local assignment plan followed pretty much the pattern of testimony heard earlier by the House Education Committee and by the Senate Education Committee.

The latter killed its own version of local assignment, a key provision of the Perrow Commission's recommendations for a program aimed at containing and minimizing desegregation in the public schools.

The House passed without dissenting vote and sent to the Senate five other bills in the Perrow Commission package which Gov. J. Lindsay Almond asked the Assembly to enact into law.

These measures deal with tuition charged children attending public schools in another school district, local appropriations and levies, appropriating state funds for scholarships for children attending nonsectarian private schools, providing for such state-local scholarships up to $250, and repeal of the defunct school closing law.

Races Prefer Segregation, Board Finds

RICHMOND, Va., (AP) — The State Pupil Placement Board said Tuesday its experience in 2½ years of operation "is a convincing demonstration that voluntary segregation is the wish and desire of the overwhelming majority of both races."

The board said this is borne out by the fact that no appeal has ever been filed with it, though the board has placed almost 420,000 students in Virginia public schools. In no case has a Negro child been assigned to a white school, or vice versa.

VALIDITY QUESTIONED

Constitutionality of the legislation setting up the placement board has been questioned, but never finally established.

Under state law, the board has sole authority to assign students to public schools. Local school boards are divested of this power. However, in several instances in desegregation cases, federal judges have advised Negro plaintiffs they need not fill out placement applications, thereby bypassing the placement board.

In issuing a statement explaining its opposition and policies, the board said it always has recognized it could not "forbid a Negro child from entering an all white school on the sole ground of race or color."

NO COURT CONCERN

But, the board added, the Supreme Court did not "decree integration." "It is recognized by tion of the races in the public schools is of no concern to any court . . . ," the statement continued.

"Upon these two basic propositions, the board is under no duty to take any positive action to mix or accelerate the mixing of the races in the public schools. The board does not intend to propose any plan for the mixing of the races in the public

14d(1) 1959

VIRGINIA

'Limited Integration' For Virginia Forecast In Talk Here; S. C. Warned

Virginia apparently will have "limited integration" in several cities, the St. Andrew's Citizens' Council was told last night.

Micah Jenkins, St. Andrew's Parish businessman, was highly critical of the waning resistance. He warned that South Carolina must act immediately to set up legal safeguards if it is to avoid situations plaguing Virginia and Arkansas. Jenkins recently attended meetings at Farmville, Va.

Jenkins asked those at the council meeting: "I want to know how many people here tonight believe in any type or form of integration?"

He added: "There is no such thing as limited integration. A little bit of integration is like a little bit of pregnancy—it either exists or it doesn't exist."

Jenkins, who has served as chairman of both state and Charleston County Citizens' Councils, was highly critical of what he called a change in Southern newspaper editorial policies.

Newspapers, including those in Charleston as well as in Virginia and other places, have changed their policies from hard-core resistance to acceptance of "limited integration" as inevitable, he declared.

Jenkins based his views on the Virginia situation from the meetings at Farmville. He said the only force apparently now possible to save Virginia schools from mixing the races was for the governor to use his police powers. He said he appealed to the governor "to hold the line."

He said Gov. J. Lindsay Almond up alone as much as possible. It's another way of instilling confidence in the club, and I like to do that."

On Scalzi's team, the players make their own rules governing off-the-field, training and curfews.

"Only if they prove to me that they need somebody to be a father to them do I step in. I haven't had to do that often."

The rumor was making the rounds that Scalzi is an umpire baiter, a fellow who gives the men in blue a rough time.

Scalzi laughed.

"The word gets around, doesn't it?" he said, but added in a more serious tone:

"I'm afraid of that."

But he didn't sound as if he planned to quit the practice. Maybe it's another superstition.

has indicated reluctance to use his police powers to prevent integration of schools.

Jenkins stated Virginia officials now expect an adverse ruling from the Virginia Supreme Court, declaring the closing of various schools—such as those at Charlottesville and Norfolk—unconstitutional. He predicted that the state court probably will rule that way because a three-judge federal court will sit the following day (Jan. 20). The federal judges, he said, would review the ruling and undoubtedly decide the state's school closings are illegal.

"Virginia didn't set up safeguards before it was under court orders to integrate, therefore anything that Virginia does is considered evasive," Jenkins asserted.

Virginia Poises For Integration

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Virginia moved Friday toward the state's first public school integration next week with Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. resisting last ditch moves in the Legislature to block it.

Advocates of continued massive resistance to any classroom race mixing sought without success to get Almond's backing for legislative moves to win more segregated time.

Almond's aides reported he was standing firm on the program he offered the Assembly when he conceded Wednesday massive resistance had run its legal course. He offered the Assembly a program of transition to a system of partial private schooling to minimize integration as much as possible. Moreover, the opposition conceded the governor had the votes in the Assembly to hold the line the way he wanted it. Almond's supporters were claiming 70 votes in the 100-member House and a majority of the 40-man Senate.

NORFOLK READY

The seaport city of Norfolk went ahead with arrangements to reopen Monday the six high and junior high schools closed by the state last September when a federal court directed the admission of 17 Negro pupils. Ten thousand white pupils were displaced by the closures.

Safety Director Calvin H. Dalby said the city did not intend to make a show of police force at the schools Monday. He did not enlarge on this. But he called the attention of newsmen to earlier statements he and Police Chief Harold Anderson have made. Both said previously they do not expect any violence but police have been trained since last summer to be prepared for possible emergencies.

In Urban Arlington County on this side of the Potomac River from Washington, school authorities planned for the admission of four Negro pupils to Stratford Junior High School which is attended by 1,076 white pupils. But counsel for the Arlington School Board explored a final avenue of delay by turning to Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court in the wake of Thursday's turndown by a U.S. appeals court judge.

WANTED REPLY

The chief justice told the attorney Frank Ball, to list his grounds for a stay and said he wanted a reply from counsel for the four Negro pupils by 10 a.m. Saturday. Warren promised to act promptly.

Legislators seeking some action stronger than Almond's request for repeal of the compulsory school attendance law and his tuition grant bill offered new proposals and saw a couple of early ones quickly killed in committee.

THREATENED RIFT

Leaders on both sides said the course of the Assembly—before it recesses to let a study commission draft a long-range transitional program—probably would include a compromise to ward off a threatened serious rift in the state Democratic organization. They didn't expect the compromise would be anything strong enough to defer the integration in Norfolk and Arlington.

One late effort, a proposal by delegate Sam Pope of Southampton County, would segregate pupils by sex where they couldn't be segregated by race. A legislator said Almond turned this one down, too.

ATTENDANCE LAW

In floor action, the House gave quick approval to the Almond administration's bills to repeal the compulsory school attendance law set up a three-million-dollar program for the payment of tuition grants of $250 per pupil for private schooling and make it a felony for anyone over 14 to threaten or communicate a threat of a bombing. There have been 90 school-bombing hoaxes in the state since October, plus scattered others at theaters and churches.

Leaders on both sides said it appeared the Assembly would remain in session through Monday and perhaps later before taking the recess the governor suggested. Members said they wanted to be on hand at least past Monday's deadline for integration in Arlington and Norfolk.

ALMOND WARNS SEGREGATIONISTS

Tells Bloc in Legislature He Will Veto Bills Offered to Stall Integration

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 29—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. warned a group of diehard segregationists from the General Assembly today that he would veto a package of bills they had hastily introduced to frustrate school integration next Monday.

What kept the diehard segregationists under frantic pressure on the second day of the Assembly's emergency session was the certainty that six previously all-white schools in Norfolk and one in Arlington would receive a handful Negro pupils Monday unless the General Assembly acted to hold the line of total segregation.

Governor Almond, who is trying to shift the state's anti-integration policy from "massive" to "passive" resistance, reportedly told the segregationists that he could not support slap-dash measures to thwart the Federal courts and that he would veto such acts if they reached him.

Governor Stances Firm

The diehards, mostly from tobacco countries of "southside" Virginia, held two caucasus in the old Senate hall and sent a steady stream of petitioners to the Governor's office. They were unable apparently to shake his conviction that token integration next week was inevitable.

They were able, however, to prevail on House and Senate leaders to recess the afternoon session so they could introduce before adjournment tonight a apackage of new bills that went far beyond the Governor's moderate plan of passive resistance.

The Senate recessed after thirty minutes of lighthearted tributes to Southern womanhood and an apple called Virginia Beauty that adorned each guest, the gift of a southwest Virginia apple grower.

Then the Southside segregationists went into a long huddle.

Among the bills introduced late today was one to strain the limits of evasion. It cited the recent Chicago parochial school fire as a reason for requiring all Virginia schools to be closed and remain closed until they were inspected and approved by the state's chief fire marshal.

Another would make it a felony for any school board or school official to enroll a student without approval of the Pupil Placement Board, a three-man board set up in 1956 to prevent the enrollment of Negroes in white schools and which still exists despite the collapse of Virginia's "massive resistance" laws. Persons guilty of bypassing the Pupil Placement Board would be subject to a $5,000 fine or eighteen months' imprisonment.

Passage Held Unlikely

Neither of these measures was likely to obtain the four-fifths majority required for adoption of emergency legislation.

Also introduced was a measure to prevent the plundering of millions of dollars the state is planning to make available in tuition grants for pupils who want to quit an integrated public school and enter a nonsectarian private school. The bill makes it a misdemeanor for anyone to obtain a tuition grant for any purpose other than the education of a child.

Other measures awaiting introduction would:

¶Call for a referendum on repeal or amendment of a constitutional requirement that Virginia maintain an "efficient free public school system."

¶Close the public school in which integration occurred until the people of that locality had voted in a referendum on whether to open the closed school.

¶Close an integrated school until the general assembly could investigate to determine

whether the school could operate efficiently at the start of the next semester.

Alabama Weighs Step

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 29 (UPI)—Gov. John Patterson conceded today Alabama's segregation laws might be "insufficient" in the light of recent court decisions affecting Virginia.

Governor Patterson said he was watching the Virginia situation "very closely."

"Gov. Lindsay Almond Jr. is in the front line of the segregation fight," he said. "In view of recent Federal and state court rulings affecting Virginia, my office is making a reappraisal of Alabama's segregation laws.

"It might be that Alabama's segregation laws are insufficient and we may have to enact some new laws. If the race agitators continue we may have to enact a private school plan."

The new Governor said, however, he preferred "going slow" on any new segregation legislation.

Norfolk Divided and Bitter As It Faces Desegregation

Pro-Segregation City Council Has Made No Plans for Mixed Classes—Tempers High and Disorders Are Feared

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Jan. 23—This city remains sharply divided and embittered as it faces the imminent prospect of school integration.

On one side stand the pro-segregationist City Council and perhaps a substantial majority of Norfolk residents. They would prefer to abandon the public school system rather than admit Negroes to white schools.

The opposing faction consists of the school board, the teachers, and a "moderate" element of parents and students. They fear that permanent closing of the public schools would be a harsher blow than acceptance of token integration as ordered by the Federal courts.

The school board wants to reopen on Feb. 2 the city's six closed schools. Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. ordered them closed last September to avoid mixing seventeen Negro students with 9,900 white children.

But the city administration threatens to cut off funds for all classes above the sixth grade, beginning Feb. 2. This would affect an additional 1,914 white and 5,259 Negro children in thirty-six schools, increasing to more than 17,000 the number of children deprived of public schooling.

On Monday Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman will hear a suit brought by eighty-nine white children and parents challenging the validity of state laws under which the council would close the schools.

These laws, enacted last year, empower localities to adopt "tentative" budgets for school operation, thus enabling them to cut off funds at the end of a school term.

The laws were not part of the "massive resistance" statutes that were overturned by the State Supreme Court of Appeals and a Federal Court last Monday.

Almond Not Hopeful

An injunction against the City Council would just about kill the capability for further evasion of integration. Governor Almond himself believes that no effective legal defenses could be devised before Feb. 2.

Yet the Norfolk administration has taken no steps to prepare the public for peaceful acceptance of the inevitable. Tempers run high. Opinions are so rigid that a parent-teachers association canceled a talk by W. I. McKendree, president of the Norfolk P-T. A. Council and a leading segregationist, because he was "too controversial a figure."

In this dubious climate, most observers believe that some disorder would mar the reopening of the closed schools. They are particularly worried about Norview High School, the city's newest and biggest.

Norview High School lies at the edge of a lower-middle class residential district that has skidded rapidly since World War II. After the war Negro families began moving into previously all-white blocks. There were some bombing incidents. In recent years racial animosity has apparently diminished but the Norview neighborhood is still regarded as "violence-prone."

Because of a large Negro population living in the immediate vicinity, the Norview Hhigh School has been ordered to take seven of the seventeen Negroes who have been admitted to Norview Junior High School.

"I don't feel there will be too much trouble," said John J. Brewbaker, Norfolk superintendent of schools. "But it would have been better if we had opened last September."

Atmosphere of Violence

The Rev. James Brewer, a Unitarian minister who heads the Committee for Public Schools, said that an "atmosphere of violence" was building up and and that the situation was "very dangerous."

"But fear of violence should not stop the schools from opening," he said. "The possibility of trouble is a reality we have to face."

Meanwhile, Mayor F. Fred Duckworth was under mounting pressure from conservative business leaders to reopen the schools.

Most of the business community agrees with Henry Clay Hofheimer, industrialist and president of the Chamber of Commerce, that abolition of the public school system would force an exodus of Navy personnel, discourage new industry and eventually confront the city with economic ruin.

Mr. Hofheimer said that Norfolk's economy was so dominated by the Navy base that any downward fluctuation in Navy personnel had sharp repercussions on business. He was worried lest continued lack of school facilities would force many Navy families to request transfer to other bases.

Judge Says He Approves Va. Plan

Negro Attorney Agrees To Pupil Assignments

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. (AP)—Federal District Judge John Paul said Tuesday he will approve Charlottesville's school assignment plan after an informal hearing in a few weeks with attorneys on both sides of the city's desegregation case.

Judge Paul said by telephone from Harrisonburg that Oliver W. Hill, Richmond attorney representing the Negro plaintiffs, had no objections to the assignment plan, adopted by the school board Feb. 12.

The judge said he had received Hill's decision in a telephone call. Hill said he would not seek court hearings on objections or for further clarification of the plan's provisions.

Hill told Paul he and school board attorney John S. Battle Jr. will pick a date for an informal conference with Paul before the plan is finally approved. The plan was submitted to Paul Feb. 18 by Battle on behalf of the school board.

Paul said then that he would approve it unless the plaintiffs had some objections to its provisions and wanted a public hearing.

The plan assigns to white schools 12 Negro pupils ordered admitted last fall. It set up school districts and allows the superintendent wide latitude in making pupil assignments on basis of things other than race. Transfers of white and Negro pupils would be made through an administrative procedure set up by the superintendent.

COURT QUESTIONS NEGRO PUPIL TEST

Appeals Bench Notes That Arlington Doesn't Give Such Exams to Whites

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 10—A Federal appeals court raised the question today whether local pupil placement tests could be applied only to Negroes.

The United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals did not rule on the question, but noted that there had been such a procedure in the Arlington County desegregation case.

The court directed the county school board to restudy the applications of twenty-six Negroes denied admission to white schools. It called on the board to act with sufficient speed to permit a court review before the agency of the 1959-60 school year, if possible.

In January, in the same case, it directed the admission of four Negro pupils to previously all-white Stratford Junior High School. They have been attending since Feeb. 2.

Whites Not Tested

Regarding the twenty-six cases, the court said today:

"We find evidence in the record that their applications for transfer were subject to tests that were not applied to the applications of white students asking transfers."

Lawyers studying the opinion declined direct question, but pointed out that notice of the situation, raised in several previous cases, had been officially taken by an appeals court for probably the first time in Virginia. One lawyer noted that the state had not encouraged local pupil assignment plans, partly because such plans generally did not include a standard qualification test for both races.

Another lawyer said that the ruling had made no firm decision on the use of tests for placement, but raised a point for later clarification.

The transfer requests had been rejected by both the State Pupil Placement Board and the County School Board.

During a hearing in Federal District Court at Alexandria, school offiicals testified that the rejections had been based on five non-racial assignment standards. District Judge Albert Bryan upheld the board's standards involving attendance areas, school over-crowing and the academic qualifications of the Negroes.

But he said that the criterion of psychological problems had not been sufficiently explored to justify a judgment.

He then ordered admission of the four pupils who had been rejected by the School Board on the basis of a fifth criterion—that they probbaly could not adapt themselves to the new situations in white schools.

The School Board's denial of the twenty-six applications had been upheld by Judge Bryan and later appealed.

In ruling on this appeal today, the Appeals Court said that when the applications were being considered by the County School Board and District Judge, the interested parties and officials were aware that integrating a school meant it would be closed under Virginia laws.

"With this threat hanging over them," the court said, "neither the County School Board nor the District Court could act with the same freedom and independence as they can now act." The laws calling for the closing of schools have been invalidated.

The judges deciding the case today were Simon E. Sobeloff of Baltimore, Morris A. Soper of Baltimore and Clement F. Haynsworth of Greensville, S. C

Dual School System Predicted in Virginia

Assignment Is Doubted By Harrison

Virginia's Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison, jr., last night predicted his State would turn to a dual school system—part public and part private—if integration becomes a reality.

In his first formal statement since the State's massive resistance laws collapsed in court, the man who has defended those laws told an Alexandria audience that pupil assignment is no answer to the problem because no plan that is legally administered will exclude Negroes.

"The people of Virginia are proud of their public schools, and are determined to preserve them, if possible," he told a dinner meeting of the Alexandria Junior Chamber of Commerce. "We know that we cannot have an effective school system throughout the State unless it can command Statewide support." Then he added:

"We know that the cause of public education would suffer if and when it became necessary for Virginia to embark on a policy which permits of a school system part public and part private. And that is the ultimate, if integration now becomes a reality in Virginia."

Strong Opposition Seen

He declared that approximately one-half of the State already has served notice its only alternative to integration is to turn to private schools.

"Even in those areas that would tolerate integration, as a last resort, and to avoid the closing of public schools, a great number of the patrons will be unwilling for their children to attend mixed schools, and will withdraw them," he continued. "It must be realized that once private schools are established in any part of Virginia, support of the public school system by the people in that section will diminish."

To turn to a dual system as predicted by Mr. Harrison, presumably the State would have to repeal section 129 of its own constitution. This is the section that requires the State to maintain an efficient public school system everywhere. The State Supreme Court of Appeals on Monday told Virginia it had to obey Section 129, even if it means operating desegregated schools.

Mr. Harrison pleaded for understanding by those in authority that "in large areas in numerous Southern States the entire public school system will be abandoned to avoid integration."

Appeals for Companion

Everywhere, he said, there are individuals who will not permit their children to attend integrated schools.

"Now this may be deplored, the people may be called racial bigots, or otherwise excoriated," he said, "but their determination and opposition will not be lessened, for they envision an intolerable situation under which they cannot live."

The silver-haired attorney general, who always has been one of massive resistance's gentlest spokesmen, appealed for compassion for the people running Virginia at this time.

"Those of us who occupy positions of responsibility in Virginia's Government have to reckon with and accept this decision of the people (to avoid integration). Even if we were disposed to try and alter their opinion, we could not. We only ask that our counterparts in Federal Government be as realistic and not shut their eyes to a critical situation that is building up."

Doubtful of Assignment Plan

Mr. Harrison spoke at length of those who think an assignment plan is the answer. In the audience was one of the State's foremost advocates of an assignment plan, Alexandria State Senator Armistead L. Boothe.

"I fear, however, that to depend on the Alabama, the North Carolina, or any other assignment plan, as a means of preventing, or of controlling integration for very long, would be pinning our hopes on a snare and a delusion," Mr. Harrison continued.

He explained the Alabama assignment plan, which United States Attorney General Rogers earlier this week said might offer an answer to the South's integration woes.

But Mr. Harrison declared that all the court has said of the Alabama plan at present is that it furnishes the legal machinery for admission of qualified Negro pupils to white schools. He said it was erroneous for anyone to conclude at this time that the Supreme Court has said a school board may apply all of the standards embraced in the Alabama plan.

Must Face Facts

"We might as well face it—there are Negroes living in every county and city in Virginia who will qualify for admission to any public school under any standards that would be approved by the courts, and no plan that is legally administered will exclude them," the attorney general added. The best that can be hoped for from an assignment plan is that it can slow down integration during a transition period, and may result in limited integration in a few cities where the races live in separate residential sections. But he warned: "It offers no hope for the counties, or even a majority of the cities."

Mr. Harrison's speech seemed to bear out the growing indications that Virginia's next move will be a new tuition-grant program to finance the education of children in areas unwilling to accept any integration in public schools. This, of necessity, would also mean that the State would have to allow abandonment of public schools in some sections.

But court developments during the past week have made it appear likely integration will come in communities already facing integration orders before the State has a chance to adopt a new program.

Almond in Middle

In the middle is Gov. Almond who is being pressured from die-hard segregationists to find some way to keep Negroes out of white schools, and on the other side by persons who want schools kept open regardless of whether they become integrated.

The latest development in the school crisis was a statement by a Virginia Congressman and a Southside State Senator urging Gov. Almond to convene the General Assembly at once to empower that body to take over and run the schools at least for the remainder of the current school year.

In Southside Appomattox, Representative Abbitt and State Senator Charles T. Moses said they believe Virginia can maintain segregated schools in spite of the court rulings against the massive resistance laws.

Mass Meeting Called

In other developments, Robert B. Crawford of Farmville announced plans to call a Statewide mass meeting of the organization he heads, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, not later than Tuesday in Richmond "to explain the situation."

And in a telegram sent to all members of the House and State Senate, Mr. Crawford said "Gov. Almond has indicated that the administration has no plan to meet the crisis of February 2."

"In this situation," he went on, "it is the absolute duty and responsibility of every member of the General Assebly to do what they alone have the power to do: convene immediately and enact such legislation as may be necessary to maintain the sovereignty of Virginia."

The officers and directors of another segregationist group, the Virginia Association of Citizens Councils, also urged repeal of the State's compulsory school laws and a quick special session of the General Assembly to consider the integration situation.

In Fredericksburg, State Republican Chairman I. Lee Potter last night renewed his party's 1957 call for adoption "of a pupil assignment plan that will comply with court decisions and keep the schools open."

In Richmond, the executive board of the Virginia Committee for Public Schools launched formal operations and said membership in its local groups throughout the State now approximates 12,000 persons.

Jack Rathbone, executive secretary of the Arlington Chapter of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, said his organization would send letters to all Stratford Junior High School students suggesting they stay away from any Negroes who are authorized to enter the school on February 2.

Mr. Rathbone said also that his group was planning to picket the school on February 2.

ALMOND FORCES SCORE VICTORY

Proposal to Take Virginia Out of Public School Business Beaten

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI) — The House of Delegates Monday defeated by eight votes a proposal to take Virginia out of the public school business.

The resolution, defeated 53-45, called for sweeping changes in the State constitution. It was the rallying point for a staunch segregationist bloc in the General Assembly opposing Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's moderate anti-integration program.

Without Program.

The vote, which came after two hours of debate, left the "massive resistable" bloc without a program of its own as Almond's "freedom of choice" proposals moved toward final enactment in the Senate.

The House also was to consider an alternate, administration-backed bill calling for a referendum next November to determine whether the people want the constitution changed. The vote would be for information only.

The segregationist proposal, introduced by Del. Stuart Wheateley of Danville, would have stricken the State constitutional provision requiring a public school system and substituted one giving each locality freedom to set up public schools or educate its children in any other way it chose.

The Virginia Supreme Court held last Jan. 19 in striking down the State's "massive resistance" laws that the State constitution required maintainance of a public school system, even if integrated.

Wheateley said his resolution was designed to remove the "straight jacket" imposed by the State court's ruling.

Preserve Our Public School System, Speakers Tell Perrow Commission

New state policy is drafted

RICHMOND

Most of the Virginians appearing before the Perrow Commission on Education Friday, asked that the state-wide public school system be preserved.

Seventy - one speakers of both races were heard by the commission during a ten-hour period. The speakers gave suggestions as to how the public school problem may be solved.

The Perrow Commission is charged with drafting a new state policy on schools, to replace the "massive resistance" program which collapsed under state and federal court rulings.

Sub-committees of the commission worked Saturday and Monday on the suggestions. The full commission is scheduled to meet on March 16, if the sub-committees have finished their work by then.

Sen. Mosby G. Perrow, Jr. of Lynchburg, the commission chairman, said some "thought-provoking" suggestions had been made during the lengthy hearing.

A summary of statements made by some of those appearing before the Commission follows:

DR. J. L. BLAIR BUCH of Richmond, speaking for the Virginia Committee of Public Schools and its 20,000 members said public schools "are absolutely essential to the economic, civil and military strength of the nation.

He recommended that local school boards be given maximum autonomy, that the Pupil Placement Act be repealed because it is inconsistent with local control, the re - enactment of compulsory attendance laws with provision for some individual exemptions.

He said his committee is opposed to a statewide segregation - by - sex law because it would be unnecessary and impossible in some localities. Localities now have authority to segregate by sex, he said.

* * *

THE REV. Charles J. Washington of Richmond, colored, representing the Baptist Ministers Conference of Richmond and Vicinity, said Virginia's segregated school system has done much good, "but has no place in a democratic society."

The Baptist members recommended that Section 129 be maintained, that compulsory attendance laws be re - enacted, and that pupil assignment powers be restored to the localities.

OLIVER W. HILL of Richmond, spoke in behalf of the Virginia state conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He urged the commission to "have faith in the American concept of the right of the individual." Colored are determined, he said to "eliminate every vestige of servitude" and there "will be no let-up in the activities of colored until we are granted the full and unremitted rights of an American."

He recommended the appointment of a commission that would try to point out the contributions of the colored to American life and to "soften the emotional impact of desegregation."

As for the tuition grant program, he said, "No one in a democratic society has the right to have his private prejudices financed at public expense."

J. B. MASON of Lynchburg, building contractor, said Virginia can't operate segregated schools as long as it has an integrated treasury into which both whites and colored pay taxes. He proposed, in effect, segregation be preserved by segregating school funds, giving colored full control of their school operations and whites full control of theirs, with each system to operate from funds paid by its race's taxpayers.

MRS. W. T. MASON of Norfolk, former president of the National Council of Colored Women, warned that Soviet Russia's compulsory, 10-year system is making great strides in educating Communist youth, and that unless this nation keeps up its public school system, "we may find ourselves outwitted, out - thought and out - fought" by the Reds.

She recommended; re-enac of the compulsory attendance law, repeal the state Pupil Placement Act and return school controls to the localities, study the tax structure to correct inequities — here she said colored already pay their share of taxes — and create a biracial committee to work out the problems of transition to fully desegregated school system.

DR. J. RUPERT PICOTT of Richmond, executive - secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, the professional society for colored teachers in Virginia, recommended:

Repeal of the Pupil Placement Act, return to local school boards of assignment functions, and reinstatement of compulsory attendance laws.

He opposed circumvention of orderly desegregation, the tuition grant program ("a dangerous precedent, which will be increasingly expensive") and a statewide sales tax unless it were used for education. Federal aid to education, without federal controls, is needed he said.

DR. ROBERT L. TAYLOR of Richmond, president of the Baptist Goodwill Ministers Conference of Virginia, said Governor Almond and other state leaders should join in telling everybody that Virginia is "absolutely powerless" to override the edict of the Supreme Court. A biracial commission should be appointed to work with authorities in areas where integration is ordered he said, and leaders of both races should cooperate in every way possible.

MRS. R. B. SAMPSON of Richmond, vice president of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, said her organization urged continued public schools, with compulsory attendance. She said they would support a state sales tax "provided it is used for public education and all related purposes."

HERMAN T. BENN of Richmond, a colored lawyer, representing the Virginia Voters League, voiced opposition to any new tax burdens to support tuition grants.

THOMAS H. HENDERSON of Richmond, dean of Virginia Union University, spoke, representing only himself.

Henderson recommended: (1) steps to facilitate an orderly transition to desegregated schools, with biracial committees to advise and help local school boards; (2) abolish the state Pupil Placement Board; (3) remove "the cloud of insecurity" hanging over teachers who are on 30 - day notice contracts; 4) re-enact compulsory attendance laws.

State Sen. TED DALTON, Radford Republican, made a two - point appeal: Re - enactment of compulsory attendance laws and enactment of a North Carolina - type assignment plan

Since repeal of the attendance laws by the General Assembly a month ago, Dalton said, about 50 pupils have dropped out of school in each of three counties he represents.

If that average holds true throughout the state, he added, "then two or three thousand already have dropped out and not many of the youngsters ever know the laws have been killed. By the time springtime rolls around, there will be thousands more."

South Norfolk Schools Rehire Only One Negro

SOUTH NORFOLK, Va. April 15 (AP) — Only one Negro teacher definitely has been rehired to teach in public schools here next year.

School Supt. William J. Story, an advocate of massive resistance to racial integration, said at a school board meeting Monday night that new contracts will not be offered Negro teachers, with one exception, until he knows how many teachers will be needed in the public schools in September.

Mr. Story, who also is a member of the State Board of Education, said integration could cause white pupils to withdraw from school and he does not intend to employ more teachers than may be needed. He indicated white teachers may be assigned to teach in the Negro public schools if there are not enough classes left in white schools to occupy the white teachers.

There has been no move for integration in South Norfolk, but the neighboring city of Norfolk has had six integrated schools since February. A number of white students from Norfolk have been attending public schools in South Norfolk.

Mr. Story's remarks were directed to a delegation from the Parent-Teacher Association of the Negro George Washington Carver High School in South Norfolk. Delegation spokesman Herbert L. Skinner pleaded with the school board for some assurance that Negro teachers will have jobs in September.

School board members indicated they were leaving the matter of hiring teachers up to Mr. Story. Later at the same meeting, the board approved new contracts for 122 white teachers and the lone Negro contract.

Va. Court Bids School Restudy Ban on Negroes

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 3 (AP).—Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan Wednesday ordered the Arlington school board to review before June 22 the applications of twenty-six Negro students denied admission to white classes.

He ordered the board to reconsider the applications "without regard to race or color and with the use only of just, reasonable and undiscriminatory criteria, fairly applied."

He told the state's pupil placement board it could intervene as a party, but he made it clear that the Arlington school board is responsible for making pupil assignments.

Objections to the school board assignments, made by the June 22 deadline, must be filed in Federal court within seven days after the filing of the school board report, he said. He set July 7 as the date to hear any objections from the Negroes' attorneys.

Pupil Board Named

RICHMOND, June 17 (AP) Attorneys for Negro pupils seeking to gain admission to white schools here filed an amended and supplemental complaint yesterday naming the Virginia Pupil Placement Board as a third defendant.

The original complaint, filed in Federal District Court here last September, named the Richmond School Board and its Superintendent, H. I. Willet, as defendants.

Last month Judge Sterling Hutcheson ruled that the Placement Board should be made a party. The complaint asks a permanent injunction restraining the local school system from any action forbidding entry of Negro children to white schools because of color.

R. Beverly Herbert

The Defender and Courier
Charleston, S.C.

The Farmville Story

(Editor's Note: The author is a distinguished lawyer of Columbia, a Virginian by birth and a former president of the Richland County Bar Assn.)

Tall grass grows in all the public school yards in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and weeds and briars are springing up.

Those schools are as silent as a tomb and as empty as a last year's bird nest. No children enter them. The 1,600 white children who attended them last year are now going to school in churches in the community and the 1,700 colored children are not going to school anywhere.

What brought about this condition? Prince Edward County is in Southern Virginia and it is one of the counties the NAACP selected for forced mixed schools. It is the first county having nearly equal numbers of both races where the courts have forced the issue.

Federal Judge Sterling Hutchinson heard the case. He knew the conditions and ordered that the people have ten years before they would be forced but the Circuit Court of Appeals with a majority of outside judges who did not know local conditions overruled Judge Hutchinson, and the County Commissioners levied no school taxes so there was no money to run the schools and they are now closed.

THE CLOSED SCHOOLS cry out against the intolerance of those Americans who have no race problem in their communities and who are unwilling to believe that their fellow Americans who do have such a problem are doing their best to solve it. They also cry out against judges who are so foolish as to think they can by order of court, change human nature and wipe out a race problem.

What have the people of Prince Edward County done to deserve this fate? They taxed themselves to build those schools. The population of that county is about half colored and half white. The colored people have been paying about 15 per cent of the taxes and have received about 50 per cent of the benefits. They were all getting along all right until the NAACP came in and brought their law suits.

The people decided that if they can't run their own schools they will have no public schools so they closed them. They are violating no law because there are no public schools to go to. Everybody is equal. The 1,600 white children are going to school in churches and are being taught by white teachers. The 1,700 colored children are not going to school anywhere and the 70 colored teachers have no jobs.

The NAACP have not helped either the colored children or the colored teachers. In fact the white people tried to help the colored people arrange schools like the white schools, but the NAACP would have nothing to do with any schools unless they were mixed. No one wanted to close the schools but it all shows what happens in a community where there are large numbers of both races and you try to force mixing.

THE OFFENSE of the people of that county is that they want to protect their children. They know, as white people in the South know, that in sections where there are large populations of both races and where race tension and friction exist that colored children will not take discipline from white teachers and white children will not take discipline from colored teachers.

They know it is natural that if a colored child is disciplined by a white teacher or a white child by a colored teacher, the child feels that it is because of race. Southern white people look at the breakdown of discipline and the gang warfare in the great cities where mixed schools are being tried and they shudder to think what would happen to both white and colored children in their community with mixed schools.

NO RIGHT THINKING person wants to run down the race of any other person or make them feel inferior but different races differ and some are more controlled than others. I cite the following:

Mr. Carl Rowan, a Negro writer, in The Saturday Evening Post said that the national average of illigitimacy among Negroes is eight times as great as among whites.

Time Magazine (21 April, 1958) said:

"In 1551 United States Cities, according to F. B. I. tally for 1956, Negroes making up 10 per cent of the United States population accounted for about 30 per cent of all arrests and 60 per cent of the arrests for crime involving violence or threat, of bodily harm —m u r d e r, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. In one city after another the figures where they are not hidden or suppressed by politicians reveal a shocking pattern."

William O. Walker, a spokesman for the Negro Press at its 1958 meeting said:

"The Negro must be made to realize that freedom is more than a bottle of whisky and an automobile."

The Rev. Martin Luther King told his people that they must act better if they hope to have white people associate with them.

Dr. Henderson, prominent Negro of Richmond, gave as one reason there is eight times as much illigitimacy among Negroes as among whites:

"Many Negro boys and girls do not want strongly enough to avoid production of illigitimate children."

WHAT DOES THE ABOVE have to do with segregation? St. Paul told the Corinthians 2,000 years ago: "Be not deceived, evil communications corrupt good manners. (Good morals in the revised edition). That is a truism that has guided people in all generations. If the NAACP tried to help their people to be more restrained and more worthy we could put more confidence in them.

The above is set out in no spirit of malice or hatred. C o l o r e d people just have not had time to acquire those habits of discipline which white people have only in part acquired after many hundreds of years, and where there are large numbers of each race present mixing hurts both and helps neither.

I KNOW MANY well intentioned ministers have tried to tell us our Christian duty is to mix. Surely it is not our Christian duty to subject our children, colored or white, to strife and hatred and contention.

How can anyone blame parents for wanting to protect their children?

THIS WRITER visited Farmville, the County seat of Prince Edward County. I say unhesitatingly that I never saw finer people with finer spirit. Not one word did they say against their colored neighbors and friends. They deplore the fact that the little colored children have no schools to go to and they tell how they have tried to get the colored parents to help in arranging schools but that the NAACP will not cooperate. They believe that mixed public schools are worse than no public schools.

These people explain that they are not willing to have the NAACP in New York run their schools and that liberty to them means the right to run their own schools and their own affairs. Old Patrick Henry who said "Give me liberty or give me death" lived in an adjoining county and the people of Prince Edward know what he was talking about.

HOW ARE the "independent" white schools now operating serving the people? One of the ladies working in the Central Office which organized these schools told me with pride of the sacrifices the white people have made; how in that little county they have subscribed over $100,000 in cash and even more in pledges; how they have turned out and made desks and gotten chairs and books and arranged s c h o o l rooms in churches. They have touched no dollar of tax or public money. They have not even taken the pupil allotment provided under Virginia law because they know the NAACP would use it against them to try to force mixing.

I asked what about the schooling of the children? "Mr. Herbert, it is little short of a miracle. Both children and parents no longer look upon education as something that comes as a matter of course. They know they must make a real effort. Parents help their children with their homework, and it is a matter of pride to have it properly done."

Space will not permit me to describe the people I met in Farmville. The Editor of the local paper, Mr. Barrye Wall, would do credit to any paper or any community. The day will come when the efforts of those people will be recognized and acclaimed by their country.

A CRY HAS GONE UP from the NAACP that the poor colored children are being denied schools. They had schools until the NAACP stepped in and they will have them again if the NAACP will leave them alone.

THERE SHOULD BE a lesson for colored people in South Carolina in what has happened at Farmville. It is that they have good schools and good teachers and their teachers have good jobs, just like the people at Farmville. If they let the NAACP destroy those schools it may be a long time before they get any more.

No money that went up North to the NAACP ever came back down South and it isn't apt to come.

There are more than 7,000 colored teachers in South Carolina. They are doing a good job and are well paid. It would be a tragedy if the more than 200,000 colored children have to grow up in ignorance. Colored people in Farmville thought it could not happen but it did and it can happen in South Carolina.

THERE SHOULD ALSO BE a lesson for white people in South Carolina. It is that we must not let our colored neighbors and friends feel they must look up North for help and friendship and kindness.

Governor Byrnes said we must give Negroes as good schools as whites and the people, without a murmer, voted a sales tax and bonded themselves for millions to do it. He said we must do it because it is right and the people followed him.

The fact that we have so far had no closed schools or any Little Rock in South Carolina is largely because of that Act. We must try to remember that Negroes have a race problem, just as well as we do, and they may be urged to do foolish things in order to be loyal to their race. We should all try to remember that a little kindness never hurt anyone and so we must try to see the other fellow's side.

THERE SHOULD BE a lesson for our great Nation in what has happened at Farmville. It is that we, in the South, have a great racial problem. Such problems have caused infinite strife throughout history and our fellow Americans should be willing to believe we are doing our best with it. They should cease to act as if we are different and worse people than themselves. They should be able to see that wherever different races in large numbers are present in the same communities, the problem becomes acute. It is made more difficult and more acute by outside interference.

ON A FAMOUS OCCASION Oliver Cromwell said to the Scotch Presbyterians "My brethren, in the name of Christ, I beseech you to think it possible ye may be mistaken."

Those who live in parts of our country where there is no acute race problem should ask themselves if it is possible they are making a mistake in condemning their fellow Americans in the South who do have such a problem. They should be able to see and know that the Communist party is backing the NAACP and both are riding the legacy of hate and prejudice left by the Civil War. Sir Winston Churchill said it took them 200 years to get over their Civil War in England. We have had only 100 years in our country since our Civil War and hate and prejudice are still burning.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY has made brilliant use of the segregation issue for their purposes. They know we in the South can't sacrifice our children so all they had to do was to use the NAACP to fan Negro hate in Northern cities and to tell the World the Negro is maltreated in the South and so they have blinded our country to the truth of our great problem. They have set race against race and section against section and so far our fellow Americans are unable to see it.

THE BEST THING that has ever been done for Negroes in South Carolina was done when the splendid schools were built for them. That was not done by order of any court or at the point of bayonets. It was done before the Warren decision, and because we, as American citizens, under the leadership of Governor Byrnes, said it is right and we must do it. Our fellow countrymen are making a terrible mistake and should leave us alone. Farmville and Prince Edward County are the best demonstrations so far of the trouble they cause.

Individual Court Ruling Due on 17 Negro Pupils

The Evening Star p. 1, 4-30-59

Washington D.C.

By DAN POOLE
Star Staff Writer

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan yesterday said he will consider each of 17 Negro applications to predominantly white Alexandria schools on an individual basis and will report his findings as soon as possible.

He disagreed with attorneys for the students who maintained school officials should be required to present a new desegregation plan under which all children would be assigned to schools solely on the basis of geographic proximity to their homes.

The attorneys said the School Board should be held in contempt of court because it still is making assignments on the basis of race since every Negro applicant to a white school has been rejected and assigned to a Negro school. Those now in white schools entered under a Federal court order.

Howeevr, at the conclusion of a hearing on the citys' second major desegregation case yesterday, Judge Bryan said Alexandria now has an assignment plan under which a specific set of criteria is used, and that persons who object to the way it is applied must come into court for relief.

Burden on Plaintiffs

Judge Bryan added that the burden of proof is on the plaintiffs if they charge the criteria for pupil placement are applied unfairly. Such objections must be studied individually with personal treatment of each case, he said.

The judge said he sees no way in which the present procedure can be improved. At present, the school board makes assignments on the basis of academic achievement, intelligence, psychological and geographic factors.

"We come right back to the same process, and I don't know of any improvement other than a personal hearing of each individual case," Judge Bryan said. "That puts the burden on the court, but I don't see any escape from it."

Frank R. Reeves, an attorney for the plaintiffs, argued that public officials apparently still believe they have a right to maintain a segregated school system except when specific individuals complain and then go into court in an attempt to show they are qualified to be transfered to white schools.

Placement Act Cited

Attorneys for the school board maintained there was no need for a new desegregation plan for Alexandria since all assignments are made in accordance with the State Pupil Placement Act which has been held constitutional.

Attorney John Barton Phillips said, "These criteria were adopted in good faith and in an honest effort to do what we think is in the best interests of the individuals and of the schools."

During the two-day hearing, School Supt. T. C. Williams denied that race was a basis for rejecting the 17 students. He contended that the pupils' requests were given special consideration by the school board because their parents were the only ones who protested the placements.

He admitted that several of the students were denied assignments to white schools closer to their homes, but contended they were placed in Negro schools solely for academic and psychological reasons.

In Alexandria's first desegregation case last year, 14 other students applied for transfers. Judge Bryan ordered nine of them transferred to white schools and they entered last February. The other five have appealed the decision and are still seeking admission.

14d(1) 1959

VIRGINIA

Pupil Board Told Policy Is Unlawful

U. S. Judge Demands Transfer Approvals In Norfolk Case

Courts even in Mississippi and South Carolina would not support the conduct of the Virginia Placement board in its handling cases of colored pupils seeking assignment under integrated conditions, Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Federal District court, declared in Norfolk on Thursday.

Presiding at a hearing on the case of four pupils who were recommended for assignment by the Norfolk School Board, Judge Hollman declared that the action and the policy of the state agency were unconstitutional.

(The Norfolk school board admitted the four, on order of Judge Hoffman, along with three others at the beginning of the school term. They still have not been enrolled formally.)

THE COURT stated that the board should immediately assign the four pupils "or else face the consequences," indicating that he would hold the members n contempt. --- --- Nov. 2 was set as a deadline for reconsideration of the case.

Judge Hoffman also said that in denying the application of every colored pupil seeking integration, the board was acting like a police court judge who tells a motorist coming into court: "You're guilty, but you have the right to appeal."

HE SAID that he will bar the school board from following Virginia law, which requires that transfer and enrollment applications be sent to the placement board before assignment, if the state agency does not change its policy.

The four pupils in the case on Thursday included Reginald A. Young, Patricia A. Turner, who entered previously white junior high schools in February, when 17 pupils were integrated. They were graduated in June and promoted to Maury and Norview high schools respectively along with their white classmates.

THE STATE board failed to act on their applications until four days before the opening of school — after Judge Hoffman had ordered the Norfolk school board to admit them.

The other two were Daphne Perimenter, now attending Suburban Park school, and Anita D. Mayer, now in Maury high, who were recommended by the school board for assignment to the schools for which they applied. The Norfolk school board turned down applications of 21 other applicants at that time and sent its recommendations to the state board in Richmond.

WHILE THE names of Miss Turner and Young also went to Richmond, the Norfolk board considered them as routine. It sent them along with the names of white pupils who were transferred upon promotion.

Following the policy they have followed since the placement board was set up in 1956, Beverly H. Randolph Jr. of Charles City; Hugh V. White, Suffolk county superintendent of schools, and Andrew W. Farley of Danville rejected all 23 applicants.

ALL OF THE placement board members testified on Thursday that they did not believe in integration. They said that they rejected all applications of colored pupils for integrated assignments because they wanted the pupils to file appeals and appear before them for questioning and psychiatric tests.

Judge Hollman read a portion of the Virginia law setting procedure for placement board members, and pointed out that in their zeal to keep the schools segregated, they violated state law by not notifying parents of their decisions and not informing them about the rules for appeals.

MR. WHITE, who protested that Spottswood W. Robinson of Richmond, counsel for the pupils on Thursday, insinuated that he showed little concern for the children's welfare, was questioned by Judge Hoffman.

The jurist drew a statement from Mr. White that health, safety, distance to school and other factors were important considerations when colored pupils sought transfers. He said that he would not accept the school board procedure in such cases.

JUDGE HOFFMAN then asked him why the board ordered colored pupils in Front Royal assigned to schools outside their county, with a ride of 55 miles and boarding and rooming away from home involved. Mr. White had no answer.

The superintendent and other state board members said that they could conceive assigning a colored pupil to a white school if he presented an "ideal case." They also said that they would approve integrated assignments if they were forced to do so.

NO COLORED pupil could ever be integrated if the placement board is permitted to continue its policy, Judge Hoffman said. He added that the Norfolk school board also does not want integration either, but it does not act like the state agency.

A. B. Scott, counsel for the placement board, said that he will appeal and did not contemplate further arguments in District Court. Judge Hoffman ordered Mr. Robinson to file briefs preparatory to argument and signing of an order.

Counsel with Mr. Robinson included Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, Victor J. Ashe and Joseph Jordan Jr., of Norfolk.

Appeals have been filed for all the pupils rejected by the Norfolk school board and sustained by Judge Hoffman before the term began.

Virginia co. bows to U. S. court

ROANOKE, Va. — "We'll do what we're ordered to do — as soon as then."

With this statement by school superintendent James Combs, Floyd County became the first southwest Virginia locality to desegregate.

U.S. Judge Roby C. Thompson, last Thursday, ordered the assignment of 13 colored children to previously all-white county schools. The assignments will be made this week with the children starting classes next Monday.

No indication had been made Saturday on whether local officials would carry through their threat to close the schools of the county. Earlier this year, they passed a "fund cut-off" ordinance which could close schools if integrated.

The 13 children involved previously attended Christianburg Institute in another county. They will be assigned to Floyd County schools closer to their homes.

• • •

ATLANTA, GA. beat a federal court's Dec. 1 deadline to come up with a plan to desegregate city schools.

Even with an involved, almost impossible plan to present, the school officials are seeking an extension of the deadline for presenting it.

The plan is to begin next September and provides, according to the school board, that "student assignment . . . shall be made . . . without regard to race or color."

The plan is also designed to affect 12th-graders only during its first year; 11th- and 12th-graders, the second, and so on.

• • •

SOME OF the provisions of the lengthy, involved set of rules and regulations are:

Transfer and assignment applications can be made only between June 1 and June 15; they must be notarized, typewritten or written in ink, and signed by both parents where possible.

Applications will be judged on some of the following grounds: availability of transportation; effect of admission of new pupils on established or proposed academic programs;

Also: the adequacy of the pupil's academic preparation; the scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence or mental energy of the pupil; the psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and associations involved;

Also: the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others; the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will or economic retaliation in the community;

Also: the home environment of the pupil; the maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and teachers;

Also: the morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil and many, many others.

The order to produce a plan came from U.S. Judge Frank A. Hooper.

• • •

ALSO IN Atlanta, Dr. Frank Cunningham, president of Morris Brown College, predicted that the economic status of colored persons would not improve without increased educational activities.

He said: "We need in the first place to be cognizant of the fact that better preparation for work involves much more than formal equalization of educational opportunities.

"We must begin now preparing ourselves for unlimited jobs."

• • •

WILMINGTON, DEL. parents went to the Third U.S. Circuit Court in Philadelphia asking for the overthrow of a gradual desegregation plan in the state.

IN LITTLE ROCK, ARK., the state Supreme Court ruled that only two of the city's six school board members were subject to election this year.

They are B. Frank Mackey and Everett Tucker Jr. who must be voted back on the board. A movement, headed by Alice Glover, filed a suit to determine when the terms would expire.

Miss Glover is president of the Classroom Teachers Association.

The present board took office when the old, pro-segregation board resigned rather than integrate the schools as ordered. The new board then accomplished the integration of Central and Hall High Schools this year.

Also in Little Rock, Russell H. Matson Jr., vice president of the board, told the Women's Emergency Committee for Public Schools that:

"We must comply with the law."

Saying that integration could not be confined to the eight colored children now integrated in the city, he predicted:

"We will have to drop down to junior high and elementary grades as soon as the school system is running smoothly."

Little Rock's court-approved desegregation plan calls for all 12 grades to be desegregated by September, 1963.

school board refused to act on the request of three colored students to review their assignment to a school attended only by colored students.

The students applied for admission to Dollarway High School but were assigned to Townsend Park School. The board rejected their applications for transfer to Dollarway. The students filed exceptions to the rejection; the board has until Nov. 13 to answer.

The students are: James E. Warfield, 13; Corliss Smith, 12, and Earnestine Dove, 16.

The children had been ordered admitted to the school by a Federal district court. However, a federal appeals court overturned the order.

• • •

Attorney Louis L. Redding told the court that the grade-a-year program, to take 12 years, was not fast enough. The District Court in Wilmington approved the plan last July.

The state school board started the plan in September.

* * *

IN PENSACOLA, FLA., the county school board set Nov. 12 as the date to discuss the application of two colored children to a school attended only by white children.

They are: Karen R. Augustus, the daughter of Dr. Charles A. Augustus; and Coe M. Robinson, daughter of Mrs. Lillie M. Robinson. They seek admission to Oliver J. Seemes Grade School.

Both parents requested a public hearing on the question. The board had previously refused to admit the Augustus child. The state board of education would not review the action.

* * *

IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA., 58 colored persons signed a petition for integrated schools. The petition was first sent last week but the school board pointed out the names were typed on petition, not signed.

The petition asked that the board produce a desegregation plan by Dec. 1. School Superintendent Theo Wright said:

"I have sent a routine letter of acknowledgement to the woman who mailed the petitions, Mrs. Elizabeth Glover of Birmingham, telling her the petitions will be brought up at the next meeting of the school board which is scheduled for Nov. 20."

Negro Pupils Win Round In Virginia

FLOYD, Va. (UPI) — School officials announced Thursday under "duress of a federal court order" that they will admit 13 Negroes to two white high schools in Floyd County early next year.

But the county school superintendent, James H. Combs, hinted at possible closing of schools in the mountain-dotted county by cutting off funds to them under Virginia's co-called "freedom of choice" plan.

The 13 Negro students would be the first of their race to enter white schools in southwest Virginia, where the Negro population is sparse.

1,800 Virginia Pupils Use Tuition Grants

RICHMOND, Nov. 14 (AP). — More than 1,800 Virginia children are attending private schools or public schools outside their own localities this year on tax-supported pupil scholarships, a survey showed today.

The pupil scholarship program set up by the legislature provides for tuition grants of up to $250 a year for any student who chooses to attend a private, nonsectarian school or a public school other than the one he normally would attend.

The State and the localities pay percentage shares of the scholarships, which are part of Virginia's "freedom of choice" program to cope with school desegregation.

A survey of 38 cities and counties by the Associated Press and Richmond News Leader—including the five localities where integration actually has taken place—shows that 1,820 applications for pupil scholarships have been approved. Of this number, 1,524 pupils are enrolled in private schools and 296 in public schools outside their own county or city.

List Incomplete

While the list is far from complete—there are 98 counties and 31 cities in Virginia — it does give an indication of the extent to which the pupil scholarships are being used.

The five integrated localities report large numbers of pupils seeking scholarships, although in many instances the pupils using grants would not have to attend integrated public schools. Warren County, for example, has approved scholarships for 483 pupils. Other integrated areas reported these figures on the number of approved scholarships: Alexandria, 32; Arlington, 79; Charlottesville, 464, and Norfolk, 225.

In Norfolk, 185 of the 225 grants approved were for pupils attending Tidewater Academy, a private school set up as a result of integration, a school official said.

County Figures

Of the 464 grants approved in Charlottesville, 459 are for private schools. The bulk of those for private schools are for attendance at schools operated by the Charlottesville Educational Foundation. The CEF schools were set up for pupils who declined to attend integrated schools.

In Warren County, 424 of the 483 grants approved were for students attending the Mosby Academy, also established for pupils who refused to go to mixed schools.

A spokesman in Arlington said all 79 of the grants approved there were for pupils attending private schools, primarily the Congressional and Flint Hill Schools.

In Alexandria, a school spokesman said 32 grants had been approved. About 30 more are expected to be approved next month. Only about a half dozen involve pupils who were in the Alexandria public schools last year. The grants are available to any student eligible to attend the public schools whether he was actually enrolled in the public schools last year or not.

Scholarships approved in counties where integration has not occurred include: Fairfax, 263; Albemarle, 53; Alleghany County, 46; Bedford, 30; Henrico, 18; Campbell, 17; Greene, 12, and Henry, 31.

Three Bases

The actual amount of the scholarship is decided on one of three bases, whichever produces the lowest amount:

1. The amount of the tuition at the private or the public school.

2. The total cost of operation per pupil in average daily attendance in the public schools for the locality making the grant as determined from the 1958-59 school year.

3. Two hundred fifty dollars.

The funds are paid by the locality from which the pupil comes, in two equal installments, the first as soon as practicable after the submission of evidence of enrollment and entrance in a private, nonsectarian or a public school outside the pupil's home community and the other at the end of the fifth month of the school term.

The State will reimburse the locality later for its share of the payment.

Makeshift Classes Fall Short

Sentiment Grows For Return To Public School System

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

FARMVILLE, Va. — There are signs in Prince Edward county that the residents are weakening in the old massive resistance to school desegregation. White parents and pupils are finding out by the hard way that makeshift private schools are poor substitutes for public schools.

Some white parents and some pupils are disappointed over the turn of events in the county. Here are some of the reasons for the disappointment: In one case, for example, white children have to go two blocks to the bathroom. In bad weather this will be a handicap. In all of the makeshift schools there is an appalling lack of facilities for classroom work, and much of the equipment is not suitable for first class teaching.

SO FAR white ministers in the county have kept relatively quiet on the school situation, but some laymen are quietly working behind the scenes to build up sentiment for opening the public schools next fall. One prominent resident of the county told the Journal and Guide last week that he thinks the schools will be opened next September.

Disappointed white parents are working quietly to build up support for opening the public schools next year. Through bitter experience they have found out that private schools under adverse circumstances do not appeal to the best teachers or pupils. They have found out that neither the teenagers nor the children can do good work under confusion and uncertainty.

IT IS RELIABLY reported that some white children are admitting that they are not satisfied with conditions in the private schools. One white boy recently told a colored boy in his neighborhood that he was not satisfied with his makeshift private school, and said he would rather be in a public school with colored children.

Both races are suffering because the public schools in the county are closed. The Prince Edward County Christian Association, headed by the Rev. Leslie F. Griffin is working in the hope of getting the public schools open for next school year. The organization is also raising money to assist 175 children who had to leave the county to secure a high school education. Fifty-nine of these students are attending Kittrell College at Kittrell, N. C. Some of the students are attending schools out of the county while living with relatives.

It is certain more white parents will be fed up with conditions in the county under the defunct massive resistance program. More parents will join the public school supporters, and the new movement for the opening of the public schools will surely win more support before the current school year closes.

Prince Edward Co. Is Now Showing Off In Wicked Manner

Nashville, Tenn.
Nashville Globe
Fri. 11-13-59

Virginia County "Bites Off Its Nose To Spite Its Face" In Fighting Against What Is Law of the Land—Children Forced To Walk Three Blocks To Use Rest Rooms; Whites Attending Makeshift Private Schools

Petersburg, Va.—Perhaps Americans across our broad country are unaware of what is NOT going on in Prince Edward County, Virginia, site of one of the cases involved in the original 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregtion.

All public schools, white and Negro, have been closed with the result that 1700 Negro children are school-less. All free public education has ceased. The County Board of Supervisors shed responsibility in June by suspending all funds for public education under a proviso of the Perrow Commission recommendations.

The majority of white children are being trained haphazardly in a private school setup financed by a die-hard segregationist foundation. Classes are held in churches, lodge halls, stores, etc. In some instances, the kids must walk two and three blocks to restroom facilities. it is known from reliable sources that enough cash has been raisede to sustain this makeshift schooling for barely a year.

Meanwhile 1700 Negro children remain school-less—with the exception of some 50 juniors and seniors who are attending Kittrell Junior college in North Carolina or other schools outside the state. In addition, auxiliary arrangements for some schooling has been made under the leadership of Rev. L. Francis Griffin. This is financed by free-will offerings from organizations and churches in and out of the state. Among the totally school-less children, the older ones are teaching the young.

The shocking fact about the situation is that 1700 children are denied the right of public education and the consciences of the people of Prince Edward County rest easy. When the Board of Supervisors closed the schools, not a single person in the white community voiced any protest: not a minister, doctor, lawyer, educator —not a man or woman. With the loss of teachers' income and the prospective migration of families, the economy of this agricultural county is in serious jeopardy—not to speak of the blow to free education in a state that hanks 43rd in the nation.

Today there is talk in many circles of the need for a second Pilgrimage of Prayer for Public Schools. It was discussed at length at the fall conference of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Last New Year's Day, the eyes of the nation and of the world were focused on 2,000 Virginians who braved the cold and rain to converge on the state Capitol and protest the school closings.

In many quarters it is felt that this Pilgrimage, mobilized by CORE with aid of the Virginia NAACP, helped bring about final collapse of Virginia's "massive resistance" program. With the total shutdown of schools in Prince Edward County, it would seem that Virginia does need another Pilgrimage.

CORE-RELATOR (N.Y.)

Rejected by State Board

Post
Washington, D.C.
Sun, 9-15-59

Judge Asked to Order Transfer of 7 Negroes

By John Lawson
Staff Reporter

Alexandria Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan took under advisement yesterday a request by Negro attorneys that he order immediate admission of seven Negro children to two recently desegregated schools in Arlington.

Attorneys Frank D. Reeves and Otto L. Tucker asked that the order be issued because the Arlington School Board had not opposed admission of the children.

The seven are among 16 who applied to predominantly white schools and were rejected by the State Pupil Placement Board. The School Board also rejected nine of them but took no action on six who applied to Stratford Junior High and one who applied to Patrick Henry Elementary School.

Fairfax Case Discussed

"Tacitly at least," said Reeves, "the School Board has acknowledged that these seven children are eligible."

School Board attorney James H. Simmonds argued that although the Board had not rejected the applications, it could not admit the children since authority for placement is vested in the Pupil Placement Board.

"The School Board can do no more than state its decision," he said. "We cannot legally . . . take action contrary to the Placement Board."

Also yesterday, Judge Bryan held a pre-trial conference with attorneys on the application of 26 Negro children to enter eight white schools in Fairfax County.

The conference was attended by Virginia Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison, Assistant Attorney General Robert D. McIlwaine, Simmonds and John C. Wood, attorneys for the School Board, and Reeves and Tucker, representing the children.

All declined to comment on what was discussed in the meeting.

Reeves said afterwards, however, that he would file a motion today requesting the School Board to produce school records and to answer a number of questions of fact.

Private Schools Open

In other developments yesterday, private segregated schooling for white students opened on a full-time basis in Prince Edward County and in the city of Charlottesville.

In Prince Edward County a segregationist group has set up schools for 1500 white students but no educational provision has been made for the 1700 Negro children left without schooling when the county abandoned its public school system.

In Charlottesville 187 white students attended a segregationist-sponsored elementary school. Another 444 students are attending the desegregated Venable public elementary school there. A segregationist high school, which has registered 345 students, will open next week in Charlottesville. About 730 students are attending the desegregated Lane public high school there.

18 Pupils Want To Enter School In Home County

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 10-31-59

PULASKI, Va. — (UPI) — Pulaski County School Superintendent Frank J. Critzer disclosed Thursday that 18 colored children have applied for enrollment in the county's only public high school effective with the start of the second semester next January.

The southwest Virginia county has no "colored" high school. Its 122 colored high school students attend Christiansburg institute in neighboring Montgomery county.

CRITZER SAID the children, representing 13 families, asked for assignment on forms prescribed by the state's Pupil Placement Board. The board, whose function was being questioned by the federal courts at Norfolk Thursday, is charged with assigning students to schools throughout the state. Its next scheduled meeting is Nov. 5.

Critzer added that the applications were received Tuesday from Attorney Reuben E. Lawson of Roanoke. A covering letter asked the school board to take action on applications so that the students could be admitted to the school in January.

18 Negroes Ask Transfer In Pulaski

The Courier Post
Washington, D.C.
Fri. 10-23-59

PULASKI, Va., Oct. 23 (AP). —Eighteen Pulaski County Negro children now attending Christiansburg Institute have applied for admission to all-white Pulaski High School, one of two in the county.

County School Supt. Frank J. Critzer said yesterday the applications, made on regular State Pupil Placement Board forms, were received in his office Tuesday.

They will be taken up by the Pulaski County school board, which will have to get "certain information," he said. Then they will be submitted to the placement board.

Admission was requested at the beginning of the second semester. All 18 live in and around Pulaski, Mr. Critzer said. They come from 13 families.

About six years ago a number of students from six Negro families instituted suit in Pulaski for admittance to Pulaski High. The county does not operate a Negro high school. The other is at Dublin.

The action was dropped, however, when one of the primary plaintiffs died.

In previous school-mixing actions in southwestern Virginia counties, Negroes to Galax High School were denied.

Pleas for Admission of a Galax Negro and six County Negroes to Grayson County High School were ordered in their communities at the beginning of the next semester.

The order was handed down September 10 by Judge Roby C. Thompson after hearings before him in United States District Court in Roanoke.

Prince Edward Co. Is Now Showing Off In Wicked Manner

Nashville, Tenn.
Nashville Globe
Fri. 11-13-59

Virginia County "Bites Off Its Nose To Spite Its Face" In Fighting Against What Is Law of the Land—Children Forced To Walk Three Blocks To Use Rest Rooms; Whites Attending Makeshift Private Schools

Petersburg, Va.—Perhaps Americans across our broad country are unaware of what is NOT going on in Prince Edward County, Virginia, site of one of the cases involved in the original 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregtion.

All public schools, white and Negro, have been closed with the result that 1700 Negro children are school-less. All free public education has ceased. The County Board of Supervisors shed responsibility in June by suspending all funds for public education under a proviso of the Perrow Commission recommendations.

The majority of white children are being trained haphazardly in a private school setup financed by a die-hard segregationist foundation. Classes are held in churches, lodge halls, stores, etc. In some instances, the kids must walk two and three blocks to restroom facilities. it is known from reliable sources that enough cash has been raisede to sustain this makeshift schooling for barely a year.

Meanwhile 1700 Negro children remain school-less—with the exception of some 50 juniors and seniors who are attending Kittrell Junior college in North Carolina or other schools outside the state. In addition, auxiliary arrangements for some schooling has been made under the leadership of Rev. L. Francis Griffin. This is financed by free-will offerings from organizations and churches in and out of the state. Among the totally school-less children, the older ones are teaching the young.

The shocking fact about the situation is that 1700 children are denied the right of public education and the consciences of the people of Prince Edward County rest easy. When the Board of Supervisors closed the schools, not a single person in the white community voiced any protest: not a minister, doctor, lawyer, educator —not a man or woman. With the loss of teachers' income and the prospective migration of families, the economy of this agricultural county is in serious jeopardy—not to speak of the blow to free education in a state that hanks 43rd in the nation.

Today there is talk in many circles of the need for a second Pilgrimage of Prayer for Public Schools. It was discussed at length at the fall conference of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Last New Year's Day, the eyes of the nation and of the world were focused on 2,000 Virginians who braved the cold and rain to converge on the state Capitol and protest the school closings.

In many quarters it is felt that this Pilgrimage, mobilized by CORE with aid of the Virginia NAACP, helped bring about final collapse of Virginia's "massive resistance" program. With the total shutdown of schools in Prince Edward County, it would seem that Virginia does need another Pilgrimage.

CORE-RELATOR (N.Y.)

Rejected by State Board

Judge Asked to Order Transfer of 7 Negroes

Post
Washington, D.C.
Thurs, 9-15-59

By John Lawson
Staff Reporter

Alexandria Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan took under advisement yesterday a request by Negro attorneys that he order immediate admission of seven Negro children to two recently desegregated schools in Arlington.

Attorneys Frank D. Reeves and Otto L. Tucker asked that the order be issued because the Arlington School Board had not opposed admission of the children.

The seven are among 16 who applied to predominantly white schools and were rejected by the State Pupil Placement Board. The School Board also rejected nine of them but took no action on six who applied to Stratford Junior High and one who applied to Patrick Henry Elementary School.

Fairfax Case Discussed

"Tacitly at least," said Reeves, "the School Board has acknowledged that these seven children are eligible."

School Board attorney James H. Simmonds argued that although the Board had not rejected the applications, it could not admit the children since authority for placement is vested in the Pupil Placement Board.

"The School Board can do no more than state its decision," he said. "We cannot legally . . . take action contrary to the Placement Board."

Also yesterday, Judge Bryan held a pre-trial conference with attorneys on the application of 26 Negro children to enter eight white schools in Fairfax County.

The conference was attended by Virginia Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison, Assistant Attorney General Robert D. McIlwaine, Simmonds and John C. Wood, attorneys for the School Board, and Reeves and Tucker, representing the children.

All declined to comment on what was discussed in the meeting.

Reeves said afterwards, however, that he would file a motion today requesting the School Board to produce school records and to answer a number of questions of fact.

Private Schools Open

In other developments yesterday, private segregated schooling for white students opened on a full-time basis in Prince Edward County and in the city of Charlottesville.

In Prince Edward County a segregationist group has set up schools for 1500 white students but no educational provision has been made for the 1700 Negro children left without schooling when the county abandoned its public school system.

In Charlottesville 187 white students attended a segregationist-sponsored elementary school. Another 444 students are attending the desegregated Venable public elementary school there. A segregationist high school, which has registered 345 students, will open next week in Charlottesville. About 730 students are attending the desegregated Lane public high school there.

18 Pupils Want To Enter School In Home County

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 10-31-59

PULASKI, Va. — (UPI) — Pulaski County School Superintendent Frank J. Critzer disclosed Thursday that 18 colored children have applied for enrolment in the county's only public high school effective with the start of the second semester next January.

The southwest Virginia county has no "colored" high school. Its 122 colored high school students attend Christiansburg institute in neighboring Montgomery county.

CRITZER SAID the children, representing 13 families, asked for assignment on forms prescribed by the state's Pupil Placement Board. The board, whose function was being questioned by the federal courts at Norfolk Thursday, is charged with assigning students to schools throughout the state. Its next scheduled meeting is Nov. 5.

Critzer added that the applications were received Tuesday from Attorney Reuben E. Lawson of Roanoke. A covering letter asked the school board to take action on applications so that the students could be admitted to the school in January.

18 Negroes Ask Transfer In Pulaski

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Fri. 10-23-59

PULASKI, Va., Oct. 23 (AP). —Eighteen Pulaski County Negro children now attending Christiansburg Institute have applied for admission to all-white Pulaski High School, one of two in the county.

County School Supt. Frank J. Critzer said yesterday the applications, made on regular State Pupil Placement Board forms, were received in his office Tuesday.

They will be taken up by the Pulaski County school board, which will have to get "certain information," he said. Then they will be submitted to the placement board.

Admission was requested at the beginning of the second semester. All 18 live in and around Pulaski. Mr. Critzer said. They come from 13 families.

About six years ago a number of students from six Negro families instituted suit in Pulaski for admittance to Pulaski High. The county does not operate a Negro high school. The other white high school is at Dublin.

The action was dropped, however, when one of the primary plaintiffs died.

In previous school-mixing actions in southwestern Virginia counties, Negroes have been denied admission to white schools in their communities at the beginning of the next semester.

The order was handed down September 10 by Judge Roby C. Thompson after hearings before him in United States District Court in Roanoke.

Pleas for Admission of a Galax Negro and six Grayson County Negroes to Galax High School were ordered ad-

one in Galax

"Massive Resistance" Seen Cracking In Prince Edward

FARMVILLE, Va. — (ANP) — "Massive resistance to school desegregation is cracking in Prince Edward county, according to reports from leaders who are keeping developments relative to the supreme court school decision of May 17, 1954.

Prince Edward county was one of five cases which were argued before the high tribunal, that resulted in the historic decision. Rather than obey the order of May 17, 1955, Prince Edward decided to dump the public school system.

As a result, more than 3,800 children of both races have been without any public schools this year. About 69 Negro children are attending high school at Kittrell college, Kittrell, N. C. Other children are attending school with relatives in other localities in the state and elsewhere.

A few white parents are quietly encouraging sentiment in the county in favor of opening the school against next September. The dyed-in-the-wool segregationists have learned that makeshift private schools in churches, halls and shops won't work. Neither the parents nor the white children in many instances are satisfied with the makeshift arrangements.

Meanwhile, Negroes in the county are working to gain support for the opening of the schools in the fall on an integrated basis. Most of the effort is being sponsored by the recently organized Prince Edward County Christian association, headed by the Rev. L. Francis Griffin, pastor, First Baptist church, Farmville.

White children are unhappy about the situation, and one white youth told his Negro neighbor that he was dissapointed with the makeshift and would return to the public schools, even if he had to put up with Negro students.

Prince Edward Again Refuses School Funds

FARMVILLE, Va., Nov. 18.—Prince Edward county supervisors again have refused to provide money to maintain the county's closed schools' buildings. Moreover, they turned down a plea for money to pay county's share of school officials' salaries. Both pleas were made by school officials.

The school buildings were closed last summer when local officials refused to integrate classes in the face of a Federal court order.

An earlier request for funds from the county school board was turned down in August.

County school buildings have been largely untended since the public funds were withdrawn. A local firm donated money to protect them against the ravages of cold weather.

White pupils are attending private schools set up in other facilities. There are no private schools for Negroes.

Assignment Set For 13 After Suit

Will Enter Schools Jan. 25 At Opening Of Second Semester

ROANOKE — Thirteen of Floyd county's colored pupils, all of whom have been forced to ride long distances outside the county for their training, will be assigned to Floyd schools for the next semester, James H. Combs, superintendent, said on Thursday.

The pupils will get the assignments as the result of a U. S. District court suit filed here. Integration on Jan. 25 will give them the first opportunity to obtain training in their home county, which has no colored schools.

MR. COMBS said that the assignments were being made because Judge Roby C. Thompson ordered them on Sept. 10. He declined to name the schools listed for integration because he felt the parents should have that informatiin first.

Fourteen children were included when the suit was begun earlier this year, but the court's final order includes only 13 because one child's application for a transfer was not filled out properly, the superintendent stated.

IT IS NOT known whether the Floyd school board will list its assignments as recommendations and pass them on to the state pupil placement board.

This agency turned down all applications providing for integrated assignment until recently, when it assigned four Norfolk students. At that time the placement board faced a threat of contempt of court.

Integration Dodge May Halt Funds

Board Will Admit 13; Supervisors Called Controlling Factor

FLOYD, Va. — (UPI) — Floyd county will comply with a federal court desegregation order and admit 13 colored students to previously all-white high schools in January, the school superintendent has announced.

But superintendent J. H. Combs, announcing the decision two days before a court-imposed deadline, hinted at a possible school closing.

HE SAID THE decision did not prohibit the county board of supervisors from "regulating the funds and appropriations" to operate the schools.

This appeared to be a reference to Virginia's so-called "freedom of choice" plan under which school funds could be cut off in the county. This happened in Prince Edward county where 21 public schools were closed rather than comply with a federal court integration order.

MR. COMBS SAID THE school board was complying with an order issued last Sept. 23 by Federal District Judge Roby C. Thompson to admit the 13 students, nine to the Floyd County High school here and four to Check High.

If the students are enrolled, it would mark the first school desegregation in Southwest Virginia.

"The school board acted under duress of the federal court order and with full knowledge that the failure to comply with this order would result in an immediate citation for contempt of court," Mr. Combs announced.

Roanoke Man Elected

Journal and Guide

P-TA Urges Opening Of Prince Edward Schools

Norfolk, Va. P. 1.

Sat 1-28-59.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — The Virginia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers unanimously adopted a resolution on the closing day of its session here last week asking the members to petition their representatives in the General Assembly to "legislate for the opening of schools in Prince Edward, and for the continuance of public schools throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia."

Related Stories, Page 4

It also went on record as endorsing "the state-wide compulsory attendance law." The compulsory attendance law was repealed by the legislature to make it legal to close public schools to prevent compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

PRINCE EDWARD county is not operating public schools this year. The county's board of supervisors, rather than allow any white and colored children to attend schools together, cut off funds to the schools. Only the localities which favor compulsory school attendance have such a law.

Another resolution adopted at the final meeting of the organization said although there has been some progress in some Virginia areas toward desegregation, "it is not commensurate with the length of time the (U. S. Supreme Court) ruling has been in effect."

THE ORGANIZATION called on Governor J. Lindsay Almond Jr. to "exercise his powers of office to step up the desegregation of schools" throughout Virginia.

Ira J. Womack of Roanoke was elected president of the organization just before the session ended which attracted about 350 delegates. Other officers elected were Mrs. Walter A. Walker, Hampton, first vice president; Herman Hill, Petersburg, second vice president; Mrs. Jean Hale, Roanoke, secretary; Mrs. Yvette B. Ridley, Petersburg, treasurer, and Mrs. Agatha Lewis, Roanoke, historian.

Boothe Concedes Threat To Private School Plan

Sunday Star Washington, D.C. Sun. 6-28-59

Airs His Views With Beverley On Education

Private schools that use tax-supported scholarships cannot expect to maintain segregation, a Virginia lawmaker who voted for the State's new school program conceded yesterday.

The admission came from State Senator Armistead Boothe of Alexandria during a television interview.

In reply to another question, Senator Boothe conceded that the closing of public schools anywhere—such as is contemplated in Prince Edward County—might jeopardize the entire State public school system.

"Of course, that is a danger," he said, "and it is a danger that I feel sure Gov. Almond feels."

He declared that another danger is Federal interference if the State backs out of the school business.

Senator Boothe was a supporter of Gov. Almond's Perrow Plan, which Virginia adopted by a narrow margin at a recent session of the General Assembly. Scholarships for children who choose to attend private schools are a major feature of the plan.

Marshall J. Beverley, who is running against Senator Boothe in the Democratic primary, reiterated his opposition of the Perrow Plan and again called for a three-school system—one integrated, one white and one Negro.

Hot Campaign

Senator Boothe and Mr. Beverley are waging the State's hottest election campaign in a contest that is being fought over school integration. Senator Boothe is a supporter of the Governor's school plan, and Mr. Beverley is running as a massive resistance segregationist.

The two candidates were interviewed on the WTOP program, City Side.

Asked if he thought private schools could remain segregated if they used the scholarships provided by the Perrow Plan, Senator Boothe replied:

"I do not. I feel that public money will make public schools."

He noted that the Virginia Association of Private Schools recently expressed similar fears.

Senator Boothe was asked if State leaders are not kidding the people by allowing them to believe the scholarships will offer a way of maintaining segregation.

Says Answer Is Yes

"I think a perfectly honest answer would be yes. I'm afraid we are to a certain extent and another thing I feel, I think tuition grants are unconstitutional because they are only for children who go to non-sectarian schools and under the United States Constitution I don't think that is legal," Senator Boothe responded.

He added:

"But having been in Richmond for these five very dark and crucial years I find that it is necessary to do anything to convince the people that we are taking every possible step—No. 1, to keep the schools open and, No. 2, to keep them as segregated as possible under the law."

Senator Boothe described himself as a segregationist, stating that "rightly or wrongly, I have favored segregation of schools in Virginia."

He said his past pleas for a racial study commission and other actions which his opponent has called "integrationist moves" were intended as "constructive steps" to keep the Federal Government from meddling in State affairs.

Senator Boothe was reminded that he opposed a constitutional amendment in 1955 to permit payment of tuition grants and now was a supporter of the Perrow Plan which provides them. He was asked if he had changed his position.

He acknowledged that he had changed "to an extent." He said once the people voted two to one in favor of amending the constitution, he supported legislation to carry out their wishes by voting for tuition grants — or scholarships, which is the name they are given in the Perrow Plan.

Mr. Beverley was asked if he had changed his position, since he supported massive resistance which closed schools in Virginia and now insists he favors open schools.

"I supported the State policy against integration and I am now against integration but I am fighting to keep our schools open and I will continue to fight as long as I can."

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

State Board Overruled On Negroes

HARRISONBURG, Va., Sept. 5 (AP)—Federal Judge John Paul overrode the state Pupil Placement Board here Saturday and ordered the Charlottesville School Board to admit 12 Negroes to two white schools next Tuesday.

The school board previously had assigned the Negroes to white schools—nine of them on specific orders of Judge Paul—but was directed by the placement board earlier this week to assign them all to Negro schools.

• • •

"THIS COURT and certainly the Circuit Court of Appeals are not going to tolerate for a minute the notion that they're going to be overridden by a letter from the Pupil Placement Board," Judge Paul declared.

Farmville, Charlottesville Start Classes In Private Schools

News & Courier Charleston, S.C. Sun. 9-6-59

FARMVILLE, Va. (AP) — The first day of classes began with a minimum of opening day problems Monday in a system of private schools for white students in Prince Edward County.

Roy B. Pearson, administrator of the Prince Edward School Foundation, estimated Monday's enrollment would be "nearly all of the 1,500 pupils who registered in advance."

The foundation is operating the schools for the county's white students. No provision has been made for the estimated 1,750 Negro school-age children in the county.

County officials announced last spring they would close public schools rather than see them integrated. Prince Edward is under a federal court integration order.

At Prince Edward Academy—the foundation's high school here—students went through the schedule of five 30-minute class periods. Classes were held in churches and other private buildings.

"I don't think there's any doubt we'll have an excellent year in the private schools," Pearson said.

At Charlottesville, a similar organization established because of integration in the city's white schools began elementary classes Monday.

One hundred and eighty-seven white children settled down to classes in two six-room buildings.

Most of the children attending the private classes at the Robert E. Lee Elementary School are from the public Venable Elementary School which opened last week with nine Negro children attending along with 435 white children.

Some 345 white students registered for the private Rock Hill Academy will begin high school classes one week from Monday.

The public Lane High School began its second week of integration with three Negroes enrolled with about 730 white students.

Arlington Asks School Board Nominees

Post Washington, D.C. Sun. 9-13-59

Board Seeks Three With 'Firm Belief' In Public Education

By John Lawson
Staff Reporter

The Arlington County Board asked civic groups yesterday to submit names of candidates for three seats on the School Board but stressed that each candidate must have a "firm belief in public education."

The Board voted unanimously to request that organizations propose names for appointment to the School Board for terms beginning Jan. 1.

The Board's list of qualifications included the provision that candidates must have "a firm belief in public education and the responsibility of the community to provide for the public education of its children."

The move was interpreted as a slap at proponents of private segregated schools, such as those set up in Charlottesville, Norfolk and Front Royal.

Those communities, like Arlington, have within the past year desegregated many of their public schools.

Mrs. Lane Opposed

The Board is expected to set up a committee later in the year which will study the qualifications and background of candidates for the three seats.

The seats are now held by James G. Stockard, Barnard Joy and Helen S. Lane. Board members have indicated that they would oppose reappointment of Mrs. Lane.

In other action, the Board put off consideration of a new parking ordinance which would require one parking space for every 75 square feet of retail floor area.

The Board postponed a public hearing on the ordinance to Jan. 16 after it was opposed by James M. Berkey, president of the Chamber of Commerce, as "largely theoretical" and "confiscatory."

Planning Director Tom Moore said the requirement compared with one space for 100 square feet of floor area in Fairfax.

The Board told Moore to consult with representatives of business organiations and report to the Board on Jan. 16.

The new ordinance, Moore

said, would require a store the size of the Hecht Co. outlet in Arlington to provide 4700 parking spaces. The store now has 2500. Kann's would need 2400, he said, compared to the 1000 now provided.

Shopping Center Opposed

The Board rejected a portion of a commercial study which would have provided for a $15 million shopping center near the corner of N. Glebe rd. and Old Dominion dr.

Planning Consultant George C. Smith told the Board the study would eliminate much blighted commercial development in the area and consolidate it in the shopping center.

The Board agreed to the elimination of much commercial zoning along the highway but rejected the shopping center after almost 50 residents of the area strongly opposed it.

The Board continued its public hearing on its new sign ordinance until Oct. 10. Board members directed Moore to meet with representatives of the sign industry and others affected and report his findings to the Board.

7 Negroes Win Transfer In Arlington

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria yesterday ordered seven additional Negro students admitted immediately to already desegregated schools in Arlington.

Six of the students will go to Stratford Junior High School where 11 Negroes already are attending. The other students will join one Negro already attending Patrick Henry Elementary School.

Judge Bryan also ordered that a hearing be set later to determine whether nine more applicants to predominantly white schools are qualified for transfers. He noted that those students should attend the Negro schools to which they have been assigned pending action.

Admitted to Stratford under the latest order are Oliver Brown, jr.; Jacqueline Faggins, Brenda Faggins, Joyce Battle, Bernard C. Hamm and Dolores Spinner. Sheila Roberta Eldridge will go to Patrick Henry.

The Arlington School Board did not oppose the transfer of the seven Negroes, although they had been rejected by the State Pupil Placement Board. The school board did, however, oppose transfer of the other nine students.

With the additional students, 23 Negroes now will be attending 3 formerly all-white schools —17 at Stratford, 4 at Washington-Lee High School and 2 at Patrick Henry.

Oriental Bias Hit Teacher, Paper Claims

Associated Press.

ARLINGTON, Va., July 28. —The Northern Virginia Sun says the school board in neighboring Falls Church, Va., has refused on racial grounds to hire a Japanese-American woman teacher.

The Sun said yesterday it learned the board, at a closed session, "put aside the teacher application of Mrs. Yukiko Tamashiro after a debate devoted almost exclusively to her racial background." The Sun identified Mrs. Tamasiro as a third generation American citizen born in Hawaii.

The Sun went on to say:

"Board members raised almost no questions as to her professional qualifications.

"She was considered professionally qualified by Superintendent Irvin Schmitt and the principal of the elementary school to which she was applying had expresed enthusiasm over the prospects of Mrs. Tamashiro joining the school's staff."

Other details from the Sun story:

Mrs. Tamashiro had applied for a seventh grade teaching position after moving to Falls Church last February.

She has a bachelor's degree in history from Wheaton College, Ill., a master's degree in education from the same school, and has done graduate work at New York University.

She taught at Middltown High School in Middletown, N. Y., for two years.

Mrs. Tamashiro has since been hhired to teach eighth grade at Green Hedges, a private school in nearby Vienna, Va.

"We Mean Business"

Residents Of Prince Edward County Resolute In Fight Against Integration

Miss. Courier
Charleston, S.C.

FARMVILLE, Va. (AP)—Here in the pine and tobacco country where the Confederacy finally collapsed and died 94 years ago, a resolute band of Southerners has raised a new banner of defiance.

"We are determined, absolutely determined, to maintain our way of life," says B. Blanton Hanbury. "We are not going to integrate our schools. We mean business."

Hanbury is president of the Prince Edward School Foundation, which last week opened a countrywide system of eight private schools for 1,500 white children. The county abolished public education last June and padlocked its schools. More than 1,700 Negro children are left with no schools to attend.

Only 14 miles from the county line is Appomattox Court House, where Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia to Gen. U. S. Grant on April 9, 1865.

Although it may not be accurate to say that the white people of Prince Edward County are still fighting the Civil War, it is a fact that for most of them their roots here go back for many generations.

The men who set up the school foundation four years ago make no bones of their claim that they are fighting their battle for the entire Southland.

Roy B. Pearson, school administrator for the foundation, told 450 high school students last Thursday: "If you have a successful year, the hopes of hundreds of thousands of people will be kindled."

E. Louis Dahl, foundation treasurer, said cash donations have come in from all over the South because "they think we are fighting their fight."

Mayor W. F. Watkins Jr., told the students: "This is a memorable occasion for all of us. An important day to all the people of the nation."

Virginia, these men will tell you, has had many sons who were not afraid to take a stand—Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, the revered Robert E. Lee, among others.

Although Jim Crow laws as such date back only about 60 years, some forms of discrimination against the Negro in Virginia are more than 300 years old.

Slavery was introduced into the colony in 1619. A decree establishing a Virginia militia in 1640 specifically barred Negroes from the right to be armed. In 1643 it was decreed that all Negro women servants from age 16 should be included in a list of taxable property.

Although legal discrimination against the Negro is slowly being knocked down in the South, social discrimination may be growing.

Dr. Francis Butler Simkins, head of the history department at Longwood College here, said in an interview: "Segregation has increased in the South in recent years, despite the acceptance in some places of what is called 'token integration.' When I was a child in South Carolina, it was quite common for white and Negro children to play together. You never see that now."

Simkins, who has lived here for most of the past 30 years, said he thought it was wrong for the county board of supervisors to abolish public education last June.

"I don't believe any Negro child in this county would have applied for admission to a white school, regardless of what the courts might say about their right to do so," he said. "Why, the parents of such a child would be considered lepers, or even worse."

J. B. Wall, editor of the Farmville Herald, told newsmen last week that "99 per cent of the people of Prince Edward County are behind our decision to close the public schools rather than integrate."

He forgot or ignored that 48 per cent of the county's population is Negro.

Against this background of history, tradition and personal feeling, the men behind the private school foundation have drawn up their line of battle. They feel they have barred every door through which the federal courts could enter. They are certain they have enough money for this year, and that they'll get enough to keep their plan in operation as long as necessary.

Hanbury fully expects the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to bring suit to force the county to reopen its public schools.

He adds that something will have to be done to help educate the county's Negro children—so long as that something doesn't mean integrated public schools, nor any action by the foundation that would lay it open to federal court action.

The foundation is chartered as a nonpolitical and nonprofit organization, organized for the sole purpose of operating a private school system throughout Prince Edward County.

Nowhere in the charter, nor in any other foundation document, is there a single reference to race.

Hanbury was asked at a luncheon what would happen if a Negro pupil asked for admittance to one of the foundation's private schools. He was so startled that he almost dropped his coffee cup.

"Why," he replied, "we'd send him to the nearest insane asylum, just as you would if he wanted to come into your home."

Hanbury insists the foundation members are not die-hard segregationists.

"That term implies that we're dying—and we're not," he said.

"We're going to keep this thing alive. The real die-hards are those in the small minority here who are opposed to segregation. They're dead, and don't know it."

Denies Applications To Va. White Schools

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat 8-15-59

RICHMOND, Va. — (U.P.I) — Virginia's state pupil placement board rejected or referred action Monday on a long list of applications by Negro students for transfer to white schools this fall.

Two applications turned down by the state board were for transfer of two Negro students to white schools at Norfolk, Va. The Norfolk school board asked expressly that they be allowed to enter the schools.

In neighboring North Carolina, the school board at Chapel Hill turned down a Negro student's request for transfer to a white school but paved the way for beginning of limited integration in Chapel Hill in 1960-61. The Greene County, N. C., school board deferred action until Aug. 14, on proposed assignment of five Negro students to a white school.

One member of the Chapel Hill board, Dean Henry Brandis of the University of North Carolina law school, resigned from the board because of its refusal to assign a Negro student to an all-white school.

And in Nashville, Tenn., where the first two grades of elementary schools already have been integrated, school Superintendent W. H. Oliver criticized the National Association for the Advancement of colored People for pushing for "complete integration" of the first three grades.

Virgina's three-man state placement board deferred action on 21 other Negro applications submitted by the Norfolk board, denied 13 applications from Floyd county and denied or deferred applications from Negro stuents seeking admission to white schools in Charlottesville, Fairfax county, Staunton and Lynchburg.

The Chapel Hill, N. C., board adopted a statement of policy which board member Mrs. Marvin Allen said is designed to try limited integration at the first grade level in the 1960-61 school year.

Under the gradual integration plan now in operation at Nashvil,el Tenn., 10 of 115 eligible Negro children entered previously all-white schools in 1957. Last year 34 of 230 eligible Negro first and second graders entered integrated schools. This year about 300 are eligible, and the third grade will be integrated.

Superintendent Oliver said the NAACP has enlisted high school students to urge Negro parents to enroll all eligible children in integrated schools.

Tardy Bids to Halt Desegregation Fail In 2 Virginia Areas

East Washington, D. C.
Sunday 9-6-54 p. 17.

Admit Negroes, Charlottesville, Warren Told

Last-ditch attempts to thwart school desegregation next Tuesday in Charlottesville and Warren County crumbled yesterday.

Federal Judge John Paul ordered Charlottesville school officials to enroll 12 Negro children in two white schools despite a contrary order from Virginia's Pupil Placement Board.

He branded the board's assignment of the Negroes to a segregated Negro school as "plainly unconstitutional" and in "direct violation" of the Supreme Court's 1954 decree.

"This court and certainly the Circuit Court of Appeals is not going to tolerate for a minute the notion that they're going to be overridden by a letter from the Pupil Placement Board," the judge said.

Fails to Appear

Warren County's school board, meanwhile, lost its last chance to block admission of 18 Negro students in Warren County High School when it failed to appear before Judge Paul yesterday with a desegregation plan.

Last Thursday Judge Paul refused to rescind his year-old injunction ordering the admission of the Negro children on grounds that school officials had presented no "orderly plan" for desegregation. County school authorities indicated they might submit a plan by yesterday.

Alexandria and Norfolk are also scheduled to open Tuesday with desegregated classes. Nine Negroes are registered for classes in three Alexandria schools and 21 Negroes will attend seven predominantly white Norfolk schools.

Norfolk's school board said yesterday it would ignore Pupil Placement Board assignment of two Negro students to a Negro high school. The youngsters are beineg assigned by local authorities to predominantly white high schools under a Federal court order.

In other developments:

- Attorneys for 13 Negro children said they will ask Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan for an injunction on Tuesday ordering their immediate admission to white or predominantly white schools in Alexandria.
- Thursday was set as the opening date for priavte, all-white classes in Prince Edward County. Public schools, which are under court order to desegregate, were not allowed funds to operate this year.

NORFOLK TEACHER SAYS

Virginian Students Split On Segregation

By RELMAN MORIN

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — In Arlington, a woman with children of school age says: "A year or even two years without any schools is a cheap price to pay if it staves off integrating."

In Front Royal, an accountant says, "It's no longer a question of whether we want segregated schools. That's out. The question now is whether we are to have any public schools at all."

In Richmond, the governor and attorney-general search for legal ways to preserve segregated schools if or when the courts strike down the state's "massive resistance" laws.

In four cities, people organize a "save-the-schools" movement, even at the cost of some integration.

In South Norfolk, Jim Ream, 17, high school senior class president, polls the students, displaced from their own school in Norfolk and says, "They are entirely in favor of segregation."

In Norfolk, Mary D. Johnson, a high school teacher for 35 years, says of the students' sentiment, "They're divided."

All over the state, men debate possibilities—

"Set up private schools with tuition grants to students provided by the state" . . . "Let each community decide for itself what kind of schools it wants" . . . "Close the Negro schools."

And warn of implications beyong the state—

"Closing the schools is already diminishing our chances of getting new industry, which we sorely need" . . . "Unless this problem is bridged, it means the end of the Western alliance. Americans cannot fight communism unless we are united among ourselves."

This is the critical ground now in the vast and dangerous struggle between the federal government and the Southern states over admitting Negro children to white schools.

That struggle took a more spectacular form in Arkansas, primarily because of the Little Rock riots last year. But today, the broader implications lie in Virginia for three principal reasons:

1. Virginia was the first state to close its schools when federal judges ordered Negroes admitted to institutions in three communities and children know what it means. How are they reacting?

2. Among the students themselves, opposition to integration appears far deeper and more widespread in Virginia than in Arkansas. Can integration be forced on communities where, not only the parents, but many white children refuse to accept it?

3. In Arkansas, some integration already had taken place before the Little Rock explosion. Virginia, with a brilliant tradition of leadership, has had no integration. In effect, other Southern states are telling Virginians, "If you go down, there is little hope for the south." What's the outlook?

At the moment, high schools and junior high schools in Charlottesville, Norolk and Warren County are closed. These were the communities where federal judges ordered integration to begin.

Nearly 13,000 white students are either out of school entirely or getting substitute education in a night high school in South Norfolk, private classes in churches, a youth center, and in tutoring groups in private homes.

How are they reacting?

Very well, on the whole, teachers and public school administrators told this correspondent.

"The great majority are working more seriously and with better results," said Miss Gaylord Gibson, an English teacher in Front Royal. "They are doing more home work. I think the jolt has made them work harder."

"I think the kids are going to get as good an education, or better, this way than they would in the regular high school," said Duncan C. Gibb, president of the Virginia newspapers said otherwise.

In a speech, J. J. Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond News-Leader, said in November:

"I would like to see means devised by which a county or a city could vote, at the will of its people, to abandon some or all of its public schools, according to uniform and defensible arrangements.

"I would like to see laws devised by which any child, at any time, in any locality, could elect to accept a tuition grant from the state, rather than to attend a public school.

"So long as the disbursement of tuition is not geared in any way to segregation or integration, such grants certainly are within the state's power to provide."

So today's various plans are being studied and discussed for "parallel" school systems — segregated private schools supported by tuition grants from the state plus regular public schools, integrated if necessary.

Gov. Almond said:

"There is no alternative other than to establish a commission composed of members of the General Assembly to work out a program. There are a lot of conflicting views there. After they have reached some conclusions, I will offer my own ideas, looking to a program to submit to the General Assembly.

"Prior to that time, however, it's very probable that there will be Negro children in the schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville and perhaps elsewhere."

corporation organized to finance and operate the private schools in Front Royal.

In South Norfolk, the high school and junior high school were thrown open to students from Norfolk when the schools in that city were closed. Classes are being held at night, from 4 to 9 p.m.

"I like it," said Adelia Watson, 17, a senior who expects to go to college. "I find I work better at night."

E. E. Brickell, the principal—who also is principal of the regular day school and is working from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.—said report cards for the first six weeks "showed grades just about normal as they are in a normal high school situation."

However, Miss Gibson expressed a view that seems widespread among the professional educators, on various levels, in Virginia. Speaking of the private schools in Front Royal, she said:

"We all insist it's only temporary. We all want to get back into our high school."

And the Norfolk School Board, in a resolution to the City Council, said in part:

"Our white children are being denied their education and are being lulled into a second rate substitute for a well directed and properly accredited education.

"Thousands of parents are being severely inconvenienced and suffering an unnecessary financial burden by being compelled to pay tuition to neighboring schools and make-shift tutoring groups.

"Our business economy has suffered and this condition will grow more acute each day our schools remain closed."

The resolution called on the City Council to join with the board in petitioning Gov. Lindsay Almond Jr. to return the schools to the city for operation "in accordance with the present order of the U.S. District Court."

J. J. Brewbaker, superintendent of schools in Norfolk, told me:

"The private school system is inadequate. There are probably a few children who are doing better than in a classroom. But in most cases, there is no science lab, no special areas of instruction such as in music and art. They just can't give a complete education."

Apart from the adequacy of the private schools, what was the effect on public opinion throughout the state of closing the schools?

"People are bitter," said Harry F. Byrd Jr., publisher of the Winchester Star. "They're more determined than ever. In a good many cases, it isn't only the fact that federal courts ordered the schools to enroll Negroes, it's the way it was done."

I found wide streaks of this sentiment around the state.

P. B. Young, Negro newspaper publisher in Norfolk, said:

"Feeling is much worse than it was a year ago. Are the whites more hostile? Much more. Negroes have no feeling of a desire to retaliate."

The schools were closed by the governor under powers granted by the so-called massive resistance laws.

Suits testing these laws were brought before a special federal District Court and the State Supreme Court. Decisions are pending, but most Virginians believe they will be ruled unconstitutional.

And so, last November, the Richmond Times-Dispatch editorially advocated a shift to other grounds than massive resistance. It said:

"While our determination to resist this tyranny remains unchanged, we must now reconsider and realign our echelons of defense. . . We must now find another position from which to fight, with ground to maneuver."

In some Northern eyes, this was interpreted as a sign of retreat.

School Crisis Regarded as Centering in Virginia

Rise of Bitterness Noted; Approaches Debated

By JULIAN MORIN

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — In Arlington, a woman with children of school age says, "A year or even two years, without any schools is a cheap price to pay if it staves off integrating."

In Front Royal, an accountant says, "It's no longer a question of whether we want segregated schools. That's over. The question now is whether we are to have any public schools at all."

In Richmond, the governor and attorney-general search for legal ways to preserve segregated schools if or when the courts strike down the state's "massive resistance" laws.

In four cities, people organize a "save-the-schools" movement, even at the cost of some integration.

In South Norfolk, Jim Reams, 17, high school senior class president, polls the students, displaced from their own school in Norfolk and says, "They are entirely in favor of segregation."

DEBATE POSSIBILITIES

In Norfolk, Mary D. Johnson, a high school teacher for 35 years, says of the students' sentiment, "They're divided."

All over the state, men debate possibilities—

"Set up private schools with tuition grants to students provided by the state" . . . "Let each community decide for itself what kind of schools it wants" . . . "Close the Negro schools."

And warn of implications beyond the state—

"Closing the schools is already diminishing our chances of getting new industry, which we sorely need" . . . "Unless this problem is bridged, it means the end of the Western alliance. Americans cannot fight communism unless we are united among ourselves."

This is the critical ground now in the vast and dangerous struggle between the federal government and the Southern states over admitting Negro children to white schools.

BROADER IMPLICATIONS

That struggle took a more spectacular form in Arkansas, primarily because of the Little Rock riots last year. But today, the broader implications lie in Virginia for three principal reasons:

1. Virginia was the first state to close its schools when federal judges ordered Negroes admitted to institutions in three communities. Parents, teachers and children know what it means. How are they reacting?

2. Among the students themselves, opposition to integration appears far deeper and more widespread in Virginia than in Arkansas. Can integration be forced on communities where, not only the parents, but many white children refuse to accept it?

3. In Arkansas, some integration already had taken place before the Little Rock explosion. Virginia, with a brilliant tradition of leadership, has had no integration. In effect, other Southern states are telling Virginians, "If you go down, there is little hope for the South." What's the outlook?

MORE SERIOUS

At the moment, high schools and junior high schools in Charlottesville, Norfolk and Warren county are closed. These were the communities where federal judges ordered integration to begin.

Nearly 13,000 white students are either out of school entirely or getting substitute education in a night high school in South Norfolk, private classes in churches, a youth center, and in tutoring groups in private homes.

How are they reacting?

Very well, on the whole, teachers and public school administrators told this correspondent.

"The great majority are working more seriously and with better results," said Miss Gaylord Gibson, an English teacher in Front Royal. "They are doing more home work. I think the jolt has made them work harder."

CLASSES AT NIGHT

"I think the kids are going to get as good an education, or better, this way than they would in the regular high school," said Duncan C. Gibb, president of the corporation organized to finance and operate the private schools in Front Royal.

In South Norfolk, the high school and junior high school were thrown open to students from Norfolk when the schools in that city were closed. Classes are being held at night, from 4 to 9 p. m.

"I like it," said Adelia Watson, 17, a senior who expects to go to college. "I find I work better at night."

E. E. Brickell, the principal—who also is principal of the regular day school and is working from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.—said report cards for the first six weeks "showed grades just about normal as they are in a normal high school situation."

'GROW MORE ACUTE'

However, Miss Gibson expressed a view that seems widespread among the professional educators, on various levels, in Virginia. Speaking of the private schools in Front Royal, she said:

"We all insist it's only temporary. We all want to get back into our high school."

And the Norfolk school board, in a resolution to the city council, said in part:

"Our white children are being denied their education and are being lulled into a second rate substitute for a well directed and properly accredited education.

"Thousands of parents are being severely inconvenienced and suffering an unnecessary financial burden by being compelled to pay tuition to neighboring schools and make-shift tutoring groups.

"Our business economy has suffered and this condition will grow more acute each day our schools remain closed."

PETITION ALMOND

The resolution called on the city council to join with the board in petitioning Gov. Lindsay Almond Jr. to return the schools to the city for operation "in accordance with the present order of the U.S. district court."

J. J. Brewbaker, superintendent of schools in Norfolk, told me:

"The private school system is inadequate. There are probably a few children who are doing better than in a classroom. But in most cases, there is no science lab, no special areas of instruction such as in music and art. They just can't give a complete education."

Apart from the adequacy of the private schools, what was the effect on public opinion throughout the state of closing the schools?

"People are bitter," said Harry F. Byrd Jr., publisher of the Winchester Star. "They're more determined than ever. In a good many cases, it isn't only the fact that federal courts ordered the schools to enroll Negroes, it's the way it was done."

'FEELING MUCH WORSE'

I found wide streaks of this sentiment around the state.

P. B. Young, Negro newspaper publisher in Norfolk, said:

"Feeling is much worse than it was a year ago. Are the whites more hostile? Much more. Negroes have no feeling of a desire to retaliate."

The schools were closed by the governor under powers granted by the so-called massive resistance laws.

Suits testing these laws were brought before a special federal District Court and the State Supreme Court. Decisions are pending, but most Virginians believe they will be ruled unconstitutional.

And so, last November, the Richmond Times-Dispatch editorially advocated a shift to other grounds than massive resistance. It said:

"While our determination to resist this tyranny remains unchanged, we must now reconsider and realign our echelons of defense. . . . We must now find another position from which to fight, with ground to maneuver."

TUITION GRANT

In some Northern eyes, this was interpreted as a sign of retreat.

Virginia newspapers said otherwise.

If massive resistance was to prove inadequate, what would be the next move?

In a speech, J. J. Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond News-Leader, said in November:

"I would like to see means devised by which a county or a city could vote, at the will of its people, to abandon some or all of its public schools, according to uniform and defensible arrangements.

"I would like to see laws devised by which any child, at any time, in any locality, could elect to accept a tuition grant from the state, rather than to attend a public school.

"So long as the disbursement of tuition is not geared in any way to segregation or integration, such grants certainly are within the state's power to provide."

VARIOUS PLANS

So today various plans are being studied and discussed for "parallel" school systems — segregated private schools supported by tuition grants from the state plus regular public schools, integrated if necessary.

Gov. Almond said:

"There is no alternative other than to establish a commission composed of members of the General Assembly to work out a program. There are a lot of conflicting views there. After they have reached some conclusions, I will offer my own ideas, looking to a program to submit to the General Assembly.

"Prior to that time, however,

Church Building Used as Virginia Grade School

—AP Newsfeatures Photo.

IN FRONT ROYAL, VA., John D. Pond, principal of a private school, teaches a class of eighth graders. The classroom was set up in a building of the town's Calvary Episcopal church. The students have no desks.

School Crisis Regarded as Centering in Virginia

Rise of Bitterness Noted; Approaches Debated

By JULIAN MORIN

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — In Arlington, a woman with children of school age says "a year or even two years, without any schools is a cheap price to pay if it staves off integrating."

In Front Royal, an accountant says, "It's no longer a question of whether we want segregated schools. That's out. The question now is whether we are to have any public schools at all."

In Richmond, the governor and attorney-general scheme over legal ways to preserve segregated schools if or when the courts strike down the state's "massive resistance" laws.

In four cities, people organize a "save-the-schools" movement, even at the cost of some integration.

In South Norfolk, Jim Reams, 17, high school senior class president, polls the students, displaced from their own school in Norfolk and says, "They are definitely in favor of segregation."

DEBATE POSSIBILITIES

In Norfolk, Mary D. Johnson, a high school teacher for 35 years, says of the students' sentiment, "They're divided."

All over the state, men debate possibilities—

"Set up private schools with tuition grants to students provided by the state" . . . "Let each community decide for itself what kind of schools it wants" . . . "Close the Negro schools."

And warn of implications beyond the state—

"Closing the schools is already diminishing our chances of getting new industry, which we sorely need" . . . "Unless this problem is bridged, it means the end of the Western alliance. Americans cannot fight communism unless we are united among ourselves."

This is the critical ground now in the vast and dangerous struggle between the federal government and the Southern states over admitting Negro children to white schools.

BROADER IMPLICATIONS

That struggle took a more spectacular form in Arkansas, primarily because of the Little Rock riots last year. But today, the broader implications lie in Virginia for three principal reasons:

1. Virginia was the first state to close its schools when federal judges ordered Negroes admitted to institutions in three communities. Parents, teachers and children know what it means. How are they reacting?

2. Among the students themselves, opposition to integration appears far deeper and more widespread in Virginia than in Arkansas. Can integration be forced on communities where, not only the parents, but many white children refuse to accept it?

3. In Arkansas, some integration already had taken place before the Little Rock explosion. Virginia, with a brilliant tradition of leadership, has had no integration. In effect, other Southern states are telling Virginians, "If you go down, there is little hope for the South." What's the outlook?

MORE SERIOUS

At the moment, high schools and junior high schools in Charlottesville, Norfolk and Warren county are closed. These were the communities where federal judges ordered integration to begin.

Nearly 13,000 white students are either out of school entirely or getting substitute education in a night high school in South Norfolk, private classes in churches, a youth center, and in tutoring groups in private homes.

How are they reacting?

Very well, on the whole, teachers and public school administrators told this correspondent.

"The great majority are working more seriously and with better results," said Miss Gaylord Gibson, an English teacher in Front Royal. "They are doing more home work. I think the jolt has made them work harder."

CLASSES AT NIGHT

"I think the kids are going to get as good an education, or better, this way than they would in the regular high school," said Duncan C. Gibb, president of the corporation organized to finance and operate the private schools in Front Royal.

In South Norfolk, the high school and junior high school were thrown open to students from Norfolk when the schools in that city were closed. Classes are being held at night, from 4 to 9 p. m.

"I like it," said Adelia Watson, 17, a senior who expects to go to college. "I find I work better at night."

E. E. Brickell, the principal—who also is principal of the regular day school and is working from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.—said report cards for the first six weeks "showed grades just about normal as they are in a normal high school situation."

'GROW MORE ACUTE'

However, Miss Gibson expressed a view that seems widespread among the professional educators, on various levels, in Virginia. Speaking of the private schools in Front Royal, she said:

"We all insist it's only temporary. We all want to get back into our high school."

And the Norfolk school board, in a resolution to the city council, said in part:

"Our white children are being denied their education and are being lulled into a second rate substitute for a well directed and properly accredited education.

"Thousands of parents are being severely inconvenienced and suffering an unnecessary financial burden by being compelled to pay tuition to neighboring schools and make-shift tutoring groups.

"Our business economy has suffered and this condition will grow more acute each day our schools remain closed."

PETITION ALMOND

The resolution called on the city council to join with the board in petitioning Gov. Lindsay Almond Jr. to return the schools to the city for operation "in accordance with the present order of the U.S. district court."

J. J. Brewbaker, superintendent of schools in Norfolk, told me:

"The private school system is inadequate. There are probably a few children who are doing better than in a classroom. But in most cases, there is no science lab, no special areas of instruction such as in music and art. They just can't give a complete education."

Apart from the adequacy of the private schools, what was the effect on public opinion throughout the state of closing the schools?

"People are bitter," said Harry F. Byrd Jr., publisher of the Winchester Star. "They're more determined than ever. In a good many cases, it isn't only the fact that federal courts ordered the schools to enroll Negroes, it's the way it was done."

'FEELING MUCH WORSE'

I found wide streaks of this sentiment around the state.

P. B. Young, Negro newspaper publisher in Norfolk, said:

"Feeling is much worse than it was a year ago. Are the whites more hostile? Much more. Negroes have no feeling of a desire to retaliate."

The schools were closed by the governor under powers granted by the so-called massive resistance laws.

Suits testing these laws were brought before a special federal District Court and the State Supreme Court. Decisions are pending, but most Virginians believe they will be ruled unconstitutional.

And so, last November, the Richmond Times-Dispatch editorially advocated a shift to other grounds than massive resistance. It said:

"While our determination to resist this tyranny remains unchanged, we must now reconsider and realign our echelons of defense. . . . We must now find another position from which to fight, with ground to maneuver."

TUITION GRANT

In some Northern eyes, this was interpreted as a sign of retreat.

Virginia newspapers said otherwise.

If massive resistance was to prove inadequate, what would be the next move?

In a speech, J. J. Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond News-Leader, said in November:

"I would like to see means devised by which a county or a city could vote, at the will of its people, to abandon some or all of its public schools, according to uniform and defensible arrangements.

"I would like to see laws devised by which any child, at any time, in any locality, could elect to accept a tuition grant from the state, rather than to attend a public school.

"So long as the disbursement of tuition is not geared in any way to segregation or integration, such grants certainly are within the state's power to provide."

VARIOUS PLANS

So today various plans are being studied and discussed for "parallel" school systems — segregated private schools supported by tuition grants from the state plus regular public schools, integrated if necessary.

Gov. Almond said:

"There is no alternative other than to establish a commission composed of members of the General Assembly to work out a program. There are a lot of conflicting views there. After they have reached some conclusions, I will offer my own ideas, looking to a program to submit to the General Assembly.

"Prior to that time, however,

Church Building Used as Virginia Grade School

IN FRONT ROYAL, VA., John D. Pond, principal of a private school, teaches a class of eighth graders. The building is a church. —AP Newsfeatures Photo.

Court Studies Ruling In Richmond Case

RICHMOND, Mar. [illegible] (AP) Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson took under advisement yesterday the Richmond school integration case and — on a broader basis — the validity of an amended pupil placement act that could be given a new lease on life.

In closing arguments, counsel for both sides concentrated more on the placement act's status than on the relatively little disputed facts of the case.

Three Negro children are seeking admission to an all-white school in the city's west end.

If the placement act were upheld by the judge, it might be employed as a defense in future integration suits throughout the State. If it were struck down, the Perrow Commission on Education would have its search for a new State school policy complicated still further.

Roland D. Ealy, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and one of three counsel for the plaintiffs told the court:

"The placement act, although amended, is still the same wolf in sheep's clothing."

Robert D. McIlwaine III, an assistant attorney general of Virginia, told the court it would have to dismiss the suit for failure of the plaintiffs to join the placement board members as indespensable parties to the litigation.

Both Mr. McIlwaine and City Attorney J. Elliott Drinard contended the action of the State Supreme Court Wednesday removes the last cloud that may have hung over the placement act's validity. This action was the Supreme Court's refusal to upset its earlier decision killing the State's massive resistance laws.

Virginia Battle Is Shaping Up On Local Option School Plan

State Leaders Are Divided On Perrow Unit Proposals

RICHMOND, April 2 (AP)—A legislative battle began to shape up today over the Perrow Commission's proposal that Virginia turn to a plan giving localities a choice between integration or no public schools.

Publication of the Commission's freedom of choice recommendations to the Governor brought expressions of opposition and support from political leaders and others in the State.

Rep. Watkins M. Abbitt (D-Va.) of Appomattox, said it was "a complete surrender to the integrationists." But Lt. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens of Smithfield called it a drawing of lines "for the next battle in a long, long war."

And without expressing favor or disfavor, State Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr (D-Winchester) urged "full and complete" hearings on the plan.

The General Assembly will begin deliberations on the new school program Monday when it receives Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's message. The Governor will appear before a joint session of the Senate and House of Delegates.

Almond Has Enough Support

Indications were Almond could muster the necessary support in the Legislature for the program. However, it is due to get an oratorical raking over by legislators who want an approach closer to the now defunct massive resistance program.

It is expected the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties and a group calling itself the Bill of Rights Crusade will advocate the doctrine of interposition, the assertion of state sovereignty through the exercise of police power, as a means of retaining segregation.

A group of legislators is expected to push for a referendum on repeal of the constitutional provision requiring the Assembly to operate public schools.

The majority of the Perrow Commission recommended a free choice plan whereby localities could meet the school desegregation problem in their own way. The program envisions retaining the State system of public schools, but would make it possible for localities to cut their schools to a skeletonized version of dwindling funds.

Rep. William M. Tuck, Democrat of South Boston, said the report "appears to be an effort to satisfy those who favor the mixing of the races as well as those who oppose the mixing of the races in our schools . . . It carries many of the earmarks of the Dalton campaign platform which was repudiated by the people" in the 1957 gubernatorial election.

Plan Gratifies Dalton

Republican State Sen. Ted Dalton of Radford commented that "it is gratifying to see that our State is coming gradually to a pupil assignment plan administered by localities. The sooner we get there the safer our schools will be. I know that educators will be relieved to see the compulsory school attendance law reinstated."

Duncan C. Gibb, president of the Warren County Educational foundation which is operating private classes for the white pupils from Warren Conuty High School, said the report "covered some important points." He particularly cited the recommendation that some teachers in private schools could continue to participate in the State retirement plan and the one that would broaden tuition grants.

J. L. Blair Buck, chairman of the Virginia Committee for Public Schools said, in view of the complexity of the problem, it seems to me the Perrow Commission has done a pretty effective job. Of course, the laws which follow will be the determining factor."

State Sen. Mosby G. Perrow of Lynchburg, the Commission chairman, said he thought the "paramount thing of the effort is one of freedom of choice, having in mind . . . the framework of laws which now exist, coupled with the conscientious effort to provide education for all of the children of Virginia."

ALMOND FORCES WIN IN VIRGINIA

Pass Local Pupils Assignment Bill 21-18

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The Virginia General Assembly has given its approval to the balance of the Perrow school plan with the Almond administration's Senate coalition holding firm to pass the bitterly fought local pupil assignment bill 21-18.

A final breakthrough on the assignment bill and subsequent action by the Senate on less disputed phases of the plan, aimed at minimizing integration while retaining public schools, paved the way for quick adjournment.

The local assignment bill, passed with the aid of three Republican Senate members, wasn't by a long shot the bill the administration requested. But passage of the measure showed Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr.'s backers controlled the Senate to the end—even if by a rather fine margin.

EXTENDS OLIVE BRANCH

Almond expressed his gratification the Perrow commission program he recommended had been adopted and extended the olive branch to "the able and sincere" opponents who fought him down to the wire on the local assignment provision.

With enactment of the program, here is what the Assembly offered Virginia to supplant the old massive resistance to integration program:

Freedom of choice for localities to continue public schools with the possibility of some integration or turning to private schooling with tuition grants of up to $250 per pupil financed by the state and locality.

Abolition of local budgeting procedures to permit localities to appropriate local and state funds on a month-to-month basis to give them financial flexibility in leaving the public school system.

ELIGIBLE FOR GRANTS

Public schools could be allowed to wither away—if the localities wanted it that way—by withholding local financial support, thus limiting state contributions to the constitutional minimum.

Any pupil wishing to attend a private nonsectarian school would be eligible for tuition grants. The same would apply to any pupil from an integrated school district desiring to transfer to a nonintegrated school district.

A return to compulsory school attendance laws—if the localities want them—with a provision that no child shall be required to attend an integrated school over the parents' objections.

Retention of the old State Placement Act until March 1, 1960—if the courts don't make it useless sooner.

NEGROES TO ASK ENTRY

12 Families Will Seek White Schooling In Virginia

ROANOKE, Va., April 22.—(AP)—At least 12 Negro families soon will seek the transfer of their children from Negro to white schools in an unnamed Southwest Virginia county, a Roanoke attorney said Wednesday.

Ruben Lawson made the disclosure to newsmen. However, the Negro lawyer, who represents the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in this area, refused comment on what county was involved.

Lawson's reticence apparently stemmed from the fact that the special session of the General Assembly is involved in discussions of the Perrow School Plan.

Dumas Proposes Law To Prevent Closing Of All State Schools

Plan Would Get Around Decisions In Virginia

A proposed district school plan designed to get around a federal Court decision in Virginia was proposed today by Sen. Larry Dumas of Jefferson County.

He said under the federal court ruling, the Alabama school system, as now constituted, would have to be closed altogether or submit to integration.

The Virginia decision held that if a state operates schools in some communities, it must also maintain them elsewhere.

Dumas confined his plan to a subcommittee of the Legislature's interim revision of laws committee which is studying problems relating to segregation.

While he didn't oppose a compulsory school closing law as Gov. John Patterson has recommended, Dumas said it would be better to confine the operation of such a law to as small an area as possible.

He described the proposed legislation as a "second line of defense" in Alabama's fight to prevent mixing of races in the classroom.

A compulsory school closing law that would shut down all public schools in the state at one whack, he said, is a rather drastic remedy for integration.

His plan is to divide the state into school districts within each county.

If one or more school in one district came under a federal court order to admit Negro pupils, Dumas said, authorities in that district could withdraw from the state public school system and set up their own school system.

The Jefferson senator said he believed that it would be possible for the state to continue its appropriations to the new "private school system" in that district.

Dumas said he is working closely with Birmingham Atty. J. E. Johnston, who helped develop Alabama's "freedom of choice" school program which has already been enacted into law.

Another subcommittee headed by Rep. Hugh Merrill which is also studying problems of education announced it will hold public hearings next Wednesday and Thursday in connection with the Alabama Education Association's annual meeting in Birmingham.

Merrill said superintendents and principals will be heard the first day and classroom teachers on Thursday.

The interim Finance Committee continued its hearing on budget requests of various state departments for the next two fiscal years.

The Examiners of Public Accounts proposed to boost its annual spending figure from an estimated $367,404 this year to $423,384 next year and $434,000 in 1960-61.

The State Health Department asked the committee Wednesday for an additional 1½ million dollars a year in the department's budget.

Virginia Loses Throne As Leader Of The Deep South

BY VICTOR CALVERTON

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Virginia has lost its leadership in the current struggle in the South to maintain the segregated public school system. The die-hards in the state who are trying to assume leadership in the private school system as a means to circumvent the desegregation order of the Supreme Court will lose also in Virginia.

Ironically enough the day that doomed Virginia's massive resistance program was the anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee, idol of the South and the man who decided with the South against the Union in the Civil War over secession.

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals by a 5-2 decision on January 19, Lee's birthday, knocked down the state laws for massive resistance to school desegregation in keeping with the U. S. Supreme Court. Since then the state high court has refused to review that decision.

The reaction to the defeat in Virginia is spreading. It will have a great effect on the states of the deep South. Already white people who have been strangely silent on what should be done constructively on the desegregation order of the Supreme Court are beginning to speak out.

Developments in Georgia indicate a change in the attitude and role of white parents and leaders in the current struggle to save the public school system in southern states. Many white people, including some officials and politicians, are willing to abandon the system of free public schools in a last ditch effort to maintain segregation.

Recent developments in Georgia show that people who oppose the move to salvage public schools are ready to stand firm against loss of public education even at the price of some mixing of the races in the classrooms.

An organization has been formed in Georgia called Help Our Education (HOPE), Inc., which is supporting the current movement in the state to save the public schools even if some integration will be necessary. The Mayor of Atlanta has asked that his people be permitted to vote on whether to close the public schools rather than submit to school desegregation.

No logner will other southern states without thought and careful study accept Virginia's leadership, as in the past, relative to the current struggle against desegregation. Virginia's massive resistance program has been harmful to the state in many ways while failing to prevent desegregation, although it caused its delay for over four years. And there is little hope that crumbling walls of segregation in public education in Virginia can be propped up by new legislation.

County Acts To Head Off Pupil Moves

Floyd (Va.) Budget Change Follows Negroes' Petitions

FLOYD, Va., June 6 (AP) — Floyd County Supervisors made their first move to avert public school desegregation today by placing the County budget on a month-by-month appropriation basis.

The action will enable the supervisors, if they choose, to cut off all County funds from public schools on 30-day notice.

Board action came shortly after the County School Board acknowledged receipt of a petition requesting the transfer of a number of Negro children to white schools this fall.

Floyd County has no Negro high school. It has been sending its 28 Negro children of high school age to Christiansburg Institute in adjoining Montgomery County. The Institute is financed jointly by the City of Radford and the Counties of Floyd, Montgomery and Pulaski.

There was no formal resolution at today's meeting of the Supervisors to place the budget on a monthly basis. The Board, by general agreement, merely did so, effective immediately.

For July, the Board appropriated $12,500 for County schools and $24,294 for county government operating expenses.

The County unofficially expects to spend $580,480 on schools in the next fiscal year, provided there is no fund cut-off.

C. E. Hollandsworth, chairman of the board of supervisors, said a budget for August would be set up at the July meeting.

Hollandsworth, asked whether the Board had made any plans to meet the desegregation posed by the transfer requests filed by Reuben Lawson of Roanoke, attorney for the Negro children, said the Board "has not even considered it at all."

At least 14 Negro pupils are expected to ask for white public school enrollment in the petitions to be presented to the school board formally at its meeting Tuesday. J. N. Combs, County school superintendent, said the petitions "probably" will be forwarded to the State Pupil Placement Board in Richmond.

The petitions represent the first move toward desegregation in southwest Virginia, where the Negro population is small.

Floyd County operates three high schools for white children and has elementary schools for Negroes of pre-high school age.

14d(1) 1959

VIRGINIA

Decision in Virginia May Hold the Key To Georgia Schools

BY HAROLD DAVIS
Atlanta Journal Washington Correspondent

NORFOLK, Va.—A panel of three federal judges sitting in this Virginia city may be on the verge of a decision which will have awesome implications for Georgia and the South. Last Sept. 27, the school board of the City of Norfolk, acting in conformity with court instructions, ordered that 17 Negro children be admitted to six public schools here.

Under Virginia law, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. shut the six schools and locked their doors. As a result, 10,000 Norfolk children had nowhere to get an education.

ALMOST IMMEDIATELY, a group of white parents laid plans to question the school closing in the federal courts. The parents of 26 white children shortly filed proceedings claiming that the school closing is depriving their offspring of due process of law and equal protection of the law as guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

A panel of three federal judges, including Norfolk Judge Walter Hoffman, was impaneled to hear the case. It was argued last Nov. 19.

The panel has now disclosed that its decision is ready for announcement. The unveiling will come in the vicinity of Jan. 19.

THE FEDERAL judges have put off their ruling for some weeks because the Virginia Supreme Court is also considering some of the points involved in the federal case. As a matter of deference, the federal judges want to give the Virginia court a chance to rule first.

The Virginia high court has said it will speak Jan. 19.

What the federal judges in essence are being asked to decide is this:

Is it a violation of the 14th Amendment for a state to close public schools in one city while it continues to operate them in other cities?

Are the children locked out of closed schools being denied equal protection of the law as promised under the 14th Amendment since other students in the same state are still free to attend public school with no trouble at all?

IF THE FEDERAL bench rules that children assigned to closed schools are being denied equal protection, then Virginia will have a problem of the first magnitude on its hands.

It will either have to reopen the Norfolk schools on an integrated basis, or else close the public schools in every town in Virginia.

Such a decision would be extremely meaningful for Georgia. For example, it might mean that if one or more schools were closed in Atlanta and parents of some of the locked-out children brought a proceeding, it might be necessary for Georgia to close every public school in the state to prevent integration in Atlanta.

* * *

PEOPLE CLOSE TO the court in this Virginia city are saying that the ruling of the three-judge panel may be just this clear-cut. If so, it could spell enormous trouble for states like Georgia whose officials contemplate shutting just a few schools and leaving the rest of the public education system functioning normally.

It could close every schoolhouse from Camden County to Dade, from border to border.

There is, of course, the chance that the federal panel will avoid a "bullseye" decision. It may hedge its language and its ruling in such a way that it does not sweep all before it.

The ruling will nevertheless be among the most crucial handed down during the entire court battle over segregation. It may settle whether a state can legally retain any of its public school system while sacrificing a part of it.

Focus on THE NATION

Almond Won't Ease Racial Bars, He Says

By ALEX R. PRESTON
Times Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 9.—Gov. Almond hinted yesterday that he might invoke his inherent police powers to shut down any school attempting integration if the existing State school closing law is invalidated.

"The State does not lack resources to deal with emergency situations that might arise," he told a press conference.

"Would you invoke your police powers only if a riot or violence existed or were threatened?" a reporter asked.

"I would not entertain that question," Gov. Almond replied, "because it might be construed by some as an invitation to violence."

Decision Awaited

In an interview with Associated Press Staff Writer Relman Morin, published last Sunday, Gov. Almond indicated that if the courts overthrow Virginia's anti-integration laws, specifically the school-closing statute, some Negroes might be admitted to white schools before the General Assembly would have time to act. Nine schools already are closed to avoid integration.

The State Supreme Court will hand down a decision on the laws January 19 and a Federal Court ruling is expected at about the same time.

"As a lawyer," Gov. Almond, a former judge and State Attorney General, said, "I have stated that no chief executive can invoke the police powers of the State on an arbitrary basis." But, he added, "inherent in the executive branch of government. . . . is a responsibility upon the Governor to exercise authority under his police powers when necessary."

There has been some speculation that he might shut down schools under terms of Virginia's "Little Rock bill" which authorizes him to close schools wherever Federal forces—perhaps only a United States marshal—are present.

Reopening Possible

If the massive resistance laws are invalidated, the possibility arises that the nine public schools which have been closed by the State in Warren County, Charlottesville and Norfolk may be reopened by local authorities. In addition, Stratford Junior High School in Arlington is threatened with closure under State law because four Negroes have been ordered admitted there at the next term, beginning February 2.

Integration Possibility Conceded by Almond

If Virginia's present massive resistance laws collapse, Gov. Almond believes it is "very probable" Negro students will enter white schools before the State has a chance to come up with a new anti-integration program.

The Governor's admission that forced integration might be more imminent than State leaders heretofore have been willing to admit came as he was interviewed for an Associated Press summary on Virginia's continuing struggle to preserve segregated schools.

He was asked by AP staff writer Relman Morin what would be the next move if massive resistance proved inadequate. His reply was:

"There is no alternative other than to establish a commission composed of members of the General Assembly to work out a program. There are a lot of conflicting views there. After they have reached some conclusions, I will offer my own ideas, looking to a program to submit to the General Assembly." He has said that before.

But he added to Mr. Morin:

"Prior to that time, however, it's very probable that there will be Negro children in the schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville and perhaps elsewhere."

Mr. Morin quoted the Governor as further explaining that, without the massive resistance laws, "I have no weapon left. No State can throw its power into the scales against the Federal Government."

The Governor on November 20 told a press conference that the "overriding power" of the Federal Government conceivably could result in putting some Negroes in white schools.

But no member of the State administration heretofore had acknowledged that integration might come so swiftly if the present anti-integration laws fall.

Only yesterday, the State Supreme Court announced it would rule January 19 on a suit challenging those satutes. A three-judge Federal court also promised a decision at approximately the same time on a key feature of the plan—the State school closure law.

There has been speculation that if the school-closing law is declared invalid, there will be no way to keep the schools closed. Nine schools are closed in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal, putting 13,000 students out of classes. They have been closed since September—shut down by the massive resistance law that automatically puts a school out of business when integration is ordered.

Virginia Seen as Center of Segregation Crisis

By RELMAN MORIN
Associated Press Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Jan. 3.—In Arlington, a woman with children of school age says, "A year, or even two years, without any schools is a cheap price to pay if it staves off integrating."

In Front Royal, an accountant says, "It's no longer a question of whether we want segregated schools. That's out. The question now is whether we are to have any public schools at all."

In Richmond, the Governor and Attorney General search for legal ways to preserve segregated schools if or when the courts strike down the State's "massive resistance" laws.

In four cities, people organize a "save-the-schools" movement, even at the cost of some integration.

Polls the Students

In South Norfolk, Jim Ream, 17, high school senior class president, polls the students, displaced from their own school in Norfolk and says, "They are entirely in favor of segregation."

In Norfolk, Miss Mary D. Johnson, a high school teacher for 35 years, says of the students' sentiment, "They're divided."

All over the State, men debate possibilities:

"Set up private schools with tuition grants to students provided by the State" . . . "Let each community decide for itself what kind of schools it wants" . . . "Close the Negro schools."

And warn of implications beyond the State:

"Closing the schools is already diminishing our chances of getting new industry, which we sorely need" . . . "Unless this problem is bridged, it means the end of the Western alliance. Americans cannot fight communism unless we are united among ourselves."

The Critical Ground

This is the critical ground now in the vast and dangerous struggle between the Federal Government and the Southern States over admitting Negro children to white schools.

That struggle took a more spectacular form in Arkansas primarily because of the Little Rock disorders last year. But today, the broader implications lie in Virginia for three principal reasons:

1. Virginia was the first State to close its schools when Federal judges ordered Negroes admitted to white classes in three communities. Parents, teachers and children know what it means. How are they reacting?

2. Among the students themselves, opposition to integration appears far deeper and more widespread in Virginia than in Arkansas. Can integration be forced on communities where not only the parents but many white children refuse to accept it?

3. In Arkansas, some integration already had taken place before the Little Rock explosion. Virginia, with a tradition of Southern leadership, has had no integration. In effect, other Southern States are telling Virginians, "If you go down, there is little hope for the South." What's the outlook?

Schools Closed

At the moment, nine schools in Charlottesville, Norfolk, and Warren County are closed. These were the communities where Federal judges ordered integration to begin.

Nearly 13,000 white students are either out of school entirely or getting substitute education in a night high school in South Norfolk, private classes in churches, a youth center, and in tutoring groups in private homes.

How are they reacting?

Very well, on the whole, teachers and public school administrators told this correspondent.

However, Miss Gaylord Gibson, an English teacher at Front Royal, expressed a view that seems widespread among the professional educators, on various levels, in Virginia. Speaking of the private schools in Front Royal, she said:

"We all insist its only temporary. We all want to get back to our high school."

And the Norfolk School Board, in a resolution to the City Council, said in part:

"Our white children are being denied their education and are being lulled into a second-rate substitute for a well-directed and properly accredited education.

Severely Inconvenienced

"Thousands of parents are being severely inconvenienced and suffering an unnecessary financial burden by being compelled to pay tuition to neighboring schools and makeshift tutoring groups.

"Our business economy has suffered and this condition will grow more acute each day our schools remain closed."

Apart from the adequacy of the private schools, what was the effect on public opinion throughout the State of closing the schools?

"People are bitter," said Harry F. Byrd, jr., publisher of the Winchester Star. "They're more determined than ever. In a good many cases, it isn't only the fact that Federal courts ordered the schools to enroll Negroes; it's the way it was done."

I found wide streaks of this sentiment around the State.

The schools closed automatically and were taken over by the Governor under one of the so-called massive resistance laws.

Suits testing these laws are pending before a special Federal District Court and the State Supreme Court. Decisions are due about January 19. Most Virginians believe they will be ruled unconstitutional.

If massive resistance was to prove inadequate, what would be the next move?

No Alternative

Gov. Almond said:

"There is no alternative other than to establish a commission composed of members of the General Assembly to work out a program. There are a lot of conflicting views there. After they have reached some conclusions, I will offer my own ideas, looking to a program to submit to the General Assembly.

"Prior to that time, however, it's very probable that there will be Negro children in the schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville and perhaps elsewhere."

He explained that, without the massive resistance laws, "I have no weapon left. No State can throw its power into the scales against the Federal Government."

School Bias Ban Faces Alexandria

Court to Forbid Discrimination by Pupil Assignment

By Susanna McBee
and Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporters

Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan said yesterday that he will issue an order barring race discrimination in the assignment of pupils to Alexandria public schools.

The injunction will be effective Feb. 2, he said, for the beginning of the second half of the school year. He directed attorneys for the School Board and for 14 Negroes seeking admission to white schools to draw up the order immediately.

He then directed the School Board to apply its new pupil assignment plan to the 14 Negroes and report to him on the results by Jan. 26.

The judge cautioned the Board that it must use "fair, just and valid administrative rules and regulations" in passing on the applications.

He said attorneys for the Negroes should come back to his court immediately if they are dissatisfied with the School Board's assignments.

Judge Bryan made his ruling after granting a motion for summary judgment filed by attorneys for the Negroes. They had argued there was no need to try the desegregation case on its merits because the School Board had conceded it was operating a segregated school system.

Two Motions Denied

The judge also denied two School Board motions—one for setting up a three-judge court to test the constitutionality of the State Pupil Placement Act and another asking dismissal of the case.

Board attorneys had contended that its assignment powers had been taken over by the State Pupil Placement Board. Anticipating possible defeat on this point, however, the Board also had filed with the court a pupil assignment plan of its own.

This plan includes such criteria as academic achievement, health factors, emotional and social stability and place of residence.

Judge Bryan's ruling followed a 15-minute court session. Opposing attorneys previously conferred with the judge in his chambers for 75 minutes.

The judge directed that the injunction be a general one along the lines of an order he issued in the Arlington desegregation case in 1956.

Question Unsettled

It did not settle the question of whether Alexandria would have to desegregate schools in February. Most attorneys thought that, if the School Board finds none of the Negroes eligible, the reviews of complaints by Judge Bryan and possible appeals would delay any desegregation until next September. School officials point out Alexandria technically does not separate its school year into two terms.

However, they conceded the possibility that, if the judge finds assignments based on race, he could order Negro applicants into white schools and refuse to suspend the order pending appeal.

In any event, the judge's ruling puts Alexandria in the forefront of the desegregation issue in Virginia. Meanwhile, neighboring Arlington is under his order to admit four Negroes to Stratford Junior High School on Feb. 2.

The validity of Virginia's "massive resistance" laws, which already have shut down nine schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Warren County, is scheduled to be decided by

ference between the Arlington County Board and School Board has been postponed until Jan. 22. This conference to deal with future action on desegregation will be opened to the public after a private meeting.

It was originally scheduled for Jan. 20, but the School Board asked for a delay because its atorney, James H. Simmonds, will be in Richmand preparing for argument before the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals on Jan. 21.

That court will hear an appeal by attorneys for 26 Negroes whose applications to white schools were rejected by the School Board and Judge Bryan.

State and Federal court rulings on Monday.

The 14 Alexandria Negro pupils applied for admission to Hammond and George Washington High Schools, and Ficklin and Patrick Henry Elementary Schools.

Conference Delayed

Racial News Roundup

Courier Charleston S.C.

Virginia PTA Disapproves Integration Resolutions

Mi. 10-16-53. P. 8-A

ROANOKE, Va. (AP) — Two resolutions opposing integration of public schools have failed to gain approval of the Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers convention.

A resolution was voted down without debate Wednesday, urging that the delegates favor the separation of races in public schools and use "every legal means to preserve such separation."

A second similar resolution was withdrawn. It would have asked the PTA to "urge the governor and the General Assembly to do everything within their power to resist integration of the races anywhere in the Commonwealth of Virginia."

The second resolution said integration would place Virginia's public school system "in grave danger of extinction."

The delegates approved a resolution calling on Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. and the Legislature to oppose "any course of action designed to weaken the present state constitutional and legislative guarantees of public education, including adequate financial support thereof."

Despite Integration

Defender Chicago Ill.

Va. PTA Demands Public Education

RICHMOND, Va. — (UPI) — The Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers announced Monday it will put before the state legislature a resolution favoring continued public education despite racial integration.

The state PTA reported the resolution received 20 of a possible 22 votes from its districts over the state. It urges public schools for all children in the state.

Farmville, seat of Prince Edward County which has closed its 21 public schools in defiance of an integration order, voted against it along with the southside, staunton River and Rappahannock Valley districts.

Another controversial item calling for a statewide compulsory school attendance passed 18-5. The state's compulsory attendance law was repealed last winter so no white child would be forced to attend an integrated school.

The nine-item legislative program will be presented next January to the General Assembly with the PTA's backing.

Dr. Edgar M. Johnson, state PTA president, and state legislative chairman Hugh M. Davis issued a statement saying they realized the state's new "freedom of choice" program included state support of private education.

"However, members of the Virginia Congress of Parents and teachers have clearly demonstrated their convictions that, to insure an educational opportunity to every child in Virginia, a tax-supported public school system is required," they said.

P. T. A. IN VIRGINIA FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

New York

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 5 (UPI)—The Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers said today it would put before the Legislature a resolution favoring continued public education despite integration.

The resolution received twenty of a possible twenty-four votes from P. T. A. districts. It urges public schools for all children in the state.

Farmville, seat of Prince Edward County, which has closed its twenty-one public schools in defiance of an integration order, voted against the resolution, with the Southside, Staunton River and Rappahannock Valley districts.

Another controversial item calling for state-wide compulsory school attendance passed by 18—5.

The state's compulsory attendance law was repealed last winter so that no white youth would be forced to attend an integrated school. Cities and counties were given the option of adopting local attendance laws.

Dr. Edgar M. Johnson, president of the group, said:

"Members of the Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers have clearly demonstrated their convictions that, to insure an educational opportunity to every child in Virginia, a tax-supported public school system is require[illegible]

MRS. HENRY THOMAS
Raymond PTA President

MRS. C. RHODES COX
Citywide PTA Head
—Star Staff Photos

PTA Backs President In Hansen Dispute

The Raymond School PTA, asked by Supt. Carl F. Hansen to change its leadership or stop meeting in the school, last night refused to act on the request and demanded a "full bill of particulars" on charges against its president.

The District school superintendent had banned the group from meeting in the school because he felt the parent-teacher group's leadership was interfering with the school's educational program.

The PTA unanimously voted to "take no action on the issue until the PTA is in receipt of complete information and that the superintendent be asked for a full bill of particulars."

Contacted after the meeting Dr. Hansen said he "will have to talk to PTA and school officials before making a decision."

Most of the Raymond School teachers, all members of the PTA, attended last night's meeting but announced they were abstaining from voting. More than 100 members attended.

Principal Absent

Their principal, Miss Edith M. Williams, who is involved in the original dispute with the PTA president, Mrs. Henry Thomas, did not attend.

Mrs. Regina Chandler, like several other members, said the long string of disputes between the principal and PTA president, "should have been settled between the two heads and not for one organization to step up and say, 'you get out.'"

"We just had another PTA president kicked out yesterday," Mrs. Chandler said.

Mrs. Chandler was referring to a dispute in which the president of the Lovejoy School PTA, Mrs. Margaret P. Courtney, resigned after charging the principal tried to dominate the organization.

The school principal, Miss Edith A. Matthews, said Mrs. Courtney was trying to "run the school." She said she had not asked for the president's resignation but had received it in the mail.

"Sensible" Decision

Mrs. C. Rhodes Cox, president of the city-wide PTA organization, called the Raymond PTA decision a "sensible one."

She told the meeting that censoring Mrs. Thomas "would have had an effect on other PTAs."

Mrs. Cox suggested that had Mrs. Thomas been ousted, principals at other schools may have been prompted to eject PTAs from their schools in similar controversies.

Mrs. Thomas said she would resign as president of the Raymond PTA, which re-elected her to a second term last spring, if the group so desired but that she would be willing to run the PTA outside the school if it became necessary.

The Raymond School is located at Tenth street and Spring road N.W. The location of the group's next meeting to consider Dr. Hansen's report will be selected by its Executive Committee.

Mrs. Thomas Happy

Mrs. Thomas said after the

meeting: "I'm very happy with the decision.' The school principal had indicated she would accept the group's decision.

Miss Ruth A. Wheeler, who presented the resolution adopted by the group, was one of the first to protest against taking action because, "We have nothing whatsoever on what to base an opinion.

"How do we know if we do get rid of her that the same situation would not arise a second time?" she demanded.

Originally, Mrs. Cox, president of the city-wide PTA, told the more than 100 members attending they had two choices:

1. "Ask Mrs. Thomas to resign, as the principal and superintendent insist, but without repudiating her, thereby regaining the privilege of using the school building for meetings."

2. "Keep Mrs. Thomas as president despite the demands of the principal and superintendent, and give up the privilege of using the school for meetings."

Permission to Meet

Opposition mounted against taking action without discussing the elements of the original dispute. Dr. Hansen gave permission for the PTA to meet last night in the school, but didn't want them to discuss the elements of the dispute.

"The action we are being asked to take tonight is unconstitutional," charged Mrs. David H. Crawford. "How can we act one way or another when we are not allowed to discuss the question before us and we don't know anything about the facts."

Virginia PTAs Ask Public Schools for All

An overwhelming majority of Virginia PTA districts have approved a legislative program calling for public educational opportunities for all children.

The Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers anounced yesterday that 20 of 24 PTA districts in the States have approved a resolution which will be put before the State Legislature.

The resolution urges that "educational opportunities be provided for every child in a public school which will enable him to develop to the miximum of his capacity."

One of the districts opposing the resolution was Prince Edward County, which has closed its 21 public schools to prevent integration. The other districts opposing the resolution were Southside, Staunton River and Rappahannock Valley.

The resolution calling for continued public schooling was part of a legislative program voted on by the individual districts.

Also approved, by an 18 to 5 vote, was a resolution calling for a State-wide compulsory school attendance law.

The State compulsory attendance law was repealed earlier this year by the State Legislature so that no white child would be forced to attend an integrated school.

The Legislature did, however, make it possible for localities to adopt their own compulsory attendance laws.

14d(1) 1959

VIRGINIA

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Buddy Young To Be "Santa Claus"

Journal and Guide

More Stars Set For Xmas Party In Prince Edward

Norfolk, Va.

Sat 12-19-59

P. 1

Maxine Sullivan Heads Cast For Mammoth Yuletide Event In Honor Of 1,700 School-Less Children In County; Citizens All Over Nation Urged To Send Gifts

FARMVILLE, Va. — The youngest singing sensation in the nation's capital, 18-year-old Linda Griner, joined the caravan of stars who will appear at the huge yuletide party on December 23, at Farmville, Va., honoring the 1,700 school-less Prince Edward County Negro children.

The young star, who recently completed an engagement at the Champagne Room in Washington, postponed a stint at the Casino Royal, the city's largest downtown nightery, to be on hand to entertain the Virginia children.

"THEY BELONG to my generation," said Linda, who studied music at Howard University before she invaded the professional ranks two years ago. "It is a pleasure for me to help them."

Because she is a current bobby - sox star with a rock-and roll beat, the starlet is working on a new repertoire of Christmas songs, since the party will be held in a church.

Also volunteering his services is football "great" Claude (Buddy) Young, now a Baltimore Colt pro football scout and radio executive.

BUDDY YOUNG
To Play Santa

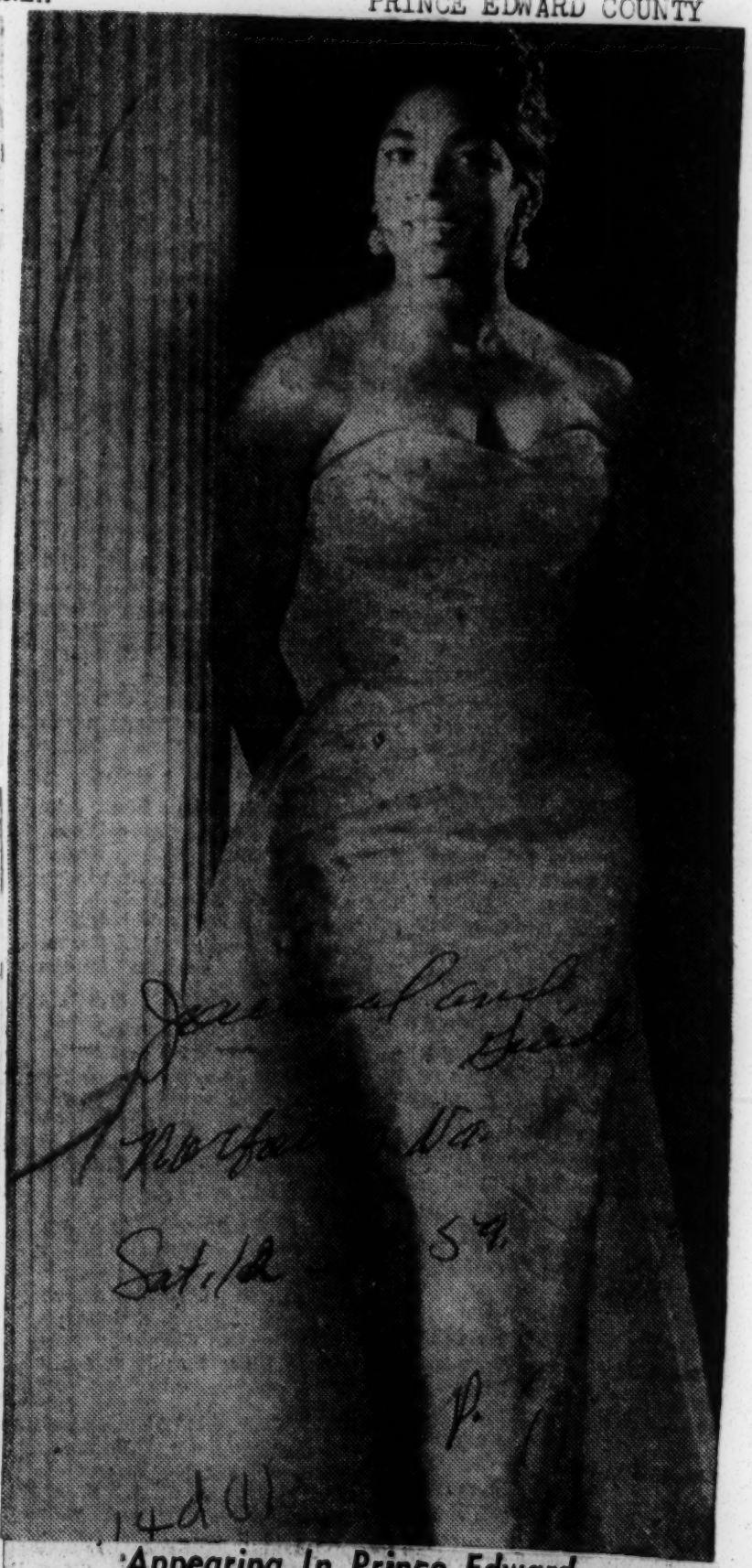
Buddy Young will serve as the Santa Claus for the party.

THE HEADLINE attraction for the yuletide event is Pittsburgh - born Maxine Sullivan popular pianist - singer. Her appearance is being sponsored by Richmond professional groups who plan a luncheon for her following her arrival by plane from New York.

Another star of the show will meet her in Richmond county in the United States, that has abolished its public and motor down to the only school system to avert integration.

CHICAGO gospel singer Mahalia Jackson is preparing a recording of carols and a message to the children and their parents.

Support for the event being sponsored by the Prince Edward County Christian Association, headed by the Rev. L. Francis Griffin, is beginning to come from practically every section of the country. Rev. Mr. Griffin particularly asks for gifts of candy, nuts and fruit to fill the stockings of the large number of children. Contributions may be sent to Rev. Mr. Griffin at 306 Franklin street in Farmville, Va.



Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 12

5 P.

14d(1)

'Appearing In Prince Edward

Eighteen-year-old Linda Griner, bobby-sox star with a rock-and-roll beat, has joined the caravan of famed entertainers who will appear at the huge Christmas party Dec. 23 in Farmville for the 1,700 colored pupils locked out of public schools in Prince Edward County.

14d(1) 1959

VIRGINIA

Arlington Set to Integrate; Charlottesville Gets Delay

U.S. Judge Rules on Stays —Norfolk Also to Enroll Negroes on Monday

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29—Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals granted Charlottesville, Va., a delay in school integration today but refused a similar stay to Arlington County, Va.

The Arlington decision means that, barring unexpected developments, four Negro seventh-graders will enter a white junior high school there next Monday.

[In Norfolk, the school board decided to reopen six secondary schools on an integrated basis Monday.

[In Richmond, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. warned segregationists in the General Assembly he would veto their bills aimed to frustrate the start of school integration Monday].

Federal District Judge John Paul had ordered twelve Negro children admitted at once to two white Charlottesville schools. Today's decision postpones their entry to a time no later than next fall.

Judge Sobeloff agreed to the delay because of assurances from the Charlottesville School Board that it was planning a "complete revision" of its past segregated school practices and would, among other things, create new elementary school districts.

"The school board's present attitude deserves commendation," Judge Sobeloff said in an opinion.

"The board should be afforded a reasonable time to accomplish the administrative adjustments essential to a positive and effective transition from a racially segregated to a non-segregated public school system in Charlottesville."

Judge Sobeloff spent much of the day conferring with the school board's counsel, John S. Battle Jr., and with the Negro children's lawyers, Oliver W. Hill and Spottswood W. Robinson 3d. He issued his order and opinion late today.

Mr. Battle, who is a son of a former Governor of Virginia, made certain commitments to the court, on behalf of the school board, in return for the stay of Judge Paul's order.

Mr. Battle agreed to dismissal of the board's appeal from Judge Paul's order that the twelve must be admitted to two white schools, Lane and Venable. This means that, no matter how Charlottesville reorganizes its schools, those twelve children must be in the two schools by next fall.

Tutoring Is Provided

Through Mr. Battle the school board also undertook to provide "teachers and adequate facilities for the special tutoring of the twelve children with a view to their admission to regular classes at Venable and Lane as soon as practicable," as Judge Sobeloff put it in his opinion.

This tutoring was necessitated by the fact that the twelve, along with 1,700 white children, have been locked out of the two schools since last September. Many of the children have received instruction in privately organized classes, but the Negroes apparently have not.

Judge Sobeloff's decision struck observers as a significant symbol of the easing of tension over the racial issue in effect:

"If you act in good faith, the Federal courts will deal sympathetically with your problems."

Last September Judge Sobeloff turned down a request by Charlottesville for a study of Judge Paul's integration order.

He said today that he had done so because a stay clearly would not then have "facilitated compliance." The reason was that Virginia law took any integrated school out of the hands of the locality and closed it.

Statute Struck Down

But ten days ago state and Federal courts struck down the school-closing statute. The school board, Judge Sobeloff said, "is now no longer impeded from taking steps" that it was willing to take in September but could not under Virginia law.

Judge Sobeloff gave Mr. Battle twenty days to present the school board's new desegregation plan to Judge Paul, who will consider its adequacy. A board spokesman said the schools probably would open next week on a segregated basis.

In the Arlington case, Judge Sobeloff, in a brief order, noted the "protracted history" of the litigation and the fact that District Judge Albert V. Bryan had postponed from last September until next Monday his order to admit the four Negroes.

Judge Sobeloff said, "no administrative or other difficulties" had been shown to exist in Arlington. The school board there has already voted to proceed with integration on Monday if no legal steps for delay are fruitful.

Judge Simon E. Sobeloff

Virginia Tries Last-Ditch Bills; Arlington Goes to High Court

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI)—Segregationists rushed last-resort bills in the Virginia Legislature Friday and the Arlington County School Board appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court in attempts to thwart the state's first school integration Monday.

Attorneys for the Arlington County School Board sought a stay from a judgment of the U.S. Supreme Court to delay admission of four Negro pupils to all-white Stratford Junior High Monday.

DENIED REQUEST

A federal appeals judge in Baltimore turned down a request for a stay of integration in Arlington Thursday.

In the Legislature, a segregationist bloc was waging an apparently doomed fight.

Its desperation measures to revive the state's "massive resistance" program were opposed by Gov. J. Lindsey Almond Jr. and apparently by the dominant state political organization. Almond, while vowing "no surrender" on the integration crisis, wants a long-range study.

17 EXPECTED

It appeared imminent that 17 Negro pupils would enter six white high schools in Norfolk, Va., which have been closed under "massive resistance" since last September.

Depending upon what success the Arlington School Board has in its Supreme Court appeal, integration also may occur at Stratford in the nearby suburb of Washington, D.C.

DECISION PROMISED

The Arlington appeal was presented Friday afternoon and Chief Justice Earl Warren promised a decision Saturday by 11 a.m. (EST). However, if Warren turns down the appeal it was possible that the other eight justices could be asked for relief. Attorneys for the Negro children were to file answers to the stay application Saturday morning.

There appeared little hope that unless the state administration's stand changes suddenly, the segregationaist bills could receive the four-fifths vote necessary for approval.

Scores of other "last resort" measures were considered and cast aside by the segregationists. A legislative bill drafted conservatively estimated that at least 200 plans had been discussed during the past few days by the bloc of 18 or 20 diehards.

A House committee killed one plan to close all schools until the state's chief fire marshal could inspect them for fire hazards.

WARREN REJECTS ARLINGTON PLEA

Clears Way for Admission of 4 Negroes Tomorrow to Junior High School

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — Chief Justice Earl Warren turned down today the Arlington County School Board's request for a delay in racial integration.

His action cleared the way for admission of four Negro seventh-graders to a white school in the near-by Virginia suburb on Monday. Arlington, along with Norfolk, will thus crack Virginia's total resistance to any desegregation of schools.

The Arlington case has been in the courts for three years. In 1956 Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan first ordered the county to begin desegregation, but through a long period of appeals and further hearings nothing has been done.

This week chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, while granting a delay to Charlottesville, refused one to Arlington. He explained that the Charlottesville school board had undertaken to work out a "complete" integration plan but Arlington's had done nothing to justify a postponement.

Appeal to Warren

Attorneys then went yesterday tto Chief Justice Warren as a last resort. Single justices of the Supreme Court have the power to stay lower court decisions pending review in the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice is assigned to hear stay requests from the Fourth Circuit.

The order denying the stay today was just two sentences long. It said:

"Upon consideration of the memorandum in support of the application and of the opposition thereto, I conclude that the test of extraordinary showing required in these circumstances by Magnum Import Company versus Coty, 262 U. S. 159, 164, has not been met.

"The motion for recall and stay of mandate of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit is denied."

The case cited supported the proposition that a Supreme Court Justice will not putset the denial of a stay by a Court of appeals unless shown some extraordinary grounds for doing so. The Chief Justice did not go into the merits of the Arlington case at all.

'Inferior' Education Charged

Attorneys for the four Negro children had told the Chief Justice in a memorandum:

"Every day that these respondents are required to remain in the 'Negro' school they are being subjected to an admittedly inferior educational requirement."

The four children will go to Stratford Junior High School, which has 1,070 white students. Elaborate preparations have been made to prevent incidents Monday. The four pupils are Ronald Deskins, 12 years old; Michael G. Jones, 12; Gloria D. Thompson, 13, and Lange D.

Newman, 13.

The Norfolk schools are under orders to admit seventeen Negro students on Monday. The schools there have been closed by action of Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. since September.

NORFOLK SCHOOLS AIM TO AVOID 'LITTLE ROCK'

City Feels It Can Avert Friction When Integrated Classes Open

By CABELL PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 31—Last Thursday night a cross was burned surreptitiously before the doorway of Norview High School which on Monday will receive seven Negro pupils into its student body of some 1,600 whites. The event was not published in either of the local newspapers nor, so far as can be learned, was it mentioned in any local newscast.

This conscious omission of any reference to strife, or the possibility of strife, attending the court-ordered desegregation of the public schools here next week is indicative of the stern and cautious attitude which public officials and responsible citizens generally are taking to avert "another Little Rock" now that racial barriers in the Norfolk schools finally have been breached.

Among the few leaders who are aware of the cross-burning incident, there is a difference of opinion as to how significant it is as a symptom of defiance on the part of the bitter-end segregationists in this community, whose numbers are substantial. The consensus seems to be, however, that it probably was little more than a prank by young hoodlums of the neighborhood.

As such, it has disturbing overtones, but it is not so sinister as if the perpetrators were believed to be adults who were thus signaling a reign of disorder about the school property to intimidate the Negro students and their parents.

Orderly Opening

From almost every quarter the opinion is expressed that the reopening of the six high and junior high schools to which seventeen Negroes will be admitted next Monday will be orderly. While the City Council, led by Mayor W. Fred Duckworth, fought a last ditch battle to preserve segregation, when they capitulated to the final court order earlier this week they evidently did so in good faith.

The Police Department has been firmly instructed to prevent any disorder in the vicinity of the affected schools. And the School Board, which has preserved in its "moderate" position from the start, has told principals and teachers to deal swiftly and severally with any signs of rowdyism in the classrooms or corridors.

On Friday members of the Key Club in the three high schools, whose members are regarded as leaders of their respective student bodies, adopted a strong resolution calling on their fellow students to cooperate in the orderly reopening of the schools.

Fears of Disorder

Such fears as there are of outright disorder are centered mainly on a relatively small group of potential trouble-makers—"suedes," in the vernacular, because of their reputed addiction to suede shoes—in Norview High School and its neighborhood. The school is a handsome, relatively new structure with extensive grounds and athletic fields, but it is in a generally poorer section of Norfolk into which Negro families have begun to move in increasing numbers. This has created an air of some unrest in the neighborhood, but there have been no serious flare-ups of racial friction so far.

Nowhere in this city of 240,000 in fact, is there any apparent tension or anxiety over the impending changeover in an ancient and jealously guarded custom next week. The reasons for this are several.

The chief one seems to be that while Norfolk is in all things "Virginian," it is somewhat less profoundly and defiantly so than most other Tidewater communities. Because it is a seaport and because it has a large and constantly shifting population of Naval and other Federal personnel—the total is said to be well above 75,000—it tends to have a more sophisticated and cosmopolitan outlook than other cities in the state.

The delegation from the Norfolk area in the General Assembly has for some years been of dubious loyalty to the state's ruling political oligarchy, the "organization" of U. S. Senator Harry Flood Byrd.

Finally, the city has managed to preserve comparatively good race relations. Many of its Negro slums have been replaced with attractive public housing developments. A number of handsome new Negro schools have been built in the last decade. Segregation on the public transit system was abolished painlessly some years ago. These things created a cushion of good will between the races, some of which has managed to survive the long, bitter fight over integrated schools.

It can be said with assurance that the white population of the city, almost to a man, faces the prospect of mixed schools with deep distaste and dread. The reasons are too deep and too complex to be explored here.

Opposition Action

Some, such as the defenders of state sovereignty, would carry their opposition to the point of abolishing the public school system entirely in favor of a system of subsidized private schools. Locally, one such school, the Tidewater Academy, has operated since last October in makeshift quarters with an enrollment of 280 pupils. It plans to continue in business with almost the same number of students after next week.

The defenders are a powerful and militant political force in most sections of the state, and command a substantial following in Norfolk. Their local leaders disavow any intention of taking direct action to thwart reopening of the schools next week, or to impede their successful operation in the future.

Leaders of the Norfolk group, as well as others elsewhere in the State, however, have been bringing tremendous pressure on Governor J. Lindsay Almond Jr., to put more teeth in the relatively mild school program he has laid before the special session of the Legislature. Disorders here or in Arlington Monday would greatly strengthen their hand in this effort and there is some speculation here than an extremist faction may pull a sleeper play at one of the schools in an effort to force the Governor's hand.

Powerful 'Moderates'

Norfolk is distinctive among most Southern cities in that it has a powerful and articulate group of "moderates" who balance off the defenders and their followers on the school controversy. While they, too, heartily dislike integration in principle, they are unwilling to sanction blind and stubborn resistance to the law or to sacrifice the public schools as the price for preserving segregation.

A hundred of these leaders joined in petitioning the City Council early this week to take the necessary steps to reopen the schools in accordance with court decrees. Their attitude is that "a little integration is better than no schools." And that ways can be found later for controlling the pace of integration without violating the law.

Thus, unless the significance of the cross burning at Norview School the other night has been completely misread, Norfolk faces the climax of its school controversy next week with confidence but with not much cheer.

Alexandria to Ask Integration Delay

Appeal Planned From Rule on Nine Pupils

The Alexandria School Board will go before Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Baltimore today to try to get a postponement of integration ordered for Tuesday.

The board failed to win a delay yesterday from Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan who earlier ordered the admission of nine Negroes to three white schools.

Judge Bryan told school board attorneys he could "see no reason to alter" his order directing the board to admit the Negro children to Hammond High School and Ficklin and Ramsay Elementary Schools.

School Board attorneys will ask Chief Judge Sobeloff to stay Judge Bryan's order while the board appeals the case to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Warren County Case

Court action is slated next week in an attempt by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to force the reopening of Warren County High School which was closed last fall to avoid integration, the Associated Press reported.

Warren County commonwealth's attorney William J. Phillips, counsel for the school board, said he was informed by Oliver W. Hill of Richmond NAACP attorney, that Mr. Hi has filed a motion for furth relief in the case in the cou of United States District Jud John Paul in Harrisonburg.

Mr. Phillips said Judge Pa indicated the motion would heard in court Tuesday.

Last September, Judge Pa ordered the admission of Negro pupils to the white War ren County high.

The Warren County scho board voted Tuesday to dela the reopening of the hig school, which had an enroll ment of 1,000, until the be ginning of the fall term. Q. D Gasque, superintendent o schools, said the board ap proved the principle of a d segregation plan but the sp cific details remained to worked out.

Stratford Move

In Arlington, a move wa reported afoot to try to organ ize a makeshift private schoo for white students who don' want to attend Arlington's in tegrated Stratford Junior High School.

Jack Rathbone, secretary of of the local segregationist or ganization, said plans were being made to set up classes in a commercial building that could accommodate as many as 200 pupils.

Ray Reid, Arlington school superintendent, said he knew nothing about the move. He said the first week of integrated classes at Stratford had "gone very well" and there were no incidents.

School officials disclosed yesterday that a 13-year-old white girl has asked to be transferred to an all-white school. She is the first in Virginia to ask for such a transfer under a recently enacted State law which declares no child shall be forced to attend an integrated school.

nI other school segregation developments:

State Senator Mills E. Godwin, jr., of Suffolk told a Richmond meeting last night that Virginia must eliminate school integration if it can, and must arrange to contain it at any cost. Senator Godwin, a Southsider, is a member of the new study commission on the school problem.

Richmond will try to get a postponement of a hearing on desegregation litigation pending against it in United States District Court until after the Legislature devises a new State policy on the schools issue.

Protests Voiced

In the State's stronghold of segregation — Southside Virginia—resolutions have been adopted by two groups criticizing Gov. Almond and the General Assembly for not halting integration in Norfolk and Arlington.

A resolution by the Town Council of Halifax censured Gov. Almond for "failure to uphold sworn pledges" to prevent integration in the public schools and criticized the Governor and Legislature for "letting down the bars to integration in the public schools."

The Blackstone Junior Chamber of Commerce adopted a similar resolution stating that "certain elements of this leadership (in Virginia) have sacrificed principle for what is politically expedient."

Mayor Marvin A. Goode of Virginia asked the Halifax County Board of Supervisors to begin appropriating school funds on a month-to-month basis. The board has requested the county's commonwealth attorney to confer with State officials on the question.

Plans for organizing private schools are being developed in many Southside Virginia areas including Southampton County South Boston and Danville.

Alexandria Loses Integration Fight

United Press International.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 4. —Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan today ordered the Alexandria School Board to admit nine Negro children to three white schools Tuesday but upheld the board's rejection of five other Negro applicants.

In a six-page ruling, he said the nine Negroes should be admitted to two elementary schools and one high school. Judge Bryan turned down the school board's request that the admissions be deferred until September.

Fourteen Negroes had asked to be admitted to four white schools in the city, just across the Potomac from Washington.

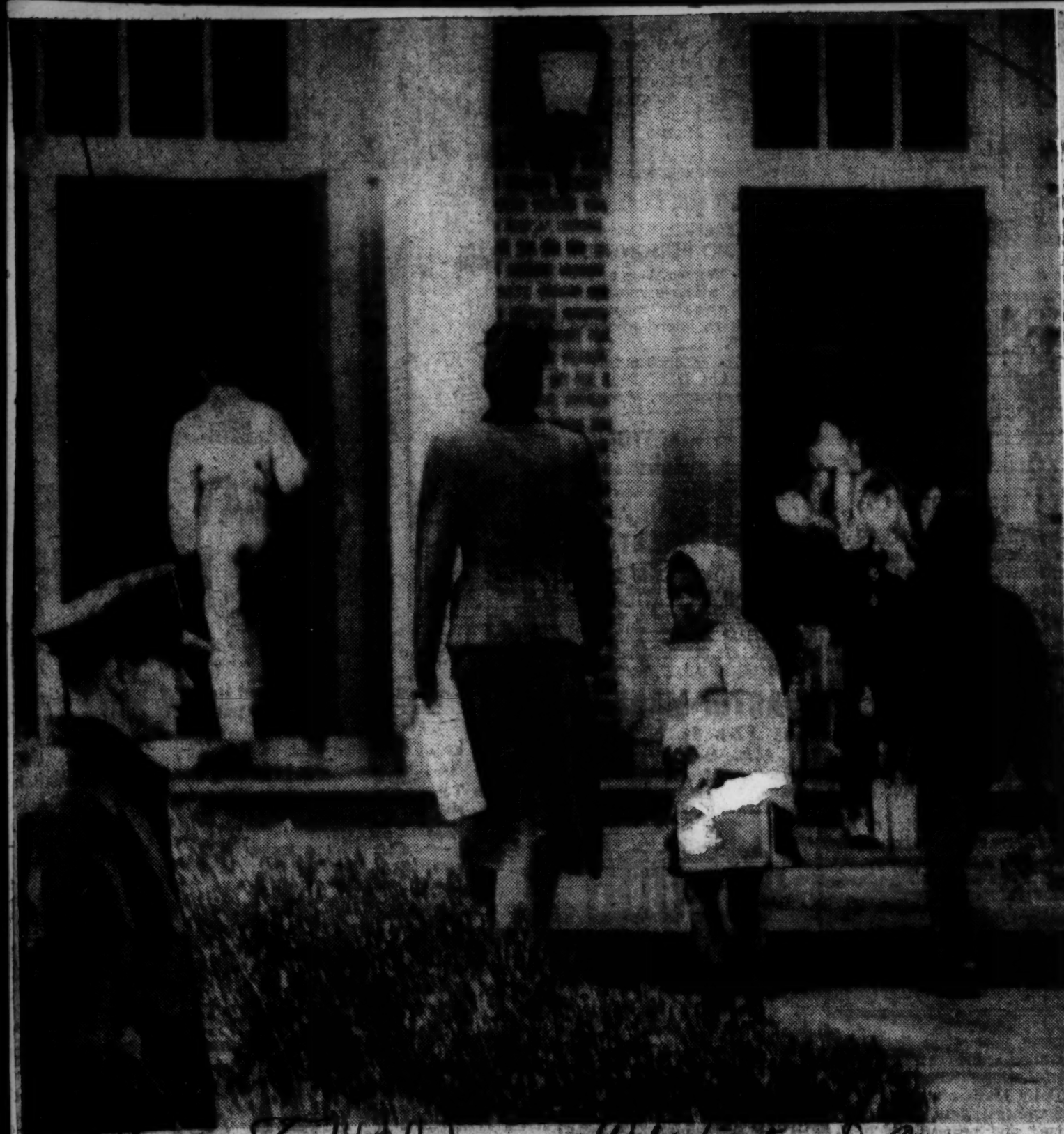
Judge Bryan upheld the board's rejection of five of the children under a locally administered assignment plan. He agreed with the board that two of the applicants were scholastically deficient and three others lived closer to a Negro high school than the white high school for which they applied.

The judge upheld five points of the six-point plan used by the city School Board in screening pupil applications. But he ruled out the factor of emotional stability, remarking that such a factor used by other Virginia cities had been struck down by other federal courts.

Judge Bryan told the board to put five of the Negroes into either Patrick Henry or William Ramsey Elementary School and two more into Ficklin Elementary School and two in Hammond High, a combination junior-senior high school.

Meanwhile, Warren County decided to keep its only high school in Front Royal closed at least until September and will continue to rely on a private system set up last fall to circumvent the admission of 22 Negroes to the school.

Charlottesville, which closed two of its schools last fall under the now-stricken "massive resistance" program, reopened them today on a segregated basis.



NEW STUDENTS AT FICKLIN—Arriving with their mother, Mrs. Henry Louis, school life begins anew at Ficklin Elementary School in Alexandria today for James, 8, and Margaret, 6. They pass a policeman and are greeted at the door by white children.—Star Staff Photo.

4 Negroes Ask Entry in Area Schools

By Susanna McBee
Staff Reporter

Four Negro students filed suit yesterday in Federal Court for admission to two desegregated Alexandria schools. At the same time attorneys announced that a total of 28 Negroes would apply to enter schools for white pupils in Fairfax County.

The four Alexandria children, who moved recently from Washington, asked the Court for "immediate" relief under Judge Albert V. Bryan's Jan. 23 order that Alexandria must not assign pupils according to race.

Attorneys Frank D. Reeves and Otto L. Tucker, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, filed the suit which seeks to add the four students to a list of 14 others who sued Alexandria school officials last fall.

Judge Bryan ordered nine of the 14 admitted to three previously white schools last Feb. 4. The new plaintiffs are applying to Ramsey Elementary School and Hammond High School.

School Superintendent T. C. Williams said they had been denied admission to those schools at a secret School Board meeting Tuesday night.

They were rejected on assignment criteria which the Board set up last fall to deal with desegregation. The students were assigned to Parker-Gray and Lyles-Crouch schools.

In Fairfax County, parents of 28 Negroes who want a "non-segregated education" have asked Reeves and Tucker to represent them, the attorneys said. Two of the 28 have applied to Flint Hill and Belvedere Elementary Schools. Other schools involved will be James Madison High, Annandale High, and Devonshire, Hollin Hall, and aPrklawn Elementary Schools, the attorneys said.

Reeves added that "so far, no litigation has been contemplated in Fairfax County. We hoped to avoid it."

In Arlington, a School official said a Negro girl attended a pre-school conference at the white Patrick Henry Elemeptary School on April 23. Her placement form went to the State Pupil Placement Board.

Negro applications in Alexandria and Fairfax are also being forwarded to the State Board, which has been ignored by Federal Courts in desegregation cases.

14d(1) 1959

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON

Arlington Warned On Placement Plan

Washington, D.C.

Bryan Admits 12 Negroes to White Schools

By ALEX R. PRESTON
Star Staff Writer

A Federal judge yesterday warned Arlington it must apply its pupil assignment plan equally to both races as he directed the admission of 12 more Negroes to three formerly white schools next September.

At the same time, Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria

Text of Judge Bryan's Decision.
Page B-2

turned down for the present a plea by Negro attorneys for a comprehensive Arlington desegregation plan. He specifically upheld the county's assignment program, provided it is administered impartially.

In denying the applications of 22 Negro children, Judge Bryan said the School Board had not applied its assignment criteria equally to 12 of the applicants. He upheld the school board's rejection of the other 10.

"The criteria used by the school board in 1958, and then for the most part approved by the court," he said, "have been employed by the board in the present assignments. The criteria are still approved. But in some instances the application of the criteria by the board this time has not been uniform as between the white students and the Negro petitioners."

In denying the Negroes' motion for a comprehensive desegregation plan, Judge Bryan said he was turning it down "at this time" because his order with respect to the 22 applicants provides the remedy that would be accomplished by such a plan.

12 Ordered Admitted

Judge Bryan added seven Negroes to the four previously admitted to Stratford Junior High School; directed four to be entered for the first time at Washington - Lee High School, and said one new admission must be made at Patrick Henry Elementary School. Since February 2, Stratford has been the county's only integrated school.

Eighteen of the applicants had been rejected by the board for lack of academic accomplishment, although there were white children in the classes involved with lower standing than some of the applicants. Judge Bryan said the school board was justified last year in employing this criterion in the manner it did because a new situation was involved and academic levels of the classes would have been lowered.

"Now, however, the classes are about to be constituted anew," he said. "Therefore, they cannot be declined admission to a class if other children of the lower-half standing are to be accepted.

"Should any classes be established with reference to the national median (of academic accomplishment) or some other standard, admitting only those above it, then any white or Negro pupil not possessing these qualifications could be excluded from these classes, provided all students were given an equal opportunity to enter such classes."

2 Academic Rejections

He concluded that only two of the 18 rated by this criterion could be rejected solely on academic grounds.

He also concluded the criterion of overcrowded schools had been unevenly applied. The four children he directed admitted to Washington-Lee next September were validly turned away last September because "the school was already filled beyond capacity." He added:

"But now they cannot be singled out for rejection for overcrowding alone. The board's rejection of these four on this score cannot stand."

The 10 rejections by the school board which were sustained by Judge Bryan were based on the criterion of attendance area. All of the 10 live within an area designated by the county as the Hoffman-Boston attendance district. Hoffman-Boston is all Negro.

Frank G. Reeves of Alexandria, one of the attorneys for the Negro applicants, said "I have not yet had the opportunity to read the decision but on the basis of information received thus far I am gratified that at least 12 more children will be provided an education on a desegregation basis."

Consultation Planned

L. Lee Bean, school board chairman, said the board would have to consult with attorneys before deciding its next step.

The case came before Judge Bryan for the second time because the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals directed the school board to reconsider the applications. The 22 were among 30 who sought admission to white schools last fall. The school board turned down all of them, Judge Bryan ordered four of them admitted to Stratford on February 2 and four others of the remaining 26 withdrew.

14 Alexandria Negroes To Ask White Schools

Evening Star
Feb. 7 1959
Washington D.C.
B-11

Fourteen Negro children will apply for admission to predominantly white or completely segregated schools in Alexandria before the end of the week, their attorney disclosed yesterday.

School Supt. T. C. Williams said all applications will be referred to the State Pupil Placement Board in Richmond for disposition.

The new applications will bring to 22 the number of colored pupils seeking entry to primarily white or segregated schools in the city.

Eight students, previously rejected by the School Board, are asking Federal courts to order their admission and will not file new requests for transfer.

Attorney Otto L. Tucker said that of the 14 new applicants, five will seek assignment to Minnie Howard Elementary School, four to William Ramsay, two to Ficklin Elementary School and one to Hammond High School and one to Jefferson School.

The Minnie Howard and Jefferson Schools are completely segregated.

Integration first occurred in Alexandria last February when Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan ordered nine Negroes admitted to Hammond, Ficklin and William Ramsay.

First Time for Four

Mr. Tucker said that four of the Negro children will enter school for the first time this fall. Nine others have been students at Parker-Gray High School and Lyles-Crouch in Alexandria.

The other student is a girl who formerly attended school in Washington and who was refused admission to Hammond after her family moved to Alexandria in the spring.

Mr. Tucker said she is applying again because she returned to school in Washington after her application was turned down in Alexandria.

Some of the pupils indicated to the School Board last May that they wished to apply for entry to the predominantly white schools.

However, they were advised that they should wait until the registration period this month.

Registration Begins

Mr. Williams said registration for the fall term begins today and will end Friday.

All requests for transfer must be submitted during this period, he said.

The superintendent explained that under Virginia law the School Board must forward all applications from both white and colored students to the State Pupil Placement Board.

Alexandria and Arlington have assigned Negroes to white schools without intervention by the board only after being directed to do so by Judge Bryan.

Asked what the Negro pupils will do if the board rejects their application, Mr. Tucker said:

"We will just have to start again for the treadmill of trying to get back in court."

ARLINGTON GETS ORDERS TO MIX

Times-Picayune

Admit 12 Negro Pupils, Says U.S. Court

New Orleans, La.

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (UPI) — Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan ordered Saturday that 12 Negro students be admitted to three schools in Arlington, Va., when they reopen this fall.

For two of the schools it will be the beginning of integration.

The judge held that the Arlington school board applied entrance requirements unequally in rejecting the students. But he upheld the board's refusal to admit 10 other Negroes.

At the same time Bryan denied a motion by attorneys for the Negroes that the board be required to submit a comprehensive plan for desegregation. The board's system of screening pupils provides adequate relief, he said, and is proper so long as it is applied equally to whites and Negroes.

One of the schools involved is Stratford Junior High which last February became the first integrated school in Virginia since the days of reconstruction.

Under the judge's order, seven of the students will go to Stratford, four to Washington-Lee High, and one to Patrick Henry elementary school. The last two have been all-white.

The school board refused to admit the four to Washington-Lee on grounds the school was overcrowded. Judge Bryan ruled that this was improper — that the Negroes "cannot be singled out for rejection for overcrowding alone."

The students seeking admission to Patrick Henry and Stratford were turned down because their grades on academic tests fell below the median achievement level of the grades they wanted to enter. In overturning this, the judge pointed out that some white pupils also fell below this median.

"Should any classes be established with reference to the national median or some other standard," the judge said, "admitting only those above it, then any white or Negro pupil not possessing these qualifications could be excluded from those classes, provided all students were given an equal opportunity to enter such classes."

The judge upheld the board in turning down the 10 other applications because the pupils lived outside the districts of the schools they sought to enter.

"Considering school bus routes, safety of access and other pertinent factors, it cannot be found that the school board's assignments are arbitrary or predicated on race or color," he said. In thei own district, he added, the pupils actually "are afforded schools of better pupil-teacher ratio and of less congestion than any in the county."

This ruling in effect upheld the board's right to set up school districts. "The court cannot draw the boundaries for attendance areas," Judge Bryan said.

Saturday's rulings were the latest in a legal battle that went all the way to the U.S. supreme court. In January Chief Justice Earl Warren rejected the school board's request to postpone integration.

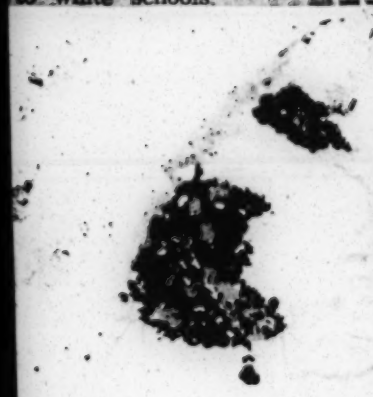
Judge Bryan ordered last year that the board admit the four Negroes to Stratford Junior High,

but granted a delay until February. As the deadline approached opponents of integration threatened to picket the school and a tense situation developed.

On Feb. 2, a Monday, police equipped with riot guns and tear gas stood as other officers escorted the Negroes, three boys and a girl, into the school. But there was not trouble, and has been none since.

School integration in Virginia came slowly. The Legislature drew up a set of "massive resistance" laws to combat it, but the state's own supreme court threw out the entire package on constitutional grounds.

Negroes have gone to the courts also in Front Royal, Norfolk and Charlottesville, seeking admission to white schools.



Alexandria Stiffens School Promotions

Evening Star Wash., D.C.
Jan. 10-6-57.

Policy Pushing Slow Learners Ahead Is Ended

By DAN POOLE
Star Staff Writer

Alexandria pupils—no matter how much bigger they might be than their classmates—will find it much harder to get promoted this year, if their work doesn't measure up.

School officials are cutting out so-called "social promotions" which occasionally push slow-learning students ahead just because they were getting too big, or too old for their classmates.

In a new "get tough" policy on promotion, Alexandria school officials hope to tighten academic standards by being stricter with pupils whos grades are below the passing mark.

"It's related to our new readiness centers fro slow maturing 6-year-olds who cannot take first grade work," explained Assistant School Superintendent Raymond F. Sanger. "If a student doesn't pass in any grade, he just plain won't get promoted."

Border-Line Pupils

He said that in some instances previously, there have been so-called "social promotions" where a border-line student was passed on to the next grade simply because he already was older than his classmates through prior failures.

And in some cases slow-learning pupils were promoted because they were getting so much bigger than their classmates, they didn't seem to fit in with them, he said.

"These practices will be discontinued," Mr. Sanger said. "The administration has decided that all students must measure up in their class work in order to pass on to the next grade."

Rather than carrying the slow-learners along, he said, school officials now will require them to take remedial work to bring their grades up to standard or they may be assigned to special classes for retarded students.

Age Factor Declines

"The judgment of the teachers will, of course, be taken into account, and cases will be studied individually," Mr. Sanger said, "But we're going to be more strict about keeping students in the grades where their work places them rather than taking age into consideration."

In another move resulting from tightened academic requirements, Alexandria schools will open five "readiness classes" within a week for about 100 6-year-olds termed too immature for first grade work.

Parents of 111 potential first graders were notified yesterday and today that their children were ineligible for regular school work this year, but that they could attend special readiness centers being set up to prepare them for entering the first grade next year.

Mr. Sanger said acceptance of the new program, the first of its kind in this area, has been generally good. He said he does not know yet how many parents will send their children to the special centers. They have an option of enrolling them, keeping them at home or sending them to private schools.

Tests Decisive

Prohibited from entering the first grade are children who scored a mental age of 4½ years old or less on two maturity tests given last month. Until Virginia's compulsory attendance law was repealed as an anti-integration measure, it required schools to admit children 7 years old on or after October 1. As a general practice, however, 6-year-old children have been enrolled.

Children assigned to the special classes will attend the same hours, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., as the regular first grade students. They will be divided into groups of about 20 in each class. Teachers picked especially for the program will conduct the new classes.

Alexandria School Told To Integrate

U.S. Judge Orders Admission Of 9 Negroes in Virginia City

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—A federal judge told a third reluctant Virginia community Wednesday it must admit nine Negro pupils to white schools next Tuesday.

The order of District Court Judge Albert V. Bryan to the school board of Alexandria came as Norfolk and Arlington went through a third peaceful and almost routine day of racially mixed classes.

Orderly compliance by Alexandria in the Norfolk-Arlington pattern should bring a temporary respite in the running school crisis. Charlottesville, granted a delay by a U.S. appeals judge, reopened a high school and an elementary school Wednesday on an all-white basis to all but about 300 of 1,675 displaced pupils.

The two schools, along with six in Norfolk, had not opened for the September term because of state laws designed to fend off federal integration order. Those laws since have been declared unconstitutional.

Alexandria officials did not say immediately what they intended to do.

CALM LAUDED

The calm that prevailed on the Norfolk and Arlington school fronts won plaudits from President Eisenhower at his Washington news conference.

Judge Bryan announced his decision in the Alexandria case a day after hearing aruments on a challenge to the school board's action in turning down 14 Negro applications for transfer to white schools.

He ruled that the historic colonial market place city, a few miles down the Potomac from Washington, must open three white schools to nine of the Negroes. He said the school board's refusal to admit the five others was proper because of residence nearer to a Negro school in the case of three high school applicants and academic deficiencies in the case of the two rejected grade school applicants.

FOUND NO BASIS

But he said he found no basis, other than race, for the turndown of the other nine.

The admission of the Alexandria nine will bring to 30 the number of Negro pupils in the state's white public schools since 100 per cent segregation reached the end of an era Monday.

Four are in Arlington—Alexandria's northern Virginia neighbor—and 17 are in Norfolk, the state's big seaport city 200 miles to the south.

Charlottesville, in the central section, won a respite that reopened schools because its officials proved their willingness to proceed with plans to desegregate later—most likely next September.

FIRST TO CLOSE

Warren County High at Front Royal, near the northwest tip of the state, was the first school to close under the defunct state law when 22 Negroes were ordered admitted. County officials, in the face of pressure from counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said this week they would move to comply with the pending desegregation order.

Orderly Reception Is Seen For Negroes In Alexandria

By United Press International

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 9.—Virginia slipped quietly into the second week of public school integration Monday with an orderly reception predicted for nine more Negroes who enter white classrooms in Alexandria Tuesday.

Alexandria, historic suburb of Washington, will join neighboring Arlington County and Norfolk in carrying out court-ordered integration.

Twenty-one Negro students, 17 in six previously white schools at Norfolk and four in an Arlington junior high, continued classes as calmly as they began one week ago.

Norfolk Attendance Rises

Attendance at the three high and three junior schools in Norfolk rose by 150 students Monday over that at the end of the first week of integration. City school officials said the attendance, 7,018, was 2,380 shy of the enrollment when the schools closed last June. Many students are in private classes, others have moved and others have quit school. The six Norfolk schools had been closed since September.

Arlington's Stratford Junior High reported its attendance had remained about normal since four Negroes entered the seventh grade.

City and school officials predicted a calm beginning of racially-mixed schooling in Alexandria which will be the first Virginia city to enroll Negroes in a white elementary school.

"We would hope it takes place in the same manner as in Arlington and Norfolk," school board chairman Robert C. Howard said.

Former Mayor Marshall Beverly, an outspoken segregationist, echoed Mr. Howard's sentiments.

Running Against Moderate

"I know the citizens will be law-abiding and accept the court order," Mr. Beverly said. "But I feel they will express their feelings at the ballot box against those who have helped and encouraged integration."

Mr. Beverly is running against incumbent Armistead Boothe, a moderate, for the state Senate in the Democratic primary this summer.

Police plan stringent precautions to head off any trouble.

Police Chief Russell A. Hawes said more than 50 officers would be stationed at the three schools, Hammond High, Ficklin and Ramsay elementary schools. Crowds would not be permitted to gather, he said, and no parking will be permitted near the schools.

Virginia Faces Another Loss In School Fight

Alexandria Board Without Remedy To Halt Mixing

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Virginia reluctantly gives up more ground in the school integration dispute Tuesday through the court-ordered enrollment of nine Negro children in white schools in Alexandria.

The Alexandria School Board, like its counterparts in Arlington and Norfolk, found itself with no suitable legal remedy at hand to halt integration, even temporarily.

A last-ditch appeal for a stay of the desegregation order failed Saturday at Baltimore. Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals said he could find no reason to give the school board more time to prepare for racial mixing.

POLICY BREACHED

For the third time in eight days Virginia was due to see its traditional "separate but equal" policy of educating white and Negro children breached. The massive resistance program that managed to keep that policy intact for so long collapsed with court rulings last month.

Last Monday Arlington admitted four Negro children to a white junior high school. Some 200 miles distant, in the thriving port city of Norfolk, 17 Negro youngsters entered six white schools, reopened for the first time since last June.

As in Arlington and Norfolk, state and local officials hoped Alexandria's admission of nine Negro children to the white school system would be a peaceful transition.

PLANS PROCEED

Plans for integration were proceeding. School Supt. T. C. Williams, Commonwealth's Atty. Earl F. Wagner and School Board counsel John Barton Phillips said there were no plans to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, a step taken by Arlington officials two weeks ago without success.

There was no word Sunday of any special precautions being ordered in advance of the Negro enrollments at Alexandria. A heavy police cordon was set up at neighboring Arlington's Stratford Junior High School with the start of integration last week.

Alexandria's integration is due on the eve of a gthering of state legislators in Richmond. The 40-member special school study commission appointed by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. meets Wednesday to chart a long-range program aimed at containing or minimizing the spread of school integration.

ALMOND PROPOSAL

Almond, according to his closest associates, would go before the commission with proposals aimed at preserving a state system of public education while resisting with all legal weapons any wholesale race mixing.

The governor was said to be firmly opposed to any plan that would permit junking of the entire public school system. Strong segregationists, expressing their views in no uncertain terms during the past week, favor such alternatives to even token integration.

School Mixing Is Orderly In Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (AP)—This historic city of northern Virginia bowed Tuesday to a federal court order and admitted nine Negro children to white public schools.

There was no apparent trouble. Police were out in force but had little to do. White students for the most part paid little attention to the newcomers.

T. C. Williams, in his 26th year as superintendent of the city's schools, said he was gratified by the absence of disorder.

Williams called it commendable that the citizens of Alexandria—which calls itself George Washington's home town—were "able to do what they didn't want to do, with dignity."

The man directly responsible for the Negroes entering white schools was an Alexandrian—Federal Dist. Judge Albert Bryan, who followed up the Supreme Court opinion of 1954 that compulsory segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

Bryan said the city's school board had given him no evidence, except race, for refusing the requests of the nine Negroes for transfers from Negro to white schools.

Here was the division of the nine: Five into William Ramsay elementary school, which has an enrollment of 667; two into Theodore Ficklin, an elementary school of 317 pupils and two into Francis Hammond High School with an enrollment of 1,321.

Absenteeism was reported about normal at all three schools.

School officials discounted a report some white boys walked out of Hammond. They also announced that Hammond basketball games will go on as scheduled. Students canceled a Valentine dance but Raymond Sanger, assistant superintendent, said he didn't know whether this was due to the racial factor.

U.S. Judge Orders Alexandria To Begin Integration Tuesday

Third Virginia District Gets an Edict on Schools—Nine Negroes to Be Enrolled

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRA, Va., Feb. 4—A third Virginia community was ordered today to make an immediate start on desegregation of its public schools.

Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan told the city of Alexandria to admit nine Negro children to white schools next Tuesday. The order will affect one high shool and two or possibly tree elementary schools.

Virginia's total resistance to integration ended Monday with the admission of four Negro children to a white school in near-by Arlington County and of seventeen Negroes to white schools in Norfolk.

The Alexandria lawsuit was filed only last fall. The Arlington and Norfolk cases had been in the Federal courts for years.

14 Negroes Had Applied

Fourteen Negro children had applied for entry into white schools in Alexandria. The school board turned them all down, purportedly because they had failed on various criteria such as academic standing.

Judge Bryan upheld the exclusion of five children. He said three logically belonged in their present school because it was closer, and two showed academic test scores so much lower than the average in the white classes to which they sought admission that they could be excluded.

"But," Judge Bryan said in his opinion, "the remaining nine applicants should be admitted to the schools they requested, the evidence not giving a basis, other than race, for their rejection."

The nine had been ruled out by the school board for reasons of geography, academic standing or overcrowding in the schools to which they had applied.

Attorneys for the fourteen Negro applicants had urged rejection of the entire school board screening program on the ground that it applied only to Negroes. But Judge Bryan turned down this argument, as he had last fall in the Arlington case. That issue in the Arlington suit is now under review by the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

Alexandria had asked Judge Bryan to postpone the effective date of any order to next fall. He declined to do so because, he said, delay would "involve many problems," including putting the fourteen applicants through a review of their cases next year.

The school board can still ask Judge Bryan for a stay of his order, and can go from him to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Associated Press

Judge Albert V. Bryan

9 IN ALEXANDRIA ARE INTEGRATED

All Is Quiet at 3 Schools—Judge Orders Front Royal to Admit 23 Negroes

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 10—Negro children entered another white school system in Virginia today, and again without trouble.

Nine boys and girls joined 2,300 white children in three of this city's schools. No incidents occurred outside the school buildings, and everything was reported to have gone smoothly inside.

As in neighboring Arlington, where token school integration began last week, the police were on hand in force but had nothing to do. The only crowds that gathered were composed of reporters and photographers.

Four Negro children are in a previously all-white Arlington school. Seventeen have entered six formerly white schools in Norfolk. And a Federal judge today ordered the reopening of a high school in Front Royal that was closed last fall to block the admission of twenty-two Negroes.

Settled in 1700's

Alexandria, on the Potomac just south of Washington, was settled in the early seventeen hundreds and still has many eighteenth century homes in its downtown section. But the three schools involved today are not in the historic part of the city.

James E. Lomax, 8 years old, and his sister Margaret Irene, 6, entered the Theodore Ficklin elementary school, which has 317 pupils. The building, north of the old city, adjoins middle-class white garden apartments, but there are also factories and Negro slum dwellings nearby.

Another elementary school, William Ramsay, with 667 pupils, was opened to five Negro children—Sarah Ragland, 8, Jessie Mae Jones, 8, and three Turner children—Kathryn, 11, Sandra, 7, and George, 6.

Ramsay is a new school, completed only last fall. It is in a new suburban section of Alexandria, which the city annexed from neighboring Fairfax County only a few years ago.

The third school was Francis Hammond High, which opened about a year ago, also in the suburban annexed area, and has an enrollment of 1,321. Its new Negro students were a sister and brother—Patsy Ragland, 14, and James, 13.

Absenteeism in the three schools ran to about 10 per cent of the student body, which officials said was normal. A junior was withdrawn by his parents from Hammond High, but the parents refused to say whether integration was the reason.

First in Lower Grades

The two Lomax children were actually the first to break Virginia's color line in the elementary grades. The schools affected in Arlington and Norfolk last week were junior and senior high schools.

Just before 8:30 this morning they left their home, a tiny dwelling about a block from the Ficklin school. With them were their mother, Mrs. Henry Lomax, and grandmother, Mrs. Ella Lomax.

James wore a dark blue jacket and a cap with earmuffs. It was a warm day, though, and the earmuffs were folded up. Margaret wore a light blue parka. Both carried lunch-boxes.

Their mother hurried them along, patting them gently on the head once in a while, and went on into school with them. Reporters then crowded around their grandmother and asked what the children thought about their big day.

"They didn't think anything," she said.

"You know children that age. They don't know anything except what you tell 'em. We hardly had time to get 'em ready—they were wrestling like every morning.

"Children ain't nothing but children—I don't care where you get 'em from. All they care about is eating and sleeping and playing."

Integration Delay Denied Alexandria

Court Is Unmoved By Last-Ditch Plea

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 6 (AP).—The Alexandria school board pleaded in vain today for more time to make preparations for the admission of Negroes to white schools.

United States District Judge Albert V. Bryan was unmoved by arguments that the school board should be allowed time "to create a climate in the schools and the community that would permit an orderly transition" from segregation to integration.

Judge Bryan said the same arguments had been presented to him during earlier phases of the case and he refused to modify his order directing the school board to admit nine Negroes to three white schools next Tuesday.

To Seek Stay

School board attorneys said they planned to seek a stay of Judge Bryan's order from Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the 4th Court Circuit Court of Appeals. They said they were hopeful this could be done by Monday.

Even as the school board conducted its last-ditch legal moves, it went ahead with preparations for admitting the Negroes—five to William Ramsay elementary school, two to Theodore Fiklin elementary school and two to Francis Hammond High School.

Thomas R. Dyson, a member of the school board, told Judge Bryan:

"If this court does not delay the effectiveness of this order pending an appeal, it will be forcing us to begin a new way of life without final determination of this matter.

Court Affirms Order

"It is the duty of this court to grant us a stay . . . This court could be wrong. We could all err. You are not right judicially until that is finally determined."

But the judge said "the court sees no reason to alter the conclusions as already stated."

This referred to Judge Bryan's ruling Wednesday ordering the Negroes admitted, and turning down the suggestion of board counsel that he might order integration put off until September.

Alexandria Board To Air School Stand

A hearing in Alexandria Federal Court on applications by 14 Negro students for immediate admission to five white Alexandria schools will resume tomorrow with the school board holding the floor.

City schools, meanwhile, will continue operating on a segregated basis.

Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan, who opened the hearing Friday to hear the school board's explanations for refusing the students admission, so far has heard only the students' side.

The pupils' attorneys, Frank D. Reeves, Otto L. Tucker and James M. Nabritt 3d, challenged legality of the assignment plan Alexandria used to screen the applicants on grounds that it enabled the board to assign students to classes on the basis of race. Judge Bryan already had ruled last month that the board could not use race as a consideration in making student assignments.

Commonwealth Attorney Earl F. Wagner and John Barton Phillips, counsel for the school board, said last night that they hope to base their arguments tomorrow on the board's inability last fall to take any other course but issue the students a refusal."

The board attorneys maintain that the State's "then-existing massive resistance laws" which since have been found unconstitutional, "had to be obeyed by local school officials." Mr. Phillips said he will argue also that the board's "good intentions" when it approved an assignment plan which "specifically said that race would not be considered."

The students were refused transfer to white schools last week on three of the six criteria points: proximity of their homes to the nearest school, academic achievement, and mental and emotional stability.

Mr. Phillips said he expects [illegible] tomorrow to include School Superintendant T. C. Williams and Alfred Wingo of the State Board of Education.

The Choice in Virginia

The note which recurs in Governor Almond's speech to the Virginia Legislature in Richmond yesterday is that if somebody has a better plan than the one advocated by a majority of the Perrow Commission, let him produce it. For the alternatives, no matter how they may be dressed up, are some integration or abandonment of Virginia's public school system.

The Governor, to his credit, has made it plain that he stands with those who intend to see the system preserved, although it means acceptance in varying degrees of integration. The principle which makes possible this acceptance of integration is that the decision will be left to the different localities as to the amount of local tax funds they wish to furnish for their own public schools.

As for his own posture in this difficult situation, Governor Almond's most eloquent words were directed to defense against critics who attribute to him Virginia's final retreat from massive resistance. The Governor no doubt gave the impression in the heat of former battle that he would never retreat. But he challenges critics to find where he said that no Negro child would ever enter a white school in Virginia. He never said that. All he said was that he would do everything within the framework of law to prevent it—and having done that, and having been forced to capitulate by superior force, he stands on that record.

The next two weeks or so in Richmond will show whether the Governor is expressing majority sentiment in Virginia. We believe he does. We believe this sentiment recognizes what is implicit in the Perrow Commission recommendations—that there are localities in Virginia which will abandon all support of public schools rather than accept any integration; that there are others which already have accepted integration and will live with it and continue their support of public schools, and that for the time being the only reasonable course, and the one least destructive of public education, is to let the localities decide for themselves and profit by the resulting experience.

Work Started In Virginia on School Bills

Almond's Plea for Perrow Plan Gets Mixed Reaction

By ALEX R. PRESTON
Staff Writer

RICHMOND, April 7.—The General Assembly began work today on a package of 15 bills and a resolution carrying out the Perrow Commission's program for avoiding forced attendance at integrated public schools.

Gov. Almond's whole-hearted commendation of that plan to the Legislature brought reactions today ranging from outright praise to sarcastic denunciation.

Included in the latter was the response of Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria to Gov. Almond's message to a joint session of the General Assembly yesterday. Mr. Thomson, a member of the Perrow Commission who signed a minority report of that group, said:

"He showed a magnificent grasp of the problem but a total unwillingness to face it."

Filibuster Threatened

Mr. Thomson is among a group of strong segregationist members of the Legislature who threaten to keep the General Assembly tied up for at least two weeks in debating the Perrow Commission program which now is officially before it.

All of the bills were introduced either in the House or Senate after the Governor's talk yesterday before both bodies adjourned to reconvene at noon today.

There is a strong move in the faction supporting the minority report to support the view of State Senator Harry F. Byrd, jr., of Winchester calling for full public hearings on some aspects of the Perrow recommendations.

One of the sections of the Governor's speech which the group found distasteful was when Gov. Almond said:

"The commission makes crystal clear to all who stop and listen, that massive resistance lies not in the enactment of fruitless laws in contravention of Federal power; that massive resistance to that which a people believe to be wrong and inimical to their rights and the welfare of their children lies with the individual citizen, and that the right to associate carries with it the right not to associate."

Praise by Mann

Arlington Delegate Harrison Mann, a member of the Commission, was among those to laud the Governor's stand. "He laid it on the line," Mr. Mann said. "He told the Legislature, 'If you have a better plan, come forward with it.'

"Gov. Almond exploded the theory that interposition was any defense or that the use of the State's police powers is any defense" (against Federal court desegregation orders).

In this vein, Gov. Almond told the Legislature which greeted his 43-minute speech with only two unenthusiastic interruptions of applause:

"With commendable candor and frankness the report portrays the truth to the people of Virginia. It deals with fact—not fiction—a condition and not abstract theory, reality, not surmise and wishful thinking. . .

"It points out contrary to the advice of some who should know better that the police power cannot be exercised by any agency or a State to reverse or negate a Federal decree; that a State cannot interpose its authority or power between the Federal Government and the object of a Federal law or decree.

Assembly Limited

"It does not blame or castigate the chief executive for failure to do that which the Assembly itself is powerless to authorize him to do."

In reply to a question, Mr. Mann said he thought it is "improbable" that the Legislature can get its work done in less than three weeks.

Senator Charles R. Fenwick of Arlington, another commission member, described the Governor's speech as an "honest and forthright statement of conditions as they exist. . . . It should further clarify in the minds of many people just what the General Assembly can do and what it is powerless to do."

Delegate Omer L. Hirst of Fairfax, commented: "The real significance is that the Governor and a majority of the commission still see eye to eye. He has thrown the full weight of his office behind the commission's program and thereby makes its adoption likely."

The Perrow report was approved by 31 of the 40 commission members.

Mr. Hirst, like most of the lawmakers, saw two key provisions throwing up the greatest roadblock to the quick acceptance of the Perrow Commission program.

Compromise Seen

"Determined efforts to begin the repeal of Section 129 (of the State constitution, which requires operation of public schools) and to take some 'local' out of locally administered pupil assignment may be anticipated," he said. "This would be most unfortunate because the commission proposals require compromise on the part of the friends of the public free schools."

Mr. Hirst said he would have to study the report further and await developments in the Legislature before determining how far he could go along with the Perrow plan.

Senator John A. K. Donovan of Fairfax, a commission member who signed the majority report, said those parts of the Governor's message which backed the plan were "excellent."

Mr. Donovan said, however, it was "unfortunate" the Governor had quoted from a section of the report which said, in effect, that those with a better plan to offer should come forward with it or remain silent. Senator Donovan said the commission, itself, was divided on whether to include that language in its report.

Webb's Reaction

Delegate John C. Webb of Fairfax said:

"I was delighted to see the Governor indorse the Perrow Commission recommendations. They constituted a realistic facing up to the situation. I have not studied the bills but if they are in line with the report, I feel the program is a good compromise and we ought to accept it."

To many observers, the commission's recommendations for a locally administered pupil assignment plan was very much like that previously advanced by State Senator Ted Dalton of Radford and Senator Armistead L. Boothe of Alexandria. Mr. Dalton, a Republican, ran gainst Gov. Almond three years ago and campaigned partly on the local pupil assignment plan.

The Governor, in his message to the Assembly yesterday, pointedly stated:

"This is not the local assignment plan envisioned and advocated by some."

When approached for comment on the message as a whole, Mr. Dalton's reaction was: "Good! I am extremely happy with the indorsement of the pupil assignment or placement plan, administered by the local school boards. Also that compulsory school attendance laws are coming back.

"There are some objectionable features to the commission's report, but time will remove those when they prove unworkable."

Three Main Ideas

Mr. Boothe had this to say:

"Of course, the Governor advocated enactment of the Perrow report in toto. The three ideas at the heart of this report are: One, that the public school system must be maintained; two, local option must be honored, and three, a pupil assignment plan with Statewide criteria and local administration is the best legal weapon with which to contain integration in the public schools.

"I do not hesitate to keep my stand at the Governor's side against the storm of opposition that will break over him from certain sections of the State. I understand thoroughly his strong reaction and resentment to the attacks of his critics. As I have learned since 1954 (date of the original Supreme Court desegregation decision) it is unjust and unfair to be called an integrationist simply because you are sincerely devoted to

the cause of public education and want to keep the schools open with a maximum of segregation."

Delegate Kathryn Stone of Arlington was not present for yesterday's session due to a death in her family. Delegate Willian Winston, also of Arlington, left Richmond for business reasons immediately after the sessions and was not available for comment here prior to the session today.

Almond Pupil Plan Is Ready

Will Present Plan To Assembly Today

RICHMOND, April 6 (AP). — Gov. Almond goes before the General Assembly after it reconvenes today to present recommendations for a long-range State policy in the school integration crisis.

The Governor is expected to use the Perrow Commission's report as the basis for setting administration goals and making specific proposals.

A battle appears in the making among the 140 assembly members, however, on whether to accept the commission's program in general or to adopt more drastic measures along the old massive resistance line.

Most of the commission bills contain emergency clauses which require a four-fifths majority in order to pass. Thus, as few as nine Senators voting against such a measure would reject it on an emergency basis.

One of the main bones of tention appears to be the question of constitutional amendment. The commission majority proposes that Virginia resist integration for the time being without any constitutional change.

Minority for Amendment

A minority group holds that an amendment concerning the removal of public school requirements from the State Constitution is "imperative."

State Senator Mills E. Godwin, jrm., of Suffolk, minority spokesman, said Saturday that measures will be introduced seeking "more effectively to prevent integration in our public schools and more effectively enabling our localities to resist the threat of integration."

And Delegate Frank Moncure of Stafford County said he will introduce a bill asking for a State-wide referendum to repeal the State constitutional requirement for operation of a public school system.

The lawmakers are convening today in a continuation of the extraordinary session called earlier in the year by Gov. Almond on the school question.

9 on Perrow Unit Dissent

Already in the hands of the 140-member assembly is the Perrow Commission report on schools.

The report offers a specific legislative plan putting resistance to racial integration on a local-option basis.

Nine members of the 40-member Perrow unit dissented from this line of approach. There are others in the two houses of the legislature who favor a return to all-out resistance, whatever the consequences. These are expected to exert strong opposition to the administration proposals.

The underlying theory of the majority report is to enable any city or county to resist as much as it sees fit—even to the point of withdrawing local support from public schools. The majority says such resistance is possible, legal and constitutional without any change in the Constitution.

The majority doesn't pretend its program will prevent integration. It says the only sure way to prevent integration is to close all public schools. However, it adds the belief that most Virginians do not want to abandon public schools.

The majority report proposes specific legislation in the shape of 15 bills.

Shot Fired At Almond

RICHMOND (UPI)—A sniper fired one shot from ambush at Gov. J. Lindsey Almond Friday as the governor left the executive mansion to go to the Capitol, police reported Saturday.

The shooting was first reported to newsmen as only a loud backfire from a passing car. But police revealed Saturday their investigation led them to believe it was an attempt on the governor's life.

Lt. C. G. Phaup, chief of the Capitol police force, said the shot was fired from thick shrubbery bordering the executive mansion in a corner of Capitol Square. The square is in the heart of downtown Richmond.

A branch broken from the shrubbery was found to contain lead fragments. A lighted cigarette was left smouldering on the sidewalk on the street side of the bush-covered fence.

Court Opinion on Stay

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29—Following is the text of the opinion of Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit accompanying the stay of a lower court order requiring immediate admission of twelve Negro children to white schools in Charlottesville, Va.

Last September, when the board of Charlottesville, Va., applied to me for a stay of the order of the District Court admitting the twelve Negro plaintiffs to two of the formerly white public schools, the board was unable to give assurances that a stay, if granted, would facilitate compliance with the decree appealed from.

The reason asserted, obvious to all, was that under certain laws then on the Virginia statute books, the school board was denied autonomy in the management of its school system, and any school faced with any degree of desegregation was required to be closed by order of the Governor.

In the circumstances I found no basis for granting a stay.

Since then, as is well known, there has been further litigation in the Supreme Court of the United States, in this and other Federal Courts and in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. Whatever doubt there may have existed formerly, it is now frankly and correctly recognized by the board that such statutes constitute no bar to the operation of racially non-segregated schools; and the board is now no longer impeded from taking steps which, but for such statutes, it was willing to take to comply with the District Court's decree.

Mr. John S. Battle Jr., counsel for the board, whose appeal is now pending, and Messrs. Oliver W. Hill and Spottswood W. Robinson 3d, counsel for the twelve Negro children, conferred with me at length today.

Mr. Battle brought to my attention a resolution passed unanimously on Jan. 26, 1959, by the school board; also an extract from the minutes of the meeting on Jan. 27, 1959 of the Council of the city of Charlottesville, in which that body by unanimous vote expresses its purpose to cooperate with and support the school board in complying expeditiously and completely with the decree of the District Court.

The plan outlined by the school board will undertake a complete revision of past policies and practices respecting the assignment of children to the public schools and the necessary formulation of new elementary school districts to equalize the pupil population among the various schools.

The school board's present attitude deserves commendation. It is apparent that the board should be afforded a reasonable time to accomplish the administrative adjustments essential to a positive and effective transition from a racially segregated to a non-segregated public school system in Charlottesville, and that it should be assisted in its determination to move within the frame and spirit of the court's decree.

More than 1,700 children were displaced when the Governor closed the Venable and Lane schools in September. Since then, many of the affected children have received some measure of academic instruction by private arrangement.

Remedial Study Planned

As commendable as these community efforts have been, the school board correctly recognizes that this cannot continue as a permanent program. Moreover, there is a need for remedial instruction of some of the displaced children, widely varying between those white children who attended classes under the auspices of organized local private groups, and others, including the twelve Negro appellees, whose opportunities were far more limited.

The board has proposed to provide immediately regular teachers and adequate facilities for the special tutoring of the twelve children with a view to their admission to regular classes at Venable and Lane as soon as practicable, and in no event later than next September.

With full confidence in Mr. Battle, and convinced that the representations made by him have the support of his clients, I think that they should have the opportunity to present their plan to Judge John Paul in the District Court, who passed the original order and who has the primary responsibility in the matter.

I think further that the plan is entitled to consideration without holding over the heads of the school and local governmental authorities the coercive threat of continued school disclosure.

Court Is Confident

The schools were not closed by any Federal court action, and where complete confidence exists that the brief time necessary will be employed to further, not impede or evade, the court's decrees, there is no need to continue the unhappy conditions which have prevailed in Charlottesville since the normal school opening date last fall.

The plan may be presented to Judge Paul within twenty days, and considered by him as early as he finds his scientific permits. The twelve plaintiffs are assured full admission not later than next fall, and are to be offered such assistance by way of adequate tutoring and use of school laboratories and other facilities as may benecessary or desirable to effect their early and orderly transition under the new plan.

It remains to say that while Messrs. Hill and Robinson properly have stressed their clients' present rights, won after struggle in proceedings begun before the board as early as the spring of 1956, I am satisfied from the attitude of reason and fairness these lawyers have displayed in the conferences before me, that they can and will aid in effecting orderly procedures beneficial to their cleints and others of their race, and contributing also to the good order and harmony of the entire population of Charlottesville.

JUDGE EXPLAINS RULING

Charlottesville Plan Wins Integration Stay

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30 (AP).—This is the text of Judge Simon E. Sobeloff's memorandum on his decision staying a lower Federal court order requiring integration at two Charlottesville schools, issued yesterday in United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Baltimore:

Last September, when the school board of Charlottesville, Va., applied to me for a stay of the order of the District Court admitting the 12 Negro plaintiffs to two of the formerly white public schools, the board was unable to give assurances that a stay, if granted, would facilitate compliance with the decree appealed from.

The reason asserted, and obvious to all, was that under certain laws then on the Virginia statute books, the school board was denied autonomy in the management of its school system, and any school faced with any degree of desegregation was required to be closed by order of the Governor. In the circumstances I found no basis for granting a stay.

Since then, as is well known, there has been further litigation, in the Supreme Court of the United States, in this court and in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. Whatever doubt there may have existed formerly, it is now frankly and correctly recognized by the board that such statutes constitute no bar to the operation of racially non-segregated schools and the board is now no longer impeded from taking steps which, but for such statutes, it was willing to take to comply with the District Court's decree.

Gets City's Plan

Mr. John S. Battle, jr., counsel for the board, whose appeal is now pending, and Messrs. Oliver W. Hill and Spottswood W. Robinson, counsel for the 12 Negro children, conferred with me at length today. Mr. Battle brought to my attention a resolution passed unanimously on January 26, 1959, by the school board; also an extract from the minutes of the meeting on January 27, 1959, of the Council of the City of Charlottesville, in which that body by unanimous vote expresses its purpose to cooperate and support the school board in complying expeditiously and completely with the decree of the District Court.

The plan outlined by the school board will undertake a complete revision of past policies and practices respecting the assignment of children to the public schools and the necessary formulation of new elementary school districts to equalize the pupil population among the various schools.

The school board's present attitude deserves commendation. It is apparent that the board should be afforded a reasonable time to accomplish the administrative adjustments essential to a positive and effective transition from a racially segregated to a non-segregated public school system in Charlottesville, and that it should be assisted in its determination to move within the frame and spirit of the court's decree.

Situation of Pupils

More than 1,700 children were displaced when the Governor closed the Venable and Lane Schools in September. Since then, many of the affected children have received some measure of academic instruction by private arrangement.

As commendable as these Community efforts have been, the School Board correctly recognizes that this cannot continue as a permanent program. Moreover, there is a need for remedial instruction of some of the displaced children, widely varying between those white children who attended classes under the auspices of organized local private groups and others, including the 12 Negro appellees, whose opportunities were far more limited.

The board has proposed to provide immediately regular teachers and adequate facilities for the special tutoring of the 12 children with a view to their admission to regular classes at Venable and Lane as soon as practicable, and in no event later than next September.

For Consideration of Plan

With full confidence in Mr. Battle, and convinced that the representations made by him have the support of his clients, I think that they should have the opportunity to present their plan to Judge John Paul in the District Court, who passed the original order and who has the primary responsibility in the matter. I think, further, that the plan is entitled to consideration without holding over the heads of the school and local governmental authorities the coercive threat of continued school closure.

The schools were not closed by any Federal Court action, and where complete confidence exists that the brief time necessary will be employed to further, not impede or evade, the court's decrees, there is no need to continue the unhappy conditions which have prevailed in Charlottesville since the normal school opening date last fall.

The plan may be presented to Judge Paul within 20 days, and considered by him as early as he finds his schedule permits. The 12 plaintiffs are assured full admission not later than next fall, and are to be offered such assistance by way of adequate tutoring and use of school laboratories and other facilities as may be necessary or desirable to effect their early and orderly transition under the new plan.

It remains to say that while Messrs. Hill and Robinson properly have stressed their clients' present rights, won after struggle in proceedings begun before the board as early as the spring of 1956, I am satisfied from the attitude of reason and fairness these lawyers have displayed in the conferences before me that they can and will aid in affecting orderly procedures beneficial to their clients and others of their race, and contributing also to the good order

and harmony of the entire population of Charlottesville.

Integration Set For Monday In Arlington

Charlottesville Granted Delay To Draft Plan

BULLETIN

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., (AP)— The Charlottesville School Board announced today the city's two closed schools will open Wednesday on a segregated basis.

By MARY LOU WERNER
Star Staff Writer

Public school integration is scheduled Monday in Arlington and Norfolk, while the city of Charlottesville has won a breathing spell that will permit reopening of schools on a segregated basis.

Alexandria, meanwhile, was attempting to hold off integration as a hearing began today in Federal Court there on pleas by 14 Negro students for enrollment in white classes.

The delay in Charlottesville, where two schools have been closed since September because of a court order to admit 12 Negroes, marks the first time a Virginia community has persuaded an appellate court to suspend an integration edict.

Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals granted the delay, which may put off integration there until next September.

Suspends Order

He suspended the lower court's integration order on the condition that the city file a desegregation plan within 20 days with Federal Judge John Paul.

The appellate judge said the city had assured him it intended to draw new school boundaries without any taint of racial influence; that children would attend schools in their home districts, and that there would be no switches according to academic tests, except such as are applied to both races equally.

Other Developments

While Charlottesville was winning time to draft a desegregation plan, there were these other developments:

1. Judge Sobeloff refused to suspend an integration order due to take effect in Arlington on Monday, requiring the admission of four Negroes to Stratford Junior High School. Attorneys for the school board were to decide later today whether to try to persuade a justice of the Supreme Court to grant a delay— a move that most observers believe would fail. The school board is ready to open Strtaford on an integrated basis Monday.

2. The Norfolk School Board late yesterday ordered the reopening of the six junior and senior high schools that have been closed since September to avoid integration. The six schools are scheduled to reopen Monday, and the 17 Negro students who have been assigned to them were to be admitted.

3. Alexandria Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan today began hearing the appeals of 14 Negro students who are seeking to overturn the Alexandria School Board's refusal to admit them to white schools. If Judge Bryan overrules the school board on its rejection of any of the students, it is possible the city might be required to admit them next week to white classes.

4. Notice was served on the Warren County School Board that an attempt will be made to force the reopening of Warren County High School at Front Royal on an integrated basis. Oliver W. Hill, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who represents 22 Negro students assigned to the school which is now closed, said he had written county officials asking if they planned to reopen the scholl but had received no answer.

First Integration

The admission of Negro students to Norfolk and Arlington schools on Monday will mark the first time public school classes have been integrated in the State which set itself up as the leader of Southern massive resistance. Parochial schools in the State have been integrated for several years.

Collapse of the massive resistance laws, which required the closing of any pubic schools where integration was ordered, left local school boards free to go ahead with desegregation.

Those laws died earlier this month in Federal and State court decisions. They had kept nine public schools closed since September in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal. Arlington was confronted with the same threat when the integration order took effect there, but the closing law was killed in the meantime.

Plans to Obey

As soon as the massive resistance laws died, Norfolk and Arlington began making plans to obey integration orders of the Federal Courts.

Charlottesville took even more positive action. Both the city council and the school board announced their intention to proceed with desegregation, and renounced any idea of giving up public schools to avoid integration.

After yesterday's hearing, Judge Sobeloff said it was the first time a Virginia community had said flatly it was through with massive resistance and intended to carry out a desegregation plan.

He also noted that the city promised to give special tutoring to the 12 Negro students who have been ordered into the Charlottesville schools, with the intention of admitting them no later than next September.

"Reserve Commendation"

"The school board's present attitude deserves commendation," said Judge Sobeloff in his memorandum. "It is apparent that the board should be afforded a reasonable time to accomplish the administrative adjustments to a positive and effective transition from a racially segregated to a non-segregated public school system."

Mr. Hill, who is among counsel representing the Negro students in the Charlottesville case also, said he agreed that under the circumstances a stay should be granted.

Charlottesville's school board planned to meet today and announce a date for reopening Lane High and Venable Elementary schools on a segregated basis—probably sometime next week.

In Norfolk, tutoring groups all over the city will fold up today as both teachers and students prepare to return to public school.

The groups are disbanding as simply and suddenly as they were organized last fall for "stopgap" education to children locked out of high schools.

Closed in integration crisis—

Charlotteville school will reopen segregated classes

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 30—(AP)—The Charlottesville School Board announced today the city's two closed white schools will open next Wednesday on a segregated basis. The board said Wednesday was chosen to effect an orderly reopening of Lane High and Venable Elementary Schools.

Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday granted Charlottesville a postponement of its desegregation order until next Fall. He refused, however, to stay a lower court order directing the admission of four Negro pupils Monday to Stratford Junior High School (white) in Arlington.

About 1700 students from the two Charlottesville schools have been idled since the facilities were shut last Sept. 22 under Virginia's now defunct anti-integration laws. About 1400 of these have been attending classes in the basements of private homes, churches and other temporary quarters.

Lower federal courts had ordered the admission of 12 Negro students to the two schools.

Meantime, preparations went forward in Norfolk and Arlington for the reopening Monday of Virginia's first integrated public schools. And in Richmond, a group of segregationists sought a test of legislative power with the state administration.

A SWIFT SERIES of events yesterday brought these other developments:

School officials in Norfolk announced plans to reopen six white secondary schools, closed since September, on an integrated basis Monday and called on the public to "show sincere understanding and cooperation to assure a smooth orderly opening."

A PLAN BY ardent segregationists in the Virginia Legislature to ram through some drastic last-minute law that would block integration in Norfolk and Arlington schools Monday appeared on the verge of collapse today.

Leaders of the group conceded they didn't see any hope of success with Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. firmly opposed to their moves. The group has declined to accept admitting Negro pupils to white schools under federal court orders.

"He's remained immovable," said a senator from Virginia's heavily Negro populated South side. "And we are losing some of the weaker ones we hoped would go along with us."

Almond, who fought the battle against integration as attorney general and since last year as governor, has taken the view there was nothing that could be legally done with chance of success.

Arlington Turned Down

Integration Delayed For Charlottesville

BALTIMORE, Md. (UPI)—Federal appeals Judge Simon E. Sobeloff Thursday granted Charlottesville, Va., a stay of integration orders until next September.

But Sobeloff turned down a request from Arlington, Va., attorneys to stay the integration of four Negroes into an all-white junior high school next Monday.

Charlottesville had been scheduled to admit 12 Negroes to two schools Monday, but Sobeloff ruled that the city could delay their enrollment while it drew up a plan for desegregation.

Sobeloff said the board would "be afforded a reasonable time" to accomplish the transition from segregated to integrated schools.

Charlottesville City Atty. John S. Battle, Jr., said the city would present its desegregation plan to Federal District Judge John Paul in Harrisonburg, Va. within 20 days.

Battle said the Charlottesville school board will provide immediately regular teachers and adequate facilities for special tutoring for the 12 Negroes. Battle said they would be admitted to Venable elementary and Lane High schools no later than next September.

Sobeloff, in granting the stay after a five-hour hearing, said there was no need to continue the "unhappy conditions" that have prevailed in Charlottesville since last September when Gov. J. Lindsay Almond closed Lane and Venable. The schools will reopen Monday on a segregated basis.

Sobeloff noted that he had denied a stay request last September because the school board at that time lacked the autonomy of management for its school system. Gov. Almond then was able to close the schools when they prepared to integrate.

Charlottesville Schools Gain Integration Stay

RICHMOND, Va., Jan 29 (UPI). A federal appeals judge granted a school integration stay for Charlottesville, Va., today but racial mixing still appeared imminent next week in three other Virginia cities.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. reported demands of die-hard segregationists in the Legislature to step up some last-minute blocks to prevent integration in Norfolk, Arlington and Front Royal. Almond said, in effect, he could not go that far.

U.S. Appeals Judge Simon Sobeloff, at a hearing in Baltimore, granted Charlottesville a stay of integration orders until next September to permit the city to put a desegregation plan into effect.

Norfolk's city council and school board agreed today to reopen six integration-closed schools Monday at 9 a.m. Seventeen Negroes are scheduled to enroll in the six schools which Almond closed last fall under the "massive resistance" program.

Schools Closed

Like Norfolk and Front Royal, Charlottesville has had integration-threatened schools closed since last September under the state's recently nullified "massive resistance" laws.

Under Sobeloff's order the Charlottesville schools may operate on a segregated basis until fall.

Its school board and city council, however, have said they would accept some integration rather than abandon their public schools. Almond has mentioned as a possibility later in some parts of the state.

For the present, however, Almond was resisting pressure from segregationists to use his police powers to prevent integration from occurring anywhere in the state next week.

Sobeloff turned down a request from Arlington attorneys to stay the integration of four Negroes in an all-white junior high school next Monday.

It appeared Norfolk and Arlington would most likely be the cities that would integrate Monday.

Front Royal authorities chose to remain silent, waiting to see what plan the legislature might offer to relieve the crisis.

Veto Threatened

Almond was reported to have gone so far as threaten to veto any radical departures from the stop-gap segregation plan he handed to a special session of the General Assembly Wednesday.

Almond's plan is based largely on a system of state tuition grants for students who wish to attend private schools. Segregationist legislators launched a move to try to override the Governor with some last-ditch program to avert any integration.

Elsewhere in the South, Alabama Gov. John Patterson said he is concerned about his state's anti-integration laws in view of the collapse of Virginia's "massive resistance." Patterson said new laws may have to be enacted "very soon."

In Atlanta, the Georgia Legislature completed action on the last in a series of anti-integration measures proposed by Gov. Ernest Vandiver. The bill, designed to make it more difficult for Negroes to file integration suits against Georgia State colleges and universities, sets a maximum enrollment age limit of 21 for undergraduate students.

The other Georgia laws provide for closing schools faced with integration and shutting off funds. Localities may not levy property taxes to support an integrated school in Georgia under another Vandiver measure.

Vandiver today extended sympathy "for the people of Virginia in this time of anguish and difficulty."

Almond Firm

Six members of the Virginia segregationist bloc spent an hour trying to win Almond's backing for more stringent steps to halt the enrollment of Negroes Monday in Norfolk, Charlottesville, Arlington and Front Royal.

A reliable source said Almond told the six legislators he was "firmly against" their move and went so far as to threaten to veto their action if they mustered enough support to override him.

Members of the bloc would not disclose their plan to breathe new life into Virginia's court-stricken "massive resistance" plan.

It was reported, however, the bloc of about 25 legislators had given serious consideration to a hasty constitutional convention to repeal or revise a section of the Virginia Constitution calling for state maintenance of a public school system.

Such a move, in effect, could put the operation of public schools in the hands of the 140-member General Assembly.

Almond pledged Wednesday to continue to fight for continued segregation and indicated that the state will have to abandon some public schools and turn to a wholesale revision of its education system.

Briefing

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. (U P I) — Charlottesville's school board and city council received a briefing from counsel Monday night in the wake of court decisions killing Virginia's anti-integration law, giving rise to speculation the city might open its two closed schools.

Before entering the meeting, city school board chairman R. Stanley Goodman said the board would be guided "entirely" by the advice of City Attorney John S. Battle Jr.

Battle told newsmen prior to the meeting he was not surprised by the Virginia Supreme Court's ruling knocking down the "massive resistance" laws, but was surprised by the language of the court's opinion.

"The more I look at the decision, the more involved it becomes," Battle said without elaborating.

Battle said he had not seen the opinion of a federal constitutional court in Norfolk which knocked out a law closing integrated schools.

Petitions Ask Schools Be Kept Closed

By a Star Staff Writer

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Jan. 27—A petition asking that public schools be kept closed for the rest of the year will be presented to the school board by a director of a Charlottesville elementary school.

Mrs. Wilson W. Cropp, a director of the Charlottesville Education Foundation, presented two petitions with this request yesterday to the City Council.

The petitions ask that Lane High School and Venable Elementary School, closed since September under the massive resistance laws, be kept closed for the rest of the year.

A move back to the public schools would be just another interruption in the children's education, the petitions said.

Mrs. Cropp also is chairman of the "room mothers" of the school run by the foundation.

Spokesmen for the foundation's school, Robert E. Lee Elementary, have said the school would stay in operation if the public schools were integrated.

Mrs. Cropp said 409 families out of 500 that were approached signed the petition to keep Lane High closed.

Some 106 families out of 150 that were approached signed the petition on Venable Elementary, she added.

Mayor Thomas J. Michie, who accepted the petitions for the council, thanked the foundation and other groups for participating in the temporary school program.

Court Accepts Plan For Charlottesville

HARRISONBURG, Va., Feb. 18 (AP)—Federal District Judge John Paul told the City of Charlottesville today—in effect—it could count on continuing racially separate schools until next September.

Paul said he would study the School Board's plan for desegregation submitted to him by Attorney John S. Battle Jr. If he finds anything not in compliance with the terms of his previous order, he said, he will call the School Board to a hearing to work out details before the start of the next school term.

Today's proceedings consisted of only a brief meeting of Battle and Paul in the Judge's chambers here.

Pupil Ratio Is Stressed

The Board's plan outlaws racial considerations in ruling on applications for school transfers and places stress on the number of pupils assigned to each classroom teacher.

Battle submitted the plan to Judge Paul along with a map of the city's elementary school districts. The plan and the map were approved last night by the city School board.

Charlottesville's Lane High School and one of its elementary schools were closed in September under a now defunct state law to block the court-ordered admission of 12 Negro pupils.

But the two schools were opened Feb. 4—still segregated—under a delay granted by Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals after the city pledged to proceed with its plans to integrate in September. The city was required to submit its plan no later than today for Judge Paul's approval.

Charlottesville was able to stave off immediate school desegregation because Judge Sobeloff thought the city showed "good faith" in voluntarily adopting a plan for compliance. The Court suggested Arlington, Norfolk and Front Royal could also win delays if they drafted similar plans, but when no such plans were forthcoming thmose three localities were ordered to desegregate at once.

Battle said the newly mapped elementary school districts represented few changes.

Standards for Assignment

Under the new assignment plan the School Superintendent will rule on pupil transfer applications on the basis of academic achievement, preference of parents' need for special courses, location of schools and facilities available and availability of teachers and transfortation.

The superintendent is charged with maintaining a standard pupil to teacher ratio—30 to 1 for elementary schools and 23 to 1 for high schools.

The plan also states that the two Negroes ordered admitted to Lane High and the 10 ordered admitted to Venable Elementary will be accepted as soon as the Board feels they have reached a proper academic level—next September or before.

Last Monday the 12 pupils began a program of special tutoring by two white teachers in the superintendent's office.

The Board assured the court in its plan it had resolved "to cease all practices of racial discrimination in the assignment of pupils to various public schools of this city and to that end to commit itself to a plan of desegregation."

2 Virginia Schools May Integrate

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Jan. 25 (AP).—The Charlottesville School Board tonight committed itself to the reopening, on an integrated basis if necessary, two local schools closed last fall to avert integration.

The board set no definite date Saturday for the reopening of the 1000-pupil Lane High School and the 700-pupil Venable Elementary School. Both were closed last Sept. 22 under State anti-integration laws which last week were declared unconstitutional.

City attorney John S. Battle, Jr., said the board would, however, seek a delay until next September of court orders for integration, on the basis of a pupil assignment plan drawn up tonight.

Battle indicated that if a delay was obtained in the appeal to the 4th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, both Lane and Venable probably would open within a few days.

Earlier the Alexandria School Board announced it had rejected the application of all 14 Negro pupils seeking entry to white classes.

The board, which is under Federal court orders to desegregate beginning Feb. 2, reported that race was not the reason the 14 Negro applicants were turned down.

All were rejected, the board said, because they "do not qualify" under the seven-point local pupil assignment plan that Alexandria adopted to screen Negro applicants.

The next step in the Alexandria case is for the rejected Negro students to appeal the school board's action to Federal Judge Albert U. Bryan.

At Richmond, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., conferred with State legal, education and fiscal officials, apparently on the tuition grant plan he is expected to present to a special segregation session of the Legislature that meets Wednesday to seek a way to continue the State's massive resistance to integration.

The enactment of laws providing a constitutional manner of using public funds to provide tuition grants for the private schooling of children, an alternative to integrated public schools, is one of two proposals the Governor is expected to make to the General Assembly.

The other is that the State's compulsory school attendance law be repealed—an action apparently designed to make it easier for localities to convert from public to private education.

A decision that could have vital bearing on the special Assembly session was deferred by U. S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman in Norfolk. He said at the conclusion of a hearing tonight that he would announce at 4 P. M. tomorrow whether he would restrain Norfolk City Council from cutting off funds for all public school grades above the sixth, effective Feb. 2.

If Hoffman rules out the cut off plan, Norfolk would appear to have no means with which to block the reopening and integration of six white secondary schools closed down last September by the State to avert race mixing. Eighty nine white parents and students had asked Hoffman to block the council plan.

In Washington, the Government announced it would set up an integrated school next month for 500 Navy children who live on the Norfolk, Va., naval base unless Norfolk's closed public schools are reopened before then.

Charlottesville Schools Reopen as Segregated

By ALEX R. PRESTON
Star Staff Writer

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Feb. 4.—The public schools closed by the State last September when 12 Negro children were ordered admitted quietly opened their doors on a segregated basis to about 10,000 white boys and girls today.

Enrollment of the Negro children has been delayed by a Federal court, probably until next September, to give the school board time to perfect the outlines of a non-discriminatory pupil assignment plan.

About 600 students at Venable Elementary School and more than 800 at Lane High School attended their last private classes yesterday in basements of homes, churches and public buildings. Most appeared to be glad of the return to public schools.

Gaby Hall, a senior girl at Lane High School, said, "I'm glad to be going back. No more Saturday classes."

Under the temporary high school program, students have been schooled on one different subject each day, six days a week. Classes lasted five hours.

Instruction reverted to a five-day, six-period system at Lane today.

In the meantime, special tutoring was being set up for the 12 Negro children who returned to Burley High School and Jefferson Elementary School so they would not lose their qualifying status to enter the white schools in the fall.

Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals last Thursday suspended an order by District Judge John Paul to admit the Negro children. But as a condition, he required the school board to draft an assignment plan, acceptable to Judge Paul, within 20 days.

Plan Outlined

Submitted to Judge Paul was a resolution of the school board last week outlining the basis of the plan.

School Supt. Fendall R. Ellis said today there has been no opportunity to work out details of the plan because City Attorney John S. Battle, jr., who represented the board before Judge Sobeloff, has not been in the city since Thursday's hearing in Baltimore.

The next meeting of the school board is scheduled for February 12.

"I rather doubt we will meet with Mr. Battle prior to that date," Mr. Ellis said.

In general, the school board's resolutions submitted to the appeals court judge proposed to set up geographical districts for school assignments, with race not a factor.

Any student who objected to his school assignment by the school superintendent, under the plan outlined would have to submit to certain scholastic achievement tests.

Venable children, whose enrollment totaled 615 last June, have been attending classes in 15 basements in private homes set up by the Parents Committee for Emergency Schooling and in Robert E. Lee School.

14d(1) 1959 VIRGINIA FAIRFAX

Negro Pupils' Lawyers Ask Fairfax School Plan Facts

Post p.10A

Washington D.C.

June 8 1959

Attorneys for Negro students seeking admission to white schools in Fairfax County want to know more about the School Board's desegregation plan before taking their case to court.

The School Board announced Saturday that it had adopted a voluntary desegregation plan but refused to give details.

"As long as they don't announce the plan," said attorney Frank D. Reeves, "it can have no effect on our thinking. It could mean 'We will not admit Negroes until 1980'."

Reeves said parents of 26 Negro applicants have authorized all legal steps needed to win non-segregated schooling for their children this fall, but emphasized that he is still seeking "satisfactory adjustment of the situation without litigation."

Thus the question of whether Fairfax will be the scene of another legal battle over desegregation appeared to depend on whether the School Board will discuss its plan and, if so, whether the plan goes far enough to persuade Negro parents to wait for it to take effect.

School officials said the plan would not take effect until next March when the County can again assume pupil placement powers under State laws.

Reeves emphasized that he is not urging public disclosure of the plan, or even revelation of its details to Negro attorneys. He explained that he merely wants enough information about the plan to make a decision on whether to file suit.

Regardless of what the School Board does, Reeves said, a decision will be reached within a few days. Decision to withhold filing suit would have to be based on far more information than he now has.

The mere fact that t he Board has a plan, he said, "sounds pretty much like an invitation (to file suit)," which those involved are "reluctant to accept—not unwilling to accept."

The School Board yesterday received official notice from the State Pupil Placement Board that the 26 Negro applicants for white schools in Fairfax had been placed in Negro schools nearest their homes.

Fairfax School Plan Attacked By Republicans

GOP Calls Program Premature, Sees Danger of Assembly Action

By Muriel Guinn
Staff Reporter

The desegregation plan of the Fairfax County School Board became a political issue yesterday.

Two incumbent Republican Supervisors and three GOP candidates for the Board of Supervisors issued a statement attacking the School Board for adopting the plan and urging that the plan be rescinded.

The statement was signed by Supervisors A. Claiborne Leigh, Dranesville District, and William H. Moss, Lee District; and by candidates Glen Burkland, Providence District; Robert C. Cotten, Falls Church District, and John C. Harris, Mount Vernon District.

The statement said Republican Supervisor Richard P. Ovenshine was out of town and could not be reached to comment on the School Board's plan.

Plan Not Announced

The School Board has not officially made public its desegregation plan which was adopted a week ago. But it has been learned unofficially that the plan proposes to start desegregation in the first grade next year and proceed with desegregation of an additional grade each year until all 12 grades are integrated.

The GOP statement yesterday noted that under the existing Perrow "Freedom of Choice" program adopted by the iVrginia General Assembly, localities cannot adopt desegregation plans until next March.

Even then, the statement says, the School Board cannot adopt a desegregation plan until the Board of Supervisors enacts enabling legislation.

The Republicans said they believe that "any action by school authorities at this time to embark upon a possibly illegal type of assignment plan may result in action by the General Assembly which might deny us the benefits of the Perrow legislation and possibly restrict or even eliminate public education in Virginia."

Must Await State Rules

The resolution adds that any plan for pupil assignment is required by State law "to be supplemental to and not inconsistent with rules and regulations concerning assignment which are required to be adopted but which have not yet been adopted by the State Board of Education."

The Republicans' statement made no reference to the 1954 desegregation ruling of the Supreme Court. In response to a question, Moss said he and his colleagues "realize we have no choice except eventual compliance" with the Supreme Court decision.

Moss said the GOP fears adoption of a desegregation plan now might cause the General Assembly to retaliate against Fairfax County as it did earlier against Arlington. The General Assembly took away Arlington's elected School Board after that Board announced it had adopted a voluntary desegregation plan.

Leigh and Moss said they will bring a resolution before a meeting of the Supervisors Wednesday demanding that the School Board scrap its desegregation plan.

Two Democrats Agree

A poll made by newsman showed that two Democratic Supervisors, Stuart DeBell and Thomas S. Gray, agree that the School Board acted prematurely.

However, Democratic Supervisor Anne Wilkins said the principal features of the desegregation plan "sound excellent" to her.

"When the State Pupil Placement Board rejected the applications of 26 Negro students to attend white schools it became obvious there would be a court suit and equally obvious that the School Board would need a plan in court," she added. She called the GOP statement "purely a political red herring."

Lawyers for the Negro applicants announced Saturday they intended to file suit in Federal Court to obtain admission to white schools in the county. The suit is expected to be filed this week.

Neighboring Arlington and Alexandria desegregated their schools under court order during the last school year without incident.

DeBell said yesterday he has invited the County School Board to meet with the Supervisors Wednesday to discuss the desegregation problem.

School Plan Kept Secret By Fairfax

Negro Attorney To File Suit for 26 Pupil-Clients

By Susanna McBee
Staff Reporter

The Fairfax County School Board refused yesterday to discuss its new desegregation plan with a Negro attorney who pleaded for "sufficient information" to avoid bringing suit in Federal Court.

Frank D. Reeves, representing 26 Negroes whose applications to white schools have been rejected, said, "The board has left us with no alternative. if we are to pursue our rights, but to go to court. We will file suit in the next two or three days."

Earlier, the board barred County Supervisor William H. Moss from its closed session. Moss said the board "acted in error" by adopting a plan without discussing it with the supervisors. Later the board decided to meet with the supervisors this week.

Prince Edward determined to keep desegregated schools closed. Page A14

Only 112 white students register for Warren County High. Page A15

Before Reeves addressed the board in open session, acting chairman Theodore S. Heriot said members would continue their secrecy on details and reasons for refusing to reveal the plan.

Start in First Grade

However, several school and county officials said the plan would start desegregation in the fall of 1960 in the first grade, proceeding a grade a year until all 12 grades are included. The program was adopted in closed session Aug. 8, reportedly by a 4-2 vote.

The plan has features similar to one suggested by the County Federation of Civic Associations. Pupil assignment would be based primarily on geographic considerations, sources said, but would include academic achievement and psychological factors.

Some school officials said the plan may allow some desegregation in all grades in less than 12 years. They said transfer requests in other grades may be considered along with those in the grade scheduled for desegregation.

One official said the reason for secrecy is "pressure from Richmond." Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison reportedly asked the Board not to reveal its plan. There is fear that the delicate balance in the General Assembly which favored the "freedom of choice" laws in April might be upset next year if legislators are angered by Fairfax.

Wanted No Litigation

The new laws are effective in March will give localities own pupil assignments. Now that power is vested with the State Placement Board.

Reeves told the Board his purpose in coming was to "achieve the constitutional right of our clients without litigation. We thought it would be possible in Fairfax County to accomplish desegregation on a voluntary basis."

Reeves said, "Accomplishment of desegregation can better be done on the basis of some plan or organized program to make the adjustment . . ." He added, "We think there is little doubt of the outcome of any litigation" and its outcome "might well be inconsistent with any planned program you might have.

"We are authorized to file suit and have not done so in the hope you would give us sufficient information on your plan to let us discuss it with our clients so they might agree on it or on some modification of it."

Show of Good Faith

Questioned by Board Member Robert F. Davis, Reeves said, "We believe that any plan showing good faith represents recognition on the part of the School Board that there shall be desegregation and an orderly transition from segregation to desegregation which can be achieved as quickly as possible considering administrative problems."

Davis said, "We don't want to announce our plan and have someone sharpshoot at it."

Reeves replied, the Board should not "presume that there is harm in exposing its plan to public criticism and consideration. The most effective procedure in having public acceptance would be to expose it. Let the people raise questions, make suggestions, and voice criticisms."

The attorney said it would be more profitable to make adjustments before the Board has to put its plan into effect.

Board member Clyde W. Gleason asked if the Court might not be a better "arena" for working out an amicable solution. Reeves answered "Any resolution of the problem without court action is best for all parties concerned."

Rights Not Happiness

Davis said the reason for the gradual nature of the plan is consideration of Negro students' happiness in being transferred to other schools. Reeves said, "That's why we would like to settle this out of court—in court you deal only in legal rights, not happiness."

Moss, who refused to address the board in open session, said he had come to talk informally. He also represented Supervisors Stuart T. De Bell, Richard P. Ovenshine and A. Claiborne Leigh.

Moss said the plan is "the most important decision in the county in the last 40 years. It has more physical, moral and financial impact than any other decision and will affect every person in the county. The supervisors should not have been bypassed."

Fairfax to Learn Desegregation Plan

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

School Head Agrees to Reveal 'Secret' to County Supervisors

Thurs. 8-13-59
91-B

The acting chairman of the Fairfax County School Board said today he would be glad to tell the Board of Supervisors about the school desegregation plan and why it is being kept secret.

"There's no reason to hide it from them," said Theodore S. Heriot, vice chairman of the school board. Samuel S. Solomon, school board chairman, is out of town until Tuesday.

Mr. Heriot commented on the supervisors' suggestion yesterday that the school board "clarify" the desegregation plan, which was announced last Saturday. School board members have declined previously to discuss the details or to tell why the details were not being made public.

Mr. Heriot said he did not see any reason why the supervisors should not know "as officials of the county."

"I would be very glad to discuss it with the chairman of the Board of Supervisors," Mr. Heriot added.

"They're like everybody else. They'd like to know, too," he said.

Mr. Heriot said he would tell the supervisors why school officials feel secrecy is necessary, and would tell them details of the plan if requested.

Special Meeting

The suggestion that the school board clarify its policy was made at a special meeting of the supervisors. The meeting was called only for routine county matters that required the official stamp of the board.

Because it was a special meeting, the board could act officially only on the routine matters before it.

But discussion of the desegregation plan was started by Supervisor Thomas S. Gray, who said he thought the "people should know the reasons why" the plan was being kept secret.

Mr. Gray stressed that "there is no conflict" with the school board but that he would like to know the reasons.

Fairfax County has had requests for 26 Negro students to enter white schools this fall. Under existing law, assignments are under the authority of the State Pupil Placement Board.

Suit Threatened

The State board has failed to approve the applications and Negro attorneys have threatened to file suit in Alexandria Federal Court to gain admission of the students.

The recently adopted Perrow "freedom of choice" program will give local school boards authority to make their pupil assignments next March, if the local boards want such control.

Mr. Gray, who said he had received many telephone calls from persons who wanted to know why the plan was being kept secret, said: "Any public body in this county that takes action and keeps it secret is taking improper action."

Supervisor R. P. Ovenshine retorted that "there is no urgency now that requires discussion" of any desegregation plan.

"The school board is responsible for the schools, not this board," Gen. Ovenshine said, adding: "I think we should give them the respect to which they are entitled."

Stuart DeBell, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, told the other board members 'People call me and I can't tell them why" the school board is not disclosing the plan.

"Maybe the school board does have a real good reason," Mr. DeBell said, explaining that he would "just like to know."

Long Discussion Seen

Both Gen. Ovenshine and Supervisor William H. Moss said such a request for information from the school board could lead to long public discussion at the next special meeting of the supervisors at 3 p.m. next Wednesday.

"This is going to trigger a full attendance," Mr. Moss said. Gen. Ovenshine said discussion would be "perhaps acrimonious."

Board members finally agreed informally to have Mr. DeBell talk things over with the chairman of the school board and get some clairification on policy.

The supervisors also decided to discuss next Wednesday:

The possibility of continuing the board of inquiry on Fairfax County Hospital.

The State's policy of assigning convicts to State road camps and prisoner security in the camps.

The road camp question was brought up by Supervisor A. Claiborne Leigh. Mr. Lee reminded board members that two prisoners from road camp 30 in Fairfax County—James E. Hall, a convicted murderer and Connie E. Plott, a convicted forger—had kidnapped 79-year-old Peter Neilson of McLean only recently. Mr. Neilson was released in Pennsylvania and the convicts recaptured.

Virginia Rejects Japanese Teacher; Race Issue Raised

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Ala
Date 7-28-59

FALLS CHURCH, Va. (AP)—A teacher of Japanese descent says her application for a job in the Falls Church schools was rejected solely because of her race.

Mrs. Yukiko Tamashiro, 35, made the statement Monday night in response to questions about a story on the situation in the Northern Virginia Sun of nearby Arlington.

She quoted school Supt. Irvin Schmitt as saying she had lost out "simply because I am not a Caucasian."

Mrs. Tamashiro is a third-generation American born in Hawaii. She holds bachelor's and master's degrees from Wheaton College in Illinois, has done graduate work at New York University, and taught for two years in Middletown, N.Y., before moving here last February.

Virginia To Integrate First Schools Today; Peace Appeals Voiced

Many Of Norfolk's Students Are Expected To Stay Away

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
Staff Writer

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 1.—A considerable number of Norfolk's public school students are expected to stay away Monday when six schools open on an integrated basis.

City School Supt. J. J. Brewbaker said, at the most, he expects no more than 75 per cent of the 9,709 students in the six junior and senior high schools to be on hand.

As an indication, only about 150 of the 885 students in the Oscar F. Smith Night School, a private institution, have indicated they will re-enter public schools.

There was little evidence Sunday night as to what the situation will be when schools open Monday morning. The "man on the street," who usually has an opinion on everything, just wasn't talking. Even the taxi drivers were silent in the face of questions from out-of-town newsmen.

Segregation Sources Silent

Pro-segregation leaders could not be reached for comment Sunday night, and there were indications they might be in conference somewhere.

There has been little overt sign of disorder since the schools were ordered re-opened on an integrated basis. However, it was learned a cross was burned in front of Norview High School last Thursday night. The incident was not reported in Norfolk newspapers.

The Virginia Legislature will be in session in Richmond Monday with a watchful eye on the situations at Norfolk and Arlington. Any trouble is likely to send pro-segregation leaders into action with proposals to adopt new measures to continue segregation of schools.

If trouble arises here, the most likely place appeared to be Norview Junior High and Norview Senior High, which are urban area where Negro and white residential areas meet. Five of the 17 Negroes seeking admission will enter Norview Junior High, and seven will enter Norview Senior High. Two Negroes will enter Blair Junior High, and each of the three other schools will receive only one Negro student apiece.

Police Leaves Canceled

City as well as state police canceled all leaves and alerted their full forces for possible trouble. State police in plain clothes will be on duty. In addition, FBI agents and representatives of the Federal Civil Rights Commission are expected to be active.

Mrs. W. T. Mason Jr., a Negro leader of the bi-racial Women's Council for Inter-racial Co-operation, said the Negro pupils will go to their schools individually with their parents. "I have the utmost confidence," she said "that integration will proceed in an orderly, mature and accepted fashion."

Norfolk Sets Integration For Monday

Charlottesville Desegregation Is Postponed

From Wire Dispatches

The Norfolk School Board yesterday ordered that six schools closed since September under Virginia's now-defunct anti-integration laws be opened Monday.

When the school bells ring Monday at 9 a.m. white and Negro children will enter public schools together for the first time in Virginia's history.

Seventeen Negro pupils were enrolled in the city's six white secondary schools, attended by 10,000 white pupils, last fall. The schools were closed immediately under the State's massive-resistance laws, which have since been invalidated by State and United States courts.

Pleads for Understanding

The School Board yesterday adopted a resolution directing School Superintendent John J. Brewbaker to take the necessary action to open the three high schools and three junior high schools.

Brewbaker immediately issued a statement urging pupils, parents, and all citizens to "show sincere understanding and cooperation to assure a smooth, orderly opening of these closed schools."

As the Norfolk board was acting, Simon Sobeloff, chief judge of the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, postponed mandatory integration in two public schools in Charlottesville, Va. A spokesman for the Charlottesville School Board said the schools probably would reopen next week on a segregated basis.

Plan Dus In 20 Days

Charlottesville had been scheduled to admit 12 Negroes to two schools Monday, but Sobeloff ruled that the City could delay their enrollment while it drew up a plan for desegregation.

Charlottesville City Attorney John S. Battle, Jr., said the City would present its desegregation plan to Federal District Judge John Paul in Harrisonburg, Va., within 20 days.

Sobeloff denied the request of Arlington school officials for a stay of integration. Arlington, just across the Potomac from Washington, has been told to admit four Negro students to a white junior high school Monday.

Arlington School To Open

Ray E. Reid, Arlington school superintendent, said the school, Stratford Junior High School, will be opened on schedule Monday.

"We have made detailed plans for the opening and I expect no trouble," Reid said.

In Richmond, Governor J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., warned a group of die-hard segregationists from the General Assembly that he would veto a package of bills they had hastily introduced to frustrate school integration Monday.

Almond, who is trying to shift the State's anti-integration policy from "massive" to "passive" resistance, reportedly told the segregationists that he could not support slap-dash measures to thwart the federal courts.

Asks God's Blessing

The Norfolk School Board acted less than an hour after it was assured by City Attorney Leonard H. Davis that the City Council must make school funds available for all the City's schools.

A Federal Court this week had prohibited the City Council from cutting off funds for all secondary schools, which the Council had proposed to do effective Sunday.

Mayor W. Fred Duckworth announced at the Council meeting that the Council is now "out of the school business."

Paul T. Schweitzer, chairman of the School Board, opened the board meeting several minutes later with a prayer for God's blessing and guidance for school children, parents, and teachers as Norfolk enters "a new phase" of school operations. Schweitzer said there has never been a time when the City stood in greater need of divine guidance.

Law-enforcement officials said they did not expect violence when the schools open, but that the Police Department was ready to deal with any emergency. They said police have been undergoing special training since last summer to be prepared for possible disorder.

Refers to Little Rock

"I would love to see Norfolk develop into an opposite of Little Rock on this," said Police Chief Harold Anderson. He referred to disorders that followed integration of Central High School in the Arkansas City.

Of the 17 Negro pupils enrolled in white schools in Norfolk by the School Board in September in compliance with a Federal Court desegregation order, seven were assigned to Norview High School, one each to Granby and Maury high schools, five to Norview Junior High School, two to Blair Junior High School, and one to Northside Junior High School.

Monday's activities will be confined to registration and class assignments. Tuesday will be a full day of classes.

Norfolk Will 'Mix' 6 Schools

17 Negroes Start Classes on Monday

NORFOLK, Va. —(AP)— The Norfolk School Board announced Thursday that the city's six closed schools will open Monday on an integrated basis.

Three high and three junior high schools have been closed since September to avoid integration. However, the state laws under which their doors were locked have been nullified by state and federal court decisions.

The reopening will bring the first Negro children in Virginia history—17 in all—into white public school classrooms.

The school board's announcement came immediately after the City Council assured it of operating funds. An earlier council resolution to cut off school monies, fell before Federal Court orders.

The schools affected are Maury, Granby, and Norview High School and Norview, Blair and Northside Junior Highs. A total of 10,000 white children are affected. However, only about 75 per cent of that number are expected to return to school Monday since many are attending school elsewhere or have dropped it altogether.

Meanwhile a Federal Circuit Court judge in Baltimore postponed mandatory integration at two Charlottesville, Va., public schools. A spokesman for the school board said the schools probably would open next week on a segregated basis.

Affected are 1,700 students at Venable Elementary and Lane High Schools. Their schools were closed by the state after a Federal Court judge ordered the admission of 12 Negro students last September.

The decision by Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals was disclosed by John S. Battle Jr. counsel for the Charlottesville School Board.

Federal Tribunal Rules Closings Illegal and Hits 'Evasive Tactics'

Excerpts from Federal court opinion are on Page 29.

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 19—A Federal Court held today that the closing of selected public schools to avoid racial integration violated the United States Constitution.

Such school closings, the court said, discriminate against both the white children shut out of their classes and the Negroes seeking admission. The court also condemned other "evasive tactics" taken or proposed to preserve school segregation.

The decision of the special three-judge court was unanimous.

The real significance of the decision lies in its long-run effects throughout the South. It is the first case holding that the Federal Constitution prohibits a state from keeping some schools open while closing others over the racial issue.

The principle could apply, for example, in Little Rock, where all the high schools are closed. A suit has just been brought in Federal Court there to reopen the schools, alon gprecisely the lines of the Norfolk case.

The decision of a three-judge District Court can ordinarily be appealed directly to the Supreme Court. But there is some question whether that will be possible here, because the issue in the case-the closed schools—may be a dead one before any appeal can be taken.

The three-judge district Court will meet again in Richmond on Friday to issue a formal decree. Such a decree would permanently enjoin Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. and other state officials from enforcing the school-closing laws.

The Issue Would Be Moot

But the expectation tonight was that the Governor, in response to the state and Federal decisions, would soon return the closed schools to control of local school boards. That action would presumably make the Federal case against him moot, or a dead issue. The Supreme Court does not review most cases.

Six Norfolk schools, with 9,900 children enrolled, have been closed since the start of the fall term. About 3,000 other children have been shut out of schools in Charlottesville and Front Royal.

Officials of the Norfolk School Board said tonight that they hoped to reopen the schools here "as soon as practicable." The board was expected to call for a reopening at the start of the second school term, a week from Monday.

The City Council, which takes a pro-segregation view and has differed from the school board, voted last week to withhold funds in the next term from all grades above the sixth.

A suit has already been brought in Federal Court to stop this cut-off of funds. It is to be argued next Monday. The prevailing view tonight was that today's opinion will clearly rule out the City Council action.

The three-judge court said that "schemes or devices looking to the cut-off of funds for schools or grades affected by the mixing of races, or the closing or elimination of specific grades in such schools, are evasive tactics which have no standing under the law."

Decision for the Court

The court was composed of Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff and Judge Clement F. Haynsworth of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit and District Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk. Their opinion was per curiam for the whole court.

The opinion relied on a 1954 Supreme Court decision holding public school segregation unConstitutional, Brown v. Board of Education, and on the high court's strongly worded opinion last fall in the Little Rock case Cooper v. Aaron.

Following those cases, the District Court held the Norfolk school closings a violation of two provisions of the Fourteenth Amendmant. These are the provisions guaranteeing due process of law and the equal protection of the laws.

Virginia is not obligated by the Federal Constitution to maintain a system of public schools, the court said. But if it does, the court held, it cannot close some schools because they are under orders to integrate "and at the same time keep other public schools throughout the state open on a segregated basis."

The opinion went on that while the state uses public funds or "participates" in a school system of any kind, "no one public school or grade in Virginia may be closed to avoid the effect of the law of the land as interpreted by the Supreme Court."

The District Court warned also that if Virginia "withdraws from the business of educating its children," the same Constitutional principles would apply to any county or city that took over and "directly or indirectly" maintained a school system.

The Norfolk case was brought by twenty-six white parents and children who have been closed out of schools. They were represented by Edmund Campbell of Arlington, Va., and Archie Boswell of Norfolk, the state by Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison Jr.

The court said that between 4,200 and 4,500 of the locked-out children had been enrolled in private tutoring groups and that about 2,500 children had transferred to other schools, public and private. Between 2,500 and 3,000 "are receiving no education or tutoring of any kind," the court said.

The six Norfolk schools were closed after final Federal Court orders requiring them to admit seventeen Negro children.

Students Tell How It Felt On Norfolk School Opening

NORFOLK, Va. — The five who entered Norfolk Junior High, Edward Jordan, Lavera Forbes, James Turner, Claudia Wellington and Patricia Turner, reported that they not only were not molested, but also heard no insulting remark nor noted any evidence of disrespect.

They said that the teachers and students treated them as if they had been attending the school for a long period.

CLAUDIA Wellington said:

"They treated us just as though we were all the same—just students and that's what we want to be. I am sure that we are going to make friends."

When the morning session (the only one for the first day of the semester) ended at Norview Junior high and students poured out, photographers went into action. White students crowded about the five and some were heard to remark: "Why can't you take our pictures, too?"

NO CLASSES were held in the morning. All students were acquainted with the school's facilities, told how to change classes, and the type of deportment expected of them.

At Norview High school following dismissal for the day radio and television crews from local stations and the national systems set up business and interviewed white students on their reaction to integration.

A BLONDE girl emphatically stated that she favored the changing school pattern.

"They (the Negro students") have just as many rights as we have," she asserted. Why shouldn't they come into the schools nearest them to get into the courses they want just as we do?"

Mrs. W. T. Mason, leader in the tutoring program attended by the 17 Negro pupils since September, toured all of the schools.

"I VISITED every principal," she said, and "They were wonderful." She stated that one principal ordered out a group of young white girls and boys loitering in a hallway after they told him that they were not students.

Prince Edward Is Deadly Serious on Keeping Schools Closed

By Jean M. White
Staff Reporter

FARMVILLE, Va., Oct. 10 — A deadly serious waiting game is being played here. The stakes are high: A community's public schools and the education of its future citizens.

Prince Edward County, set in the heart of Southside Virginia's peaceful, rural tobacco-land, now finds itself a testing ground for the South's most die-hard stand against school desegration, however slow and deliberate. It has become the first community to abandon its entire public school system when faced with a court order to make a start toward desegration.

"No trespassing" signs have been tacked up on the walls and grounds of the 20 public schools in the County by the School Board.

With the 1959-60 school term already a month under way, no school children, white or Negro, are trespassing on public school property.

On one side in the waiting game, white citizens are working determinedly to operate a good private school system for some 1475 white youngsters and to raise the $310,000 needed this year. On the other side, parents of many of the 1700 school-less Negro children seem willing to sacrifice a year of their schooling if it will mean desegregated public schools.

Legal Move Imminent

In the end, it probably will take court action to decide what happens to the padlocked public schools of Prince Edward County.

Oliver W. Hill, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been saying for several weeks now that a legal move is "imminent" to try to force Prince Edward to reopen its public schools. Hill has not tipped his legal hand yet. One route of appeal might well be under a provision in the State Constitution requiring Virginia to maintain an efficient public school system.

The County itself has a legal move going. It has appealed to the Supreme Court to set aside an Appeals Court ruling that it must begin desegregating its schools this fall. This ruling overturned an earlier decision by Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson, who gave the County until 1965 to start desegregation.

Meanwhile, Prince Edward schools remain closed, and the waiting game goes on.

"We kept telling people we would close our schools rather than admit one Negro into white classes, and no one believed us. Well, we did," one of the leaders of the white parents said this week.

No School Tax Levied

The white citizens did just that. After the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ordered the desegregation start this September, the County Supervisors voted unanimously not to levy any taxes for the support of public schools.

Ironically, the only County money allotted for schools was $30,500 for debt service on money borrowed to build the R. R. Moton High School for Negroes opened in 1953 as a "separate but equal" facility.

It was a strike by Negro students at the old Moton School in 1951 that started off the Prince Edward school desegregation case in the courts. It became one of the five original cases in the historic Supreme Court ruling of May 17, 1954.

By now, all the students in the original appeal have been graduated. And, ironically, no Negro student has yet applied to enter a white school this term in Prince Edward County.

No one is happy that the public schools in the County are shut down. Both white and Negro leaders agree that it is a "tragic" situation for a community not to have public education facilities. But so far there has been no organized voice, however small, seeking to reopen the public schools.

Issue More Important

In other Virginia cities where some of the schools were closed for a while—Norfolk, Charlottesville, Warren County save-our-schools groups sprang up quickly.

The semi-weekly Farmville Herald, a powerful voice in Prince Edward, has said editorially that the issue here "more important than public education."

The Negro parents have made no move to set up private classes for their youngsters. They could apply for state-aided tuition grants of up to $250. Observers feel the NAACP has discouraged any formal private schooling setup in order to take a stronger case into the courts of the plea the Negroes have been deprived of a public education.

To keep the youngsters busy, some supervised play groups are being organized and may get started next week.

The white parents also have eschewed the tuition grants, the system has not yet been tested in the courts, and the leaders of the Prince Edward School Foundation feel the grants could make them legally vulnerable for using public funds.

So far, the Foundation has raised in cash almost half of the $310,000 goal, according E. Louis Dahl, treasurer. Nearly all the rest has been pledged, some on a monthly basis. Many parents have paid over their tax savings after the real estate levy was halved, he said.

Vote to Sell Schools

Foundation leaders say they are prepared to run a private school system "indefinitely." There has been talk about calling for a referendum to force sale of the padlocked white schools as surplus if the waiting game continues beyond this year.

Prince Edward has about 16,000 residents, about half white and half Negro. Farmville, the county seat, is the trading and social center of the Southside's tobacco belt. It is a prosperous town of 5000, and its white business and civic leaders live an unhurried life in their ample homes with big porches and shaded lawns.

Like residents of many small towns, there is a spirit of togetherness among the white citizens. They pitched in to build a $50,000 swimming pool and also a night-lighted Little League baseball park.

In just a few months, they have done a remarkable job in setting up a private school system for the white youngsters.

"I get angry when people call it a makeshift system," said Roy R. Pearson, the Foundation director.

Meet in Churches

Pearson, a retired oil company executive, is chairman of the County School Board. He now runs a private school system with two high schools (called upper academies—the principals become headmasters) and six grade schools (lower academies) in 26 buildings through the county. The Foundation has hired 66 teachers, most of whom taught in the public schools last year. They are being paid the same salaries they received then.

In rural areas, classes meet in the Sunday school departments of churches. In Farmville, churches, stores, a former blacksmith shop and private homes are being used.

"We're offering every course the students got in public schools last year except physical education," Parsons explained.

The Foundation has rented 30 typewriters for business students. Power tools have been lent for vocational arts classes in the old blacksmith shop. A second-floor room of a small building on North st. is being converted into a chemistry laboratory.

Parents pitched in to make blackboards and coat racks and install lights, extra washrooms, and fire escapes, Pearson said. They bought 14 school buses to transport the youngsters to classes. Volunteer mechanics keep them running.

A plea for books for a high school library brought in some 10,000, Kate O'Brien, the librarian, reports. Included was a set of the 1959 Encyclopedia Britannica from Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.).

Pearson estimates it will cost about $225 a pupil to run the private school system this year, most of it going for teachers' salaries.

So far, 1475 white students are enrolled out of some 1530 expected by school officials. They go to classes from 8:30 to 1:30 without any break for lunch.

Parents More Interested

"They are getting a good education," Pearson said. "It's not makeshift. We have fine teachers and alert, interested pupils. The parents now are more interested in the schools and see that their kids study."

The county's Negro youngsters cannot go to school unless they leave the county.

So far, about 55 seniors and juniors have been sent to North Carolina to attend the high school division of Kittrell College.

They were given $150 scholarships there and the Negro Prince Edward County Christian Association is tryin to raise the $210 each for other expenses.

Secretary Arthur S. Flemming
Charges Negroes Denied Free Schooling

NAACP Held At Fault For No Negro Schools In Prince Edward County

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The most critical spot in the school desegregation picture in the South appears now to be Prince Edward County, Va.

The rural Virginia county has gone entirely out of the school business rather than comply with a Federal court order to integrate.

All of the county's public schools have been closed. And all local taxes for school purposes have been repealed.

The county is located in Southern Virginia near the North Carolina border. Negroes comprise a majority of the population.

Prince Edward County was one of the five localities involved in the Supreme Court's original school desegregation decision in 1954. And it likewise was directly involved in the court's "with all deliberate speed" order of 1955.

Mr. Cunningham

For a time, however, there was no move for a showdown in the county, partly because at the very outset white leaders firmly avowed they would close the schools before they would yield to integration. They even went so far as to make some preliminary plans.

Influential white friends of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People counseled caution. They urged the NAACP to push integration in other parts of Virginia, but to leave Prince Edward County alone for awhile.

In the face of this advice, NAACP lawyers went into Federal Court and demanded immediate compliance. A Federal district judge postponed integration until 1965. But his order was overturned by the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and this was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

No Negro Schools

With that, the county closed all of its public schools. White students entered private schools which already had been arranged by the specially-established Prince Edward School Foundation. The 1,700 Negro students were left without schools.

Secretary Arthur S. Flemming of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare promptly assailed the county's treatment of the Negro children as "indefensible." He charged the county was denying the Negro students an education and had "deprived them of their right to free schools."

The Richmond News Leader replied to Mr. Flemming's charge editorially, saying:

"When the county, through its established government, decided to abandon public schools, all citizens of the county became equally free to go their own way.

"This decision was announced in May. At any time during the past four months the Negro people of Prince Edward could have done precisely what the white people have done: They could have exhibited some gumption, some leadership, some pride in seeing their children educated, some get up and hustle. They could have organized an educational corporation (white neighbors in Farmville sincerely offered their help in such a venture). They could have hired teachers (there were more than 70 Negro teachers available in the county for employment). They could have arranged the use of church facilities (the county has at least a dozen well-established Negro churches).

'NAACP Seeks Martyrs'

"More than anything, they could have applied for state tuition grants that would have assured them the necessary funds—up to about $350,000—to maintain a private educational program. And if this had seemed insufficient, they could have solicited financial help from rich and powerful sympathizers.

"They did none of these things. On one recent Saturday afternoon, the white people of Farmville were out in the rain laying cinder blocks for a four-room addition to a church Sunday school; the white people were carrying in books for a library; the white people were making desks and tables for an elementary school. And their colored brethren were loafing on Main Street, taking their ease in Zion (a Negro community) . . .

"The explanation given in the county," the editorial continued, "is that every time two or three Negroes have so much as ventured a gesture toward obtaining a tuition grant or organizing a private school, the NAACP, through its local leadership, has put a foot down. It is said the NAACP would rather see these 1,700 Negro children have no education, than to see them educated in private schools established by members of their own race. They make better martyrs that way. If this be true, then the blame for the plight of these colored children falls not on the courts, and not on the county government, and not the white parents, but squarely on the NAACP."

'Whites Willing To Help'

The Richmond Times-Dispatch also editorially blamed the NAACP, charging that it "bulled ahead, despite the urgings of some of its best friends and most ardent supporters."

The Times-Dispatch said the county's whites are willing to assist the Negro citizens in establishing private schools for the Negro children.

"There is reason to believe that many Negroes in Prince Edward would welcome an opportunity to take part in financing their own system of education, if the NAACP would stop pressuring them not to do so," the Times-Dispatch said. "Lawyers in that organization have led the Prince Edward Negroes to believe that legal tricks are in the offing which will open their public schools. As of now, these attorneys have merely talked about what they are going to do in this regard. Meanwhile, the Negro children of Prince Edward sit in idleness, their fine new high school and all their other schools closed tight."

J. Barrye Wall, editor of the Farmville Herald, pointed out in a letter to the Lynchburg News that Virginia's new tuition payment plan would provide funds for the operation of private schools for Negro children.

Up To Negro Citizens

"The colored people can provide education for their children by two or three easy steps," he wrote.

"1. Form a corporation or an association under the laws of Virginia to operate a private school, either segregated or integrated.

"2. Establish a school accredited by the Virginia Department of Education, which can be done.

"3. Apply for scholarship grants offered by the State of Virginia through the Perrow Plan of Freedom of Choice.

"4. Acquire buildings for school use. These may be buildings privately owned or built, or surplus schools owned by the county. They even may be rented in the discretion of the school board."

The issue appears to be up to the Negro citizens of Prince Edward County. Until now, they have been following the leadership of the NAACP. And, as of now, their children have no schools.

New 'Private' School System Tested in Virginia

FARMVILLE, Va. — (AP) — The school year began again Thursday for 1,300 white pupils in Prince Edward County. For most of the 1,700 school age Negroes, it was just another day in a vacation that has no foreseeable end.

Thus began a unique experiment in American education—a county-wide system of private schools for white children, founded with the sole purpose of avoiding any court-ordered integration.

County supervisors this summer decided to abandon public education as the ultimate means of forestalling integration. No funds were appropriated for school operation.

As the network of private schools opened Thursday morning, the shutdown of public schools was assailed by Arthur Flemming, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, as a repudiation of this country's "tradition of providing free education for all." The fact that no provision has been made to educate Prince Edward's Negroes, Flemming said, in Washington, "is deplorable and indefensible."

In seven of the eight private schools, the students reported to their classrooms in churches and private buildings for brief opening ceremonies. They registered, were issued textbooks, given homework assignments and dismissed. Regular classes start Monday.

Officials of the Prince Edward School Foundation pledged that the private schools would remain open all this year, and as long as necessary to avoid integration.

Meanwhile, Negro leaders in the county were quietly at work trying to raise enough money to send the Negro children to schools in other areas. Sixteen have already gone on scholarships to Kittrell College in Kittrell, N.C., a Negro junior college with a high school branch.

Virginian Tells Atlanta Of Prince Edward School Woes

By PAUL DELANEY

"There is a private foundation for white children's education, but nothing for Negroes," said Rev. A. I. Dunlap, in an interview at the World office Friday. Rev. Dunlap is vice president of the Prince Edward County Christian Association and former student of Gammon Seminary.

The schools of Prince Edward County, Va., are closed because of a Federal Court order to integrate. The school board preferred closing down rather than complying. Rev. Dunlap said his organization is trying to provide some education for junior and senior pupils.

"Eleventh and 12th grade students have been placed in schools out of the county," he said. "That age group is subject to get into trouble quicker being out of school and with their folks working."

Also helping out is a small junior college in North Carolina that can hardly fill the needs of its own community. Kittrell College has given 55 students from Farmville scholarships of $200 each, and "is in a financial crisis," says Dr. N. A. Camper, president of the school.

AME BISHOP RESPSONSIBLE

Rev. Dunlap, who is also on the staff of Kittrell as professor of religion, said that Bishop Frank M. Reed, chancellor of the AME college, is really responsible for the generous gesture of Kittrell.

Rev. Dunlap pointed out that the county offered to set up private schools for Negroes, as well as whites, but was turned down. "The county is too poor for that. The white private schools meet in inadequate buildings and put heavy burdens on the pupils and the teachers.

"They thought they would put us in a financial strain but they didn't. Actually, the businessmen of Farmville are feeling it. The 70 Negro teachers spent their money with them, but now they are gone. All the teachers that wanted jobs elsewhere got them, and are making more money."

LOW AVERAGE INCOME

Farmville is located in the "Black Belt" of Virginia. It has a population of about 40,000. Rev. Dunlap said rather dubiously that the census bureau says the ratio is 51 to 40 percent in favor of the whites. He said that the average income is about $1,700 per year for both Negroes and whites.

He stated that the Prince Edward Christian Association has received help from many organizations but is still in need of financial assistance. He says that anyone can help by sending a check or money order to the organization in care of Rev. G. Reynolds who is treasurer, and its located at 309 Franklin Street, Farmville, Va.

VIRGINIANS ENROLL FOR PRIVATE CLASSES

FARMVILLE, Va., July 27 (AP) — About four-fifths of Prince Edward County's white school-age children have signed up for private, segregated classes in September, the Prince Edward School Foundation said today.

The Prince Edward case was one of those decided by the United States Supreme Court in its 1954 desegregation decision. The Southside Virginia County has 1,570 white children of school age.

The county board of supervisors declined to appropriate any money the present fiscal year for schools. The board action came in the face of a Federal court order to desegregate public schools in September. Negro plaintiffs have appealed to the Supreme Court in an attempt to force the county to open the public schools.

DALLAS, July 27 (AP)— The school board today said each day of delay in integrating Dallas schools lessened the danger of violence.

The argument was one of several advanced in a brief prepared to answer Negros who demand integration this fall.

Negroes have requested a court roder integrating Dallas schools. Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson will hear their pleas Thursday.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS SPED IN VIRGINIA

Most Prince Edward County Whites Transfer—Court's Reaction Awaited

Special to The New York Times.

FARMVILLE, Va., Aug. 1—A showdown is near on whether private schooling can save segregation in Prince Edward County.

This week the Prince Edward School Foundation announced that 1,224 of the county's 1,570 white pupils had registered so far for private classes starting in September.

Plans for Negro schooling are uncertain in this tobacco-growing county of 16,000, divided almost equally between white and Negro.

B. Blanton Hanbury, president of the foundation, said the organization was "very much pleased with the progress so far."

He said that fifty-nine of last year's seventy teachers had signed up for the private schools and that $250,000 had been paid or pledged toward a budget of $300,000. He noted that twice as much classroom space as was necessary had been offered, largely in church buildings.

Hours Not Set

The foundation may set hours for classes from 7:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. to offer sufficient schooling without having to provide cafeterias.

The problems of the private schools are being handled by Roy R. Pearson, 53-year-old retired Far East managing director of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company.

He resigned as school board chairman to become full-time administrator for the foundation.

"He is used to tackling a big job and cutting it down to size," said Mr. Hanbury. "That's what he is doing here."

The sponsors were certain that the private school effort would succeed.

They cite the widespread support given by Prince Edward County's white residents.

Church Buildings Better

Observers point out that some of the church and organization buildings being made available outside the county seat of Farmville were better structures than the schools that would be abandoned.

Officials were confident that the curriculum would be as good as before or better.

The big unanswered question for the private school movement is its legality under broad interpretations of the United States Supreme Court's desegregation ruling.

The County Board of Supervisors has refused to appropriate funds for the public schools in the present fiscal year. The action was taken in the face of a Federal court order to desegregate the schools in September.

Negro plaintiffs have appealed to the Supreme Court to force the county to open the public schools.

Scholarships Shunned

Virginia's Legislature has set up a system of scholarships to aid private schooling in areas, such as Prince Edward County. The school foundation, however, has bypassed this program until its legality was established.

The education of Prince Edward's Negroes troubles some of the foundation officials, who have offered their administrative and legal help in setting up a similar private school system for them.

"We'd like to see them do it. We'd be glad to help them," Mr. Hanbury said.

The Negroes have not responded to this offer, it was believed, for fear of prejudicing legal action to uphold the public school system.

'WE MEAN BUSINESS'

Tradition-Steeped Virginia County Vows No Integration

P. 21 Times-Union Mon. 9-14-59

FARMVILLE, Va., Sept. 13 (AP). Here in the pine and tobacco country where the Confederacy finally collapsed 94 years ago, a resolute band of Southerners has raised a new banner of defiance.

"We are determined, absolutely determined, to maintain our way of life," says B. Blanton Hanbury. "We are not going to integrate our schools. We mean business."

Hanbury is president of the Prince Edward School Foundation, which last week opened a countywide system of eight private schools for 1,500 white children. The county abolished public education last June and padlocked 21 schools. More than 1,700 Negro children are left with no schools to attend.

Prince Edward County, and this county seat, are steeped in history. That history is important in the light of what the county has done.

Only 14 Miles

Only 14 miles from the county line is Appomattox Courthouse, where Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia to Gen. U.S. Grant on April 9, 1865. For all practical purposes, that ended the Civil War.

Two days before, Lee had stopped briefly in Farmville just after daybreak. By noon, Grant was in the town, and wrote his first two notes to Lee concerning a surrender.

Although it may not be accurate to say that the white people of Prince Edward County still are fighting the Civil War, it is a fact that for most of them their roots here go back for many generations.

The men who set up the school foundation four years ago make no bones of their claim that they are fighting their battle for the entire Southland.

'Hopes Will Be Kindled'

Roy B. Pearson, school administrator for the foundation, told 450 high school students, "If you have a successful year, the hopes of hundreds of thousands of people will be kindled."

E. Louis Dahl, foundation treasurer, said cash donations have come in from all over the South because "they think we are fighting their fight."

Mayor W. F. Watkins Jr. told the students: "This is a memorable occasion for all of us. An important day to all the people of the nation."

Virginia, these men will tell you, has had many sons who were not afraid to take a stand—Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, the revered Robert E. Lee, among others.

There is more here than just the sharply etched facts of history. There is the equally forceful pattern of tradition.

Although segregation laws date back only about 60 years, some forms of segregation in Virginia are more than 300 years old.

Negroes Barred

Slavery was introduced into the colony in 1619. A decree establishing a Virginia militia in 1640 specifically barred Negroes from the right to be armed. In 1643 it was decreed that all Negro women servants from age 16 should be included in a list of taxable property.

Although legal discrimination against the Negro slowly is being knocked down in the South, social discrimination may be growing.

Dr. Francis Butler Simkins, head of the history department at Longwood College here, said in an interview:

"Segregation has increased in the South in recent years, despite the acceptance in some places of what is called 'token integration.' When I was a child in South Carolina, it was quite common for white and Negro children to play together. You never see that now."

Line Of Battle

Against this background of history, tradition and personal feeling, the men behind the private school foundation have drawn up their line of battle. They feel they have barred every door through which the federal courts could enter the picture. They are certain they have enough money for this year, and that they'll get enough to keep their plan in operation as long as necessary.

Hanbury fully expects the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to bring suit to force the county to reopen its public schools.

And he adds that something will have to be done to help educate the county's Negro children — so long as that "something" doesn't mean integrated public schools, nor any action by the foundation that would lay it open to federal court action.

Norfolk's Appeal Also Rejected

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 10-17-59

County Closed Door In Defiance; City Tried Intimidation

P. 1 & 4

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. The United States Supreme Court Monday rejected an appeal by Prince Edward County, Va., from an order that its schools be desegregated in September of this year.

The court's brief order leaves it standing a decision to this effect issued by the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals last May 5. The May 5 ruling by the district tribunal had ordered the county to begin desegregation proceedings by Sept. 1959. It over-rode an earlier ruling by District Judge Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond who had granted Prince Edward seven additional years to start integration proceedings.

ACTUALLY, THE Prince Edward ruling, of last May 5, was the only one following the May 7, 1954 Supreme Court ruling to "spell out" the county's obligation.

Despite the fact that it was told to desegregate its schools in September, Prince Edward — one of the original five districts concerned in the 1954 ruling — took another tack. It closed down all of its public schools with the coming of the current school term, depriving some 3,400 pupils — both white and colored — of public education.

PRINCE EDWARD now is the site of make-shift "private" schools for some of its white school-age children and no schools at all for the colored ones.

In its appeal petition to the highest tribunal, Prince Edward had contended that the 4th District Appeals Court took away Judge Hutcheson's powers to rule in the matter and required him to "conform exactly with its notions."

THE PRINCE Edward school board contended that this ahd been done despite the May 17, 1954 ruling giving district courts broad discretion to accomplish desegregation "with all deliberate speed."

"Did this court mean that district courts should have broad discretion?" the board's appeal asked.

"IF IT DID, court of appeals school classes above the sixth ton should be reversed. If it did not, the word 'deliberate' has been removed from the phrase 'all deliberate speed'," it declared.

The court also rejected an appeal from Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK had appealed a ruling which outlawed a local ordinance giving the city council power to close (by denying funds to them) all public school classes above the sicth grade.

Norfolk's council had passed this ordinance as a "threat" to the city's "colored" junior and senior high schools. The first desegregation ruling in Norfolk saw 17 colored pupils admitted — by Federal District Court order — to six junior and senior high schools in the city. During the interim between the court's order, the schools involved were closed under the state's then operative "massive resistance" policy.

SANER MINDS prevailed, however, and the schools were opened last February on desegregated bases. Meanwhile the council, noting that the "colored" schools had remained open while the desegregated ones had been closed, enacted the ordinance which the Supreme Court acted negatively on Monday.

In another racial case, the court denied a hearing to Joseph H. Holt Jr., Raleigh, N. C., colored student who tried without success to be transferred to a "white" school. It agreed with a lower court that Holt and his family failed to take all possible steps under state law.

VIRGINIANS DRAW NEW COLOR LINE

Times

Falls Church Refuses School Post to 3d-Generation Japanese-American

New York N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

FALLS CHURCH, Va., July 28—A school teacher of Japanese descent has been refused a position in the public schools here because of her race. She was described by a school board member as "perhaps even a little better qualified than the others."

Mrs. Yukiko Tamashiro, 35 years old, said today that she did not plan to take any action over her rejection. But she said she hoped public reaction "will result in more responsible handling of any subsequent applications for teaching posts."

Mrs. Tamashiro described herself as a "sansei" or third-generation American of Japanese descent. She and her parents were born in Hawaii.

Husband an Editor

Her husband, Sam Tamashiro, picture editor of The Northern Virginia Sun in Arlington, is a Nisei, or second-generation Japanese-American. The couple has two children, Ken, 5, and Lynn, 3.

Virginia's segregation laws are mainly directed toward Negroes. They were less stringently applied to Orientals and non-white other than Negroes before the 1959 Supreme Court decision on school segregation.

Observers here could not recall a previous instance of a non-white teacher seeking a post at a white public school.

The Supreme Court ruling has led to orders for the integration of school systems in Arlington, Alexandria and Norfolk.

Lack of Law Is Seen

In Mrs. Tamashiro's case, it is believed that there is no law or court decision to stop school boards from rejecting teacher-applicants for any reason they choose.

The Tamashiros moved from Middletown, N. Y., in January to this town of 10,000 population in the suburban area of Washington.

Mrs. Tamashiro said the family's life here had been "very pleasant" and that the school board's action had been completely unexpected. The disclosure of the boards action had brought only sympathetic reactions from her neighbors, she said.

Mrs. Tamashiro has obtained a teaching position at the Green Hedges school in near-by Vienna, Va. It is a private school run by Mrs. Kenton Kilmer, daughter-in-law of the late poet, Joyce Kilmer.

Mrs. Tamashiro had taught at the Middletown high school after training at Wheaton College, at Wheaton, Ill., and at New York University.

William R. Pierce, a member of the school board until last month, said Mrs. Tamashiro's application had been submitted by the school superintendent, Irvin Schmitt. Mr. Pierce said:

"The lady's mixture of race and all that was discussed and it was the consensus of the board that nothing further should be done about her application. I felt the application was an unnecessary, gratuitous and ill-advised action at this particular time and place."

Mr. Pierce said that there were about twenty-five Negro children of school age in Falls Church and that the town sent them to Negro schools outside the town run by Fairfax County.

PRIVATE SCHOOL STUDIES START

No Classes for Negroes in Virginia County

By G. K. HODENFIELD
A.P. Education Writer

FARMVILLE, Va. (AP) — The school year began again Thursday for 1,700 white pupils in Prince Edward County. For most of the 1,700 school-age Negroes, it was just another day of a vacation that has no foreseeable end.

This began a unique experiment in American education— a county wide system of private schools for white children, founded with the sole purpose of avoiding any court-ordered integration.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS SHUT

County supervisors this summer decided to abandon public education as the ultimate means of forestalling integration. No funds were appropriated for school operation.

As the network of private schools opened Thursday morning, the shutdown of public schools was assailed by Arthur Flemming, secretary of health, education and welfare, as a repudiation of this country's "tradition of providing free education for all." The fact that no provision has been made to educate Prince Edward's Negroes, Flemming said, in Washington, "is deplorable and indefensible."

The first day of school for the white pupils was quiet and without incident. Except for the dozen or so out-of-town newsmen, it was just another late summer day in a quiet southern Virginia town of about 5,000.

ISSUED TEXTBOOKS

In seven of the eight private schools, the students reported to their classrooms in churches and private buildings for brief opening ceremonies. They registered, were issued textbooks, given homework assignments and dismissed. Regular classes start at 8:30 a. m. Monday.

For the upper school of Prince Edward Academy, this year's version of the former Farmville High School, the opening ceremonies were a bit more elaborate.

Between 400 and 500 students gathered at a local movie house this morning and were charged with the responsibility for making the private school system work through diligent study and good behavior.

Officials of the Prince Edward School Foundation pledged that the private schools would remain open all this year, and as long as necessary to avoid integration.

Meanwhile, Negro leaders in the county were quietly at work trying to raise enough money to send the Negro children to schools in other areas. Sixteen have already gone on scholarships to Kittrell College in Kittrell, N.C., a Negro junior college with a high school branch.

"We know we can't do much about all 1,700 of our children," said the Rev. L. Francis Griffin, pastor of the Negro First Baptist church in Farmville. "We're starting with the seniors and working down—the seniors are the ones most apt to get discouraged and drop out of school."

Officials of the foundation have said a number of times that they have offered all assistance short of financial aid to Negro leaders to help them start their own private schools.

Griffin said Thursday, however, "These offers have all been made through the press, not to us personally. Even so, we haven't considered accepting them, because to accept private segregated schooling would be a compromise and not an answer to our problem."

For the same reason, Griffin said, the Negro group would not consider asking the state for help in establishing private schools.

Fairfax Negroes Seek School Entry

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Two Negro children have applied to enter white elementary schools in Fairfax County at the beginning of the September term.

School officials announced that the applications would be sent along with all others to the State Pupil Placement Board in Richmond.

Neither Fairfax elected officials nor School Board members expressed surprise at the applications filed by the Negro boys who are applying for the first grade.

One seeks to enter 450-pupil Belvedere School on Columbia pike near Lake Barcroft. The other has applied to the 400-pupil Flint Hill School near Vienna.

Their parents made the applications during pre-school registration a few days ago and the School Board met in executive session Monday night to discuss them.

The Board has frequently discussed policy in executive sessions and has taken no action publicly. But it has adopted assignment criteria similar to those used by the Arlington School oBard and has decided to consider each case on its merits.

Chairman Merton S. Parsons said he would not call a special Board meeting but assumed the applications will be discussed at the regular meeting Tuesday night.

He said the applications would be forwarded with others to the State Pupil Placement Board.

That Board was created by the anti-integration session of the 1956 General Assembly as part of Virginia's "massive resistance" program. It took assignment powers away from local boards and, to date, has not assigned any Negroes to white schools.

The State Board has been ignored by Federal courts in desegregation cases while other "massive resistance" laws existed.

Its supporters claim that it cannot now be ignored since other "massive resistance" havebeen invalidated. The recent Assembly session enacted a local assignment plan, as a local option to the State Pupil Placement Act, but it will not become effective until next March.

The State Board, meanwhile, is being used as a defense by Newport News and Richmond in pending deesegregation cases and rulings on its validity are expected soon.

Fairfax has a total school enrollment of 48,407—of 1975, about four per cent are Negro. Last February, the powerful Fairfax County Federation of Citizens Associations adopted unanimously a resolution asking the School Board to institute a gradual desegregation program before any court action is brought.

The Federation recommended a 12-year program beginning with the first year.

In another development, the Arlington School Board asked the County Board to establish a $150,000 fund for scholarships (tuition grants) for the next school year under Virginia's new "freedom of choice" program dealing with school desegregation.

Arlington School Supt. Ray E. Reid said the fund would be used to pay the county's share of 800 tuition grants—600 already attending established private schools and an estimated 200 others who would choose private schooling rather than attend desegregated schools.

The grants would amount to $250 each, with $192 coming from Arlington and $58 from the State. The State's participation would total about $45,000.

The School Board discussed the request of an unnounced meeting Tuesday night, following which the meeting was opened to make it official.

It is the rst such action by a Virginia school board to comply with the new tuition grant law passed by the recent special General Assembly session as part of the Perrow Commission program.

A survey of Alexandria, Falls Church and Fairfax school officials showed they were still studying the law which requires localities to set up scholarships funds for private schooling entirely divorced from public school appropriations.

The new $150,000 appropriation would equal a 4-cent increase in Arlington's tax rate. But Edgar D Smith, Director of Finance, said he was virtually certain the amount could be absorbed in the budget without increasing taxes

Court Test Faces Loans For Schools

RICHMOND, June 4 (AP).—A new State law authorizing county school boards to borrow school construction money from the Virginia Supplemental Retirement System appears headed for a court test.

New York bonding attorneys retained by the Rockbridge County School Board in connection with the county's application for such a loan have questioned the constitutionality of the act passed at the recent special session of the General Assembly.

Virginia voters last November approved a constitutional amendment to allow county school boards to borrow money from the retirement system for school construction purposes without a referendum.

The Retirement System trustees have received a number of applications from Virginia counties for school construction loans under provisions of the new law. Prior to its introduction, the legislation won the approval of some bonding attorneys.

However, the New York firm of Wood, King & Dawson advised the Rockbridge School Board it questioned the constitutionality of the issuance of an unlimited amount of negotiable bonds backed by a county's credit without a referendum.

INEFFECTIVE, TRAGIC

Almond Is Against Closing of Schools

FRONT ROYAL, Va., June 9 (UPI)—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, once the South's chief crusader for massive resistance to integration, spoke out tonight against abandonment of public schools.

Almond, addressing the 97 graduates of a private school group which served as the rallying point for Warren County's refusal to support integrated schools, warned that segregated private schools are treading on thin legal ice.

"If public education is abandoned in any county or city, then public support for private education therein on a segregated basis becomes most precarious," he said.

The governor's speech, his strongest since last fall when nine Virginia schools were closed, made it clear he considers school closures an unrealistic, ineffective and tragic way to meet the integration crisis.

No Specific Reference

He did not refer specifically to rural Prince Edward County, Va., which has decided to close its 21 public schools rather than accept integration.

He praised Warren County where the entire white student body of 800 boycotted the only county high school when it admitted 21 Negroes last February and remained in private classes set up last fall when the high school was shuttered.

But Almond urged Virginians to give up "wishful thinking" that integration could be avoided or the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling reversed.

"The only sure prevention of any integration anywhere in Virginia is the total abolition of every public school everywhere in Virginia," he said. "... I tell you now that we cannot secede from the Union; we cannot overthrow the federal government, and we cannot reverse a final decree of a federal court."

"We must improve our system of education and not permit its dissolution," he said. "Its abandonment would be promotion of surrender and acceptance of defeat. I shall continue with all of my energy the struggle for its survival."

Gravest Mistake

He warned that Virginia's gravest mistake would be to "succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and despondency, and the dungeons of delinquency."

Almond admitted some southern Virginia localities could not operate integrated schools and would have to turn to private education but made it clear he believed the federal courts would not uphold private segregated schools chiefly financed through the state's system of scholarships.

"I have taken my stand," he said. "We must save, sustain and support the cause of public education in Virginia. I call upon all Virginians who believe in...that position to rally to my support before it is too late."

Cannot Secede, Governor Says

Almond Warns Virginians Of 'Unrealistic' Defense Of Segregation

By United Press International

FRONT ROYAL, Va., June 9.—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, once the South's chief crusader for "massive resistance" to integration, spoke out strongly Tuesday night against abandonment of public schools.

Governor Almond, addressing the 97 graduates of a private school group which served as the rallying point for Warren County's refusal to support integrated schools, warned that segregated private schools were treading on thin legal ice.

"If public education is abandoned in any county or city, then public support for private education therein on a segregated basis becomes most precarious," he said.

Considered Unrealistic

The governor's speech, his strongest since last fall when nine Virginia schools were closed, made it clear he considered school closures an unrealistic, ineffective and tragic way to meet the integration crisis.

He did not refer specifically to rural Prince Edward County, Va., which has decided to close its 21 public schools rather than accept integration.

He praised Warren County where the entire white student body of 800 boycotted the only county high school when it admitted 21 Negroes last February and remained in private classes set up last fall when the high school was shuttered.

But Governor Almond urged Virginians to give up "wishful thinking" that integration could be avoided or the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling reversed.

'We Cannot Secede'

"The only sure prevention of any integration anywhere in Virginia is the total abolition of every public school everywhere in Virginia," he said. ". . . I tell you now that we cannot secede from the Union; we cannot overthrow the Federal Government, and we cannot reverse a final decree of a Federal court."

The governor obviously picked Front Royal, which staunch segregationists have proudly pointed out as a Southern fortress of defiance to Federal court integration decrees for his major pronouncement.

"We must improve our system of education and not permit its dissolution," he said. "Its abandonment would be promotion of

surrender and acceptance of defeat. I shall continue with all of my energy the struggle for its survival."

Gravest Mistake

He warned that Virginia's gravest mistake would be to "succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and despondency, and the dungeons of deliquency."

Governor Almond admitted some Southern Virginia localities could not operate integrated schools and would have to turn to private education but made it clear he believed the Federal courts would not uphold private segregated schools chiefly financed through the state's system of scholarships.

"I have taken my stand," he said. "We must save, sustain and support the cause of public education in Virginia. I call upon all Virginians who believe in . . . that position to rally to my support before it is too late."

Floyd School Board Denies Plea for Shift

FLOYD, Va., June 9 (AP) The Floyd County School Board declined to act today on a school desegregation plea and issued a veiled warning that integration pressure could lead to the end of public education in the county.

After a closed meeting the Board issued a statement saying it had taken on action on the transfer requests of 14 Negroes seeking entrance to the county's three white schools because they had not been made on official State forms.

It added that should the applications be made later on the proper forms, they would be forwarded to the State Pupil Placement Board in Richmond, which under Virginia law has all the authority to assign pupils to public schools.

"It is the unanimous opinion of this board that the educational welfare of all children in this county can best be served by a continuation of the present school program, at least for the present time," the Board's statement said.

The Floyd County desegregation petition — the first in southwest Virginia—was mailed to the Board June 5 by Reuben Lawson, a Roanoke attorney. It asked that the 14 Negroes—half of the county's Negro high school population —be transferred from Christianburg Institute in adjacent Montgomery to Floyd County's three white high schols.

Floyd, which does not operate a Negro high school, joins with several other southwest Virginia localities in operating the Christianburg school. It does, however, have elementary facilities for Negro children.

Adequate Plan For Arlington School Desegregation Urged

ALEXANDER, Va. — (NNPA) — Attorneys for the NAACP have asked the Federal District Court here to order the Arlington County, Va., School Board to adopt an "adequate and comprehensive plan" for desegregation of the county's public schools.

The motion they filed requested Judge Albert V. Bryan to require the county school board to submit such a plan by July 27 and put it into effect promptly.

It also asked that Judge Bryan restrain the school board from refusing to admit 22 colored children to white schools this fall.

The applications of the 22 children, on whose behalf the motion was filed, have twice been rejected by the Arlington school board. The children have renewed their legal fight for admission to white schools.

The motion urged Judge Bryan to order the school board "promptly to implement an adequate and comprehensive plan to effectuate an orderly transition of Arlington schools into a racially nondiscriminatory school system."

It also requested that the board be enjoined from 'regulating the admission or assignment of all others on the basis of racial considerations."

BOARD ACCUSED

The attorneys accused the school board of racial discrimination and charged that it will persist in an illegal policy of segregation unless the court intervenes.

The 22 children were in a group of 30 students whom the school board rejected when they tried to enroll in white schools last fall.

Judge Bryan upheld the rejection of 26 but ordered that four of the applicants be admitted to Stratford Junior High School.

The United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in March directed Judge Bryan and the school board to reconsider the 26 applications.

The board did so, but two weeks ago again turned down the colored students, giving lack of scholastic achievement as its reason.

POLICY CONTINUES

Attorneys for the pupils charged Monday that the latest school board action demonstrates that the board "is continuing and will continue the unlawful policy and practices of racial segregation in the public schools" unless the court acts.

Referring to Supreme Court decisions, they said Judge Bryan is empowered to order the Arlington board to draft and submit for his approval a plan for desegregating the school system.

They also said he may order a child admitted to a white school if he thinks the pupil has been discriminated against because of race.

The motion was filed by Frank D. Reeves of Washington, D. C., and Otto L. Tucker of Alexandria and bore the names of three other NAACP lawyers. They are Oliver W. Hill and Spottswood W. Rob-

Liberals Are Winning Battle To Desegregate Va. Schools

By Victor Calverton

RICHMOND (ANP) — The tide against massive resistance to school desegregation at last is turning in Virginia. Leaders of parent-teacher associations, pastors of churches and businessmen have begun to speak out against foolhardy policies to maintain racial segregation in schools even to the point of no public schools.

While leaders of the Defenders of State sovereignty and individual liberties brand educators and ministers as "gullible," the ministers and leading educators are standing their ground in Richmond, Roanoke, Norfolk and other Virginia localities.

MINISTERS ANSWER DEFENDERS

The Defenders talked at length last week about the will of the people, and charged that Virginia political leaders and officials are ignoring the people's wishes regarding segregation. But the ministers countered with the challenge that they were answerable only to God, and that is He whom they must serve.

In Norfolk, for example, several ministers, in answer to the Defenders admonition that ministers stick to the church and refrain from discussing racial and social issues from their pulpits, asserted that their authority is the Bible and that they are committed to obey God rather than man.

Ministers in Richmond won a signal victory several years ago when they insisted that programs which they sponsor must be interracial and unsegregated. The issue was tested in a Mosque case, and the ministers and the NAACP won their contention that such meetings were in the nature of private affairs, giving the sponsors the privilege of inviting anyone they wanted to on an unsegregated basis.

A batle royal is raging in several PTA groups in Virginia over desegregation. In Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg and other Virginia cities, the Defenders are trying to put their members in key posts of the organizations.

A Defender was elected last week president of the Norfolk PTA council and immediately representatives of four member PTA's walked out of the meeting. Opposition is mounting in several Virginia communities as parents slowly realize that the Defenders are out to wreck the public school system rather than submit to desegregation.

FORMER GOV. GRIFFIN A DIE HARD

Former Gov. Marvin Griffin threw fat into the fire last week in his address at the banquet of the Defenders when he made it crystal clear that he would favor no public schools in Virginia or any other state of the South, rather than have white and Negroes attend public schools together.

Griffin assailed all persons who would preserve the public school system at any price. The former Georgia governor obviously sought to bolster Virginia's sagging massive resistance program against desegregation. Gov. J. Lindsey Almond's shift in the massive resistance program has many leaders in the South worried, who had looked to Virginia for leadership. In fact, they still hope Virginia will provide that leadership.

Griffin made a long plea for more supporters for the current defiant attitude and stand against the Supreme Court. Meanwhile, the small groups that have all along sought law and order in Virginia, appeared last week to be winning more support from parents who in the last analysis may determine what Virginia and the South will do about school desegregation.

Insets: III of Richmond and James M. Nabrit, III, former of Washington but now of New York City.

NORFOLK WIDENS SCHOOL CLOSINGS

City Council Cuts Off Funds For All Classes Above 6th Grade as of Feb. 2

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 13—The Norfolk City Council voted 6 to 1 today to halt all public schooling above the sixth grade effective with the start of the new semester on Feb. 2.

The council approved a resolution cutting off all operating funds for junior and senior high school classes, which cover the seventh through the twelfth grades.

Six of Norfolk's white secondary schools have been closed since last September as the result of a Federal Court order that called for the enrollment of seventeen Negro students. This action affected approximately 10,000 students.

Today's action will affect thirty-six white and Negro schools in the city and a total of 7,173 children, 5,259 of whom are Negro.

Twenty-two white elementary schools will lose their seventh grades and one white school will lose its seventh and eighth grades. Three Negro junior and senior high schools will close outright and ten Negro elementary schools will lose their seventh grades.

Provided in Budget

The resolution stemmed from a special clause in the 1959 school budget that was recently approved by the council. The council announced that it would retain month-to-month control over school operational funds.

At that time observers predicted that funds for the city's Negro schools would be cut off at the start of the February term. Today's action went beyond this, however, denying funds for all grades above the sixth.

Only Councilman Roy B. Martin Jr. voted against today's resolution. He said later that he had done so because of the "economic damage" it would inflict on the city. Before the vote Mrs. W. T. Mason, a Negro leader, said its approval would be "an trocity."

The September school closings resulted from the state's so-called "massive resistance laws, which are now being tested in state and Federal court.

On Monday the State Supreme Court of Appeals will rule on the validity of these laws. On the same day a similar ruling will be announced by a special three-judge Federal court that sat in Norfolk.

Mayor Comments

After today's council meeting, Mayor W. Fred Duckworth said the resolution meant that the secondary schools "will not open unless there is some radical change in the present situation." He did not elaborate.

It was believed here that the resolution would be vacated if the state and Federal courts ruled that the massive resistance laws were constitutional. There appeared little prospect of such a ruling, however.

After the Council acted, Edmund D. Campbell of Arlington, a lawyer representing plaintiffs in the Federal court case contesting the state laws, said that legal action would be taken against the resolution.

He said that the city "cannot be permitted to stop education at the sixth grade; legal remedies will be found."

Check Norfolk Move, Suit Asks

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—U.S. District Court has been asked to restrain the city of Norfolk from cutting off funds for public school classes.

The City Council voted Tuesday to cut off funds for all grades above the sixth, effective Feb. 1.

The council's action was attacked as an "evasive scheme" in the suit filed Thursday by attorney Archie L. Boswell on behalf of 42 white school children and 17 parents.

Defendants are Mayor W. Fred Duckworth and the other members of the Council; the city treasurer, the city school board and the superintendent of schools.

The suit said closing of the schools and grades affected by the Council's funds cut-off would be a violation of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed in the U.S. Constitution.

Six white schools are closed in this port city by Virgnia's anti-integration laws, letting about 10,000 students. The laws are due to be ruled on Monday by the State Supreme Court. A ruling on the school closure law from U.S. District Court is scheduled to come after the state court rules.

Challenge pledged as Norfolk ends high school funds

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 14—(AP)—A prompt challenge in federal court to city council's action in cutting off funds for secondary schools was promised today.

Archie L. Boswell said he and another attorney, Edmond Campbell of Arlington, will seek an injunction in the next few days from Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman.

COUNCIL PASSED by a 6-1 vote yesterday a resolution saying it "does not propose, at this time, to authorize" funds for public schooling above the sixth grade after Jan. 31.

The council's action was regarded as a move to prevent school integration in the event the massive resistance laws fail to survive the court tests.

Boswell said a temporary order would be asked "restraining council from interfering with the school board in its proper function of management and control of school money and affairs."

School Board Chairman Paul Schweitzer said today the council did not consult the school board prior to yesterday's meeting. "This is something the council is doing on its own," he said.

Boswell told council yesterday its resolution "is an illegal act and beyond the scope of your authority."

Norfolk Orders Schools Shut Past 6th Grade

Council Bars Funds Anticipating Upset Of Resistance Law

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 14 (AP).—The Norfolk City Council has called a halt to all public education beyond the sixth grade beginning February 1 in a move to prevent any integration here.

A resolution adopted by the Council yesterday cuts off payment of any funds for junior and senior high school classes after that date.

Six white Norfolk junior and senior high schools have been closed since September, putting 10,000 students out of class. Those shutdowns took place under Virginia's massive resistance laws after 17 Negro students were assigned to the schools in obedience to Federal Court orders.

Negro School Affected

The council's action would extend the shutdowns to all the Negro junior and senior high schools in the city and to the one remaining white junior high which has been operating. In addition, it would close all of the city's seventh grades, many of which have continued to operate as part of elementary schools.

A total of 7,200 more children — 2,000 white and 5,200 Negroes — are enrolled in the classes involved in the council's new shutdown order.

The council resolution, prompted by the expectation that Virginia's massive resistance laws might collapse next week, states that the city "does not propose, at this time, to authorize" the payment of funds to the school board to operate any grade higher than the sixth in February or any subsequent month.

Ruling Due Monday

A ruling is due Monday from the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals on the whole package of massive resistance laws, including the measure which has closed schools.

A three-judge Federal Court is due to hand down a decision about the same time on validity of the school closing law. That decision is forthcoming on a case brought by Norfolk white students shut out of schools.

School officials last week served notice they would be ready to resume classes if the closing law fell. The Council's action would block the school board's intentions.

The Council resolution was adopted by a vote of 6 to 1. Councilman Roy B. Martin, jr., cast the only negative vote. He said he feared the economic impact of school closings would have on the port city.

After the Council meeting Mayor W. Fred Duckworth said the resolution means that the secondary schools "will not open unless there is some radical change in the present situation." He declined to say what a radical change might be.

Attacked by Lawyer

Immediately after the resolution was introduced by Mayor Duckworth, Attorney Archie L. Boswell, representing the Norfolk public schools committee, rose and said the resolution "is an illegal act and beyond the scope of your (council's) authority."

It was made clear immediately that the council's school fund cutoff will be challenged in the courts.

"Norfolk cannot be permitted to stop education at the sixth grade. Some legal remedy will be found," said Arlington Attorney Edmund D. Campbell. He and Mr. Boswell represent persons who brought the Federal court suit challenging the school closing law.

J. J. Brewbaker, city school superintendent, and Victor J. Ashe, Negro attorney who represented the 17 plaintiffs, declined comment on council's action.

Besides the clear purpose of preventing any possibility of integration if massive resistance falls, there was speculation that the council's action was a retaliatory move against Negroes. Except for the 17 Negro students assigned to the white Norfolk classes, all other Negro students have remained in public schools while the 10,000 white students have been locked out.

Norfolk P-TAs Protest Cutting Off School Cash

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 16 (AP)—Parent-teacher associations of four white schools and one Negro school have protested City Council's action in cutting off funds for all grades above the sixth.

The Council took the action Tuesday apparently in anticipation of state and Federal court decisions next Monday which are expected to flatten Virginia's laws of "massive resistance" to classroom race mixing.

A resolution adopted by Council provides that no funds will be given the School Board after Feb. 1 for the operation of grades 7 through 12. The cutoff will affect 7200 pupils in 23 white schools and 13 Negro schools. These are in addition to 10,000 pupils locked out of six white secondary schools, closed by the state in September to avert court-ordered desegregation.

Called Ill-Advised

The Bayview Elementary School P-TA adopted a resolution decrying as ill-advised City Council's "decision to limit public education in Norfolk. We deny your moral right to such action and strongly urge you to reconsider."

The Rev. James Brewer, Chairman of the Norfolk Committee for Public Schools, said Council's action "has angered many people who were formerly on the fence. Many businessmen are siding with the view that the cutoff would have a disastrous effect on the economy of the community."

Mayor W. Fred Duckworth said Council has received letters and telegrams from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina, urging that "we continue to do all we can to hold the (school segregation) line." Reaction in Norfolk has been "about as expected," Duckworth said.

Asks Sound Thinking

Sam T. Barfield, chairman of the Civic Affairs Committee of the orfolk Chamber of Commerce, said, "It's time for sane, sound thinging men in this city to express their feelings. In the absence of any expression, City Council has expressed them. Council's action followed a lack of definite, thoughtful statements from the businessmen of the city."

Barfield's Civic Affairs Committee several months ago adopted a resolution asking the Chamber's executive committee to call a meeting of the board of directors "in order to furnish this community with the strong leadership and guidance that it so urgently needs."

Norfolk Parents Ask School Relief

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 15 (Spl)—A group of 89 white parents and their children asked a Federal court today to stop the Norfolk City Council from closing all secondary schools here.

Through their attorneys, they charged that the Council plan is an "evasive scheme" designed to nullify court desegregation orders, and violates their constitutional rights.

They asked the Federal District Court of Judge Walter E. Hoffman to isue an injunction to stop the Council, and said they would appear in his court on Jan. 26 to argue their case.

That date is a wek from Monday, when both State and Federal courts are scheduled to hand down opinions on Virginia's "massive resistance" laws. The Federal court case was brought by 26 white Norfolk parents and pubils, most of whom are included in the new suit filed today.

The Norfolk City Council voted 6 to 1 on Tuesday to cut off operating funds for all secondary schools, effective Feb. 1, apparently to maintain segregation until the General Assembly can come up with a new program.

One of the "massive resistance" laws already has closed six Norfolk secondary schools to thwart desegregation, ousting 10,000 pupils. The Council action would oust 7300 more.

Attorneys Archie L. Boswell of Norfolk and Edmund D. Campbell of Arlington, representing the white parents, filed the request for an injunction.

They pointed out the schools now closed would be reopened if the state laws are invalidated, except for Council action. They contended the state constitution requires public schools. Under the Council plan, they said, parents would pay taxes for schools but have no schools, and pupils could not expect to receive an adequate education.

The attorneys painted this picture of Norfolk if the Council plan becomes effective:

"The children of the city will be deprived of their educational birthright as American citizens. The public school system of the city will be virtually destroyed. The economic prosperity of the city will be ruined. Property values in the city will tumble. The citizens of Norfolk will be humiliated before the Nation and the world."

Alexandria Board To Meet Next Week

Alexandria School Board Chairman Robert C. Howard said yesterday he would call a meeting next week to reconsider the applications of 14 Negroes applying for entry to white schools.

Howard said he had not fixed the date of the meeting because of commitments of Board members and attorneys. He said the disposition of the applications would be sent "right to Federal Court."

Alexandria Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan told the Board on Wednesday that it could not bar Negroes from white schools because of their race.

The Board denied the applications last August, contending that the State Placement Board had sole responsibility to make assignments. Judge Bryan rejected this argument by refusing to grant the school officials' motion to dismiss the suit.

The judge's antidiscrimination order is effective Feb. 2. He also told the Board its newly adopted 6-point pupil assignment plan must be "fair, just and valid."

The Board has until June 20 to report to the court on its action on the 14 applicants. Judge Bryan said the attorneys for the Negroes could return to his court if they were dissatisfied with the Board's dispositions.

Private school tuition grants are approved

BY JOHN F. DAFFRON

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31—(AP)—The Virginia General Assembly Saturday accepted the inevitability of some racial school integration Monday and enacted Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's program to lessen its impact.

A last-ditch fight by a strong Senate group to close the state's pocketbook to areas where schools integrate collapsed in the Senate finance committee. Almond's supporters beat the effort to go beyond his recommendations by a 12 to 7 committee vote.

The full Senate then approved the governor's key requests, which already had pased the House—a $3 million fund for $250 tuition grants for children who won't attend integrated schools and repeal of the compulsory school attendance law.

Both houses planned to return Monday to be on hand when the first public school racial integration in Virginia's history takes place in Norfolk and Arlington County. They also have several legislative matters left on the calendar.

Arlington loses

ARLINGTON, the urban Northern Virginia county, lost a final legal bid Saturday to stay the admission of four Negroes to Stratford Junior High School. Chief Justice Earl Warren refused any delay and said the school board had not shown him a need for extraordinary action.

School authorities, who have been preparing for the admission of the Negroes, said they didn't expect and disturbances Monday. "I think there will be a smooth transition," said Arlington School Supt. Ray E Reid.

For Norfolk, integration of 17 Negroes with the white pupils of six high schools and junior high schools, will mean the schools will be open for classes for the 1958-59 school year. The six schools were closed under a now defunct state law last September when ordered to admit the Negroes by a federal court.

Norfolk safety officials declined to spell out precautions they have taken to prevent any possible violence. But legislators here from the area said the police are well equipped to cope with any disorder.

Victor J. Ashe, an attorney for the Negroes, said at Norfolk the 17 will go to their new schools individually, probably accompanied by their parents.

Tuition available

GOV. ALMOND signed the three key bills of his program at 1:30 p.m. and commented: "I am very deeply grateful with the response of the General Assembly to my recommendations."

The governor said he wanted to assure the parents of children in Arlington and Norfolk that tuition grants for private schooling will be made available to them promptly. He said any delay would be brief.

The real test of strength of the group which felt Almond had notg one far enough to try to block the impending admission of the Negroes to schools Monday was in the finance committee.

A bill sponsored by Sen. Garland Gray and signed by eight others represented the major effort. This bill would have cut state appropriations to the four major public school funds from a total of $139 million to $1 for each fund. The governor would take control of the money taken out of the funds and could give it back to the localities if no tuition grants were being paid there—that is, no integrated schools were being operated in the locality.

Atty. Gen. A. S. Harrison said the administration couldn't accept it and regarded it as incompatible with the governor's own bill.

KEARNS

ROBINSON

MOORE

14d(1) 1959

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
NORFOLK NAVY DEPENDENT SCHOOL CHILDREN

Navy Plans Norfolk Schools For On-Base Dependents

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 22 (AP). The Navy said last night that plans are set to provide schools for dependents living on Federal property in the Norfolk area, but that legislative changes are needed to aid those living off its bases.

"An estimated 500 Navy dependent children of school age are presently living on military installations in Norfolk. Approximately 5,000 of school age live elsewhere in the city.

This was the latest development in Virginia's school crisis following the action of the State and Federal courts Monday knocking out the State's massive resistance program.

NAACP May Wait

In Richmond, Negro Attorney Oliver W. Hill said the Federal courts probably will be asked to enforce the reopening of schools in the three areas where they are closed if the school boards don't open them soon.

Mr. Hill, legal counsel for the Virginia unit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the school boards should be given a "reasonable" time to comply with Federal desegregation orders.

The plight of Norfolk's Navy dependent school children came into the national spotlight yesterday when President Eisenhower told his weekly news conference that the administration is studying ways to assure education for military children in the city.

Under terms of Public Law 874, the Navy said, schools can be provided for the on-base students "when local school facilities are inadequate or unavailable." Plans for such schools "will be put into effect if local schools are not reopened within a reasonable time," the Navy said.

2,300 Affected

With regard to the remaining 5,000 dependent students residing outside Federal property, the Navy estimates that about 2,300 have been affected by the closing of six secondary schools in the city.

"It appears possible that additional statutory authority may be necessary for the expenditure of Federal funds to provide education for those children who do not reside on Federal property," the Navy said.

This was taken by some to mean that the Navy Department is contemplating a request to Congress for an amendment to Public Law 874 permitting the establishment of military schools for these students. Navy officials, however, would not amplify.

In reference to a speech by Gov. Almond Tuesday calling for continued resistance to integration, the President said it comes down to the question whether any citizen, either in official or civil capacity, is ready to obey the laws of his State and his Nation.

Almond Replies

Gov. Almond retorted:

"The President as usual is misinformed . . . I am obeying and will continue to obey the laws of this State. . . . The President's position is that he will assist the Supreme Court in destroying the laws of this State in violation of the United States Constitution."

In a filmed television program last night, Virginia's Governor proposed a system of private education for localities that would not permit racially mixed schools.

However, Gov. Almond said he saw no alternative to limited integration in some areas. And he pledged that the State will try "as far as possible" to save public education wherever it can be saved in Virginia.

Interviewed January 8

Gov. Almond expressed these views in an interview with Commentator Edward R. Murrow on a program filmed January 8, 11 days before the State Supreme Court and a thre-judge Federal panel in Norfolk struck down the State's massive resistance laws.

In the interview, Gov. Almond dropped another hint that he may propose some revision of Virginia's tax structure to maintain education on a private basis in sections adamant against integration. He said it probably would involve payment of tuition grants from public funds for private schooling.

Meanwhile, Gov. Almond continued a round of top-level conferences.

There were indications the Governor had settled on the makeup of the commission of General Assembly members he has said he will create to assist him in formulating a new school program for presentation to the Legislature.

Announcement of the commission's members is expected in the next few days.

All-White Commission

Some members of the Assembly have said privately the commission would be built around a nucleus of the old Gray Commission, created by former Gov. Stanley in 1954 after the United States Supreme Court knocked down the State's constitutional requirement for separation of the races in the public schools.

Gov. Almond said the projected emergency commission would be all-white, adding that a biracial commission "would provoke more difficulty than it would do good."

"The lines of communication that once existed between the races in Virginia have been destroyed," he said.

The Governor's office was deluged yesterday with telegrams from persons mainly commending Gov. Almond's pledge to continue the fight against racial integration in the schools. More than 500 messages were recived, and a spokesman said less than a tenth of these expressed criticism of the Governor's stand.

Navy Gets Funds to Open A School in Norfolk Crisis

By BESS FURMAN
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare said today that the Navy would start a school with Federal funds on the Norfolk, Va., base next month if public schools in Norfolk were not opened shortly.

The Norfolk schools were closed under Virginia's massive resistance laws against integration. These laws have been invalidated by Virginia and Federal courts, but the state is preparing further steps to prevent school integration.

Among the pupils locked out of Norfolk schools were the children of Federal personnel, both civilian and military. Of these, about 5,500 are children of military personnel. But only 500 of these are children of parents who live on the base.

The Navy announced last week it would ask Education Department funds for a school at the base if the Norfolk schools were not reopened.

Secretary Arthur S. Flemming said that the new Federal school on the Norfolk base would be for these 500 children. This school definitely would be integrated. Defense Department regulations so require and both white and Negro children live on the base.

He said that the new school would be started unless the Norfolk schools open "by the second semester," this usually means around Feb. 1. Funds are available under the Federal impacted area laws, which provide for full schooling of children whose parents live and work on Federal property; and for Federal aid to school districts having large Federal installations.

The secretary announced plans for legislation that would solve the closed school problem for military personnel not living on base. He said this legislation is being drafted and will be sent to Congress soon. Such measures would cover another 5,000 of the Norfolk children.

The two plans Mr. Flemming presented for the children of military personnel were predicted on statements made by President Eisenhower at this last news conference. The President said the Federal Government definitely was responsible for the schooling of children whose parents lived and worked on a military base; and was trying "to work out a solution" for all parents under military orders.

300 at Little Rock

Mr. Flemming said there are 300 children of military personnel living on Federal property in Little Rock, Ark., where schools are also closed. In the other two areas where schools are closed, Charlottesville and Warren County, Virginia, nothing is known as to whether there are children of military personnel, as these areas do not qualify under Federal "impacted area" laws.

However, the Federal Government will not provide schools for the children of its civilian personnel, Mr. Flemming said. But he did not preclude some sort of emergency action in this are later.

He said that the Federal civilian employes in communities with closed schools, were in an "intolerable situation" with regard to educaion. The closed schools, he said, also confront the Govenrment with a very difficult personnel problem.

"It raises the question if the Federal Government can continue to operate in a community where there are no schools," he said. "The Government would have to come to grips with this problem, and make any decision it would have to make."

Mr. Flemming said his own Department had an important regional office at Charlottesville where personnel and recruiting problems already have come up.

Urge School Reopening

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 26—One hundred business, professional and civic leaders here have petitioned the City Council to open all public schools "as promptly as possible."

While conceding that they "would strongly prefer to have segregated schools," the petitioners warned that the alternative to integrated schools would be the abandonment of the public school system.

"The abandonment of our public school system is, in our opinion, unthinkable, as it would mean the denial of an adequate education to a majority of our children. Moreover, the consequences would be most damaging to our community. We, therefore, urge the Norfolk City Council to do everything within its power to open all public schools as promptly as possible," the petitioners said.

Heading the list of petitioners is John S. Alfriend, chairman of the board of the National Bank of Commerce. Also among the signers is Henry Clay Hofheimer, president of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce.

Today's petition marks the first time that the city's leading figures had entered into the school integration problem. Six of the city's schools have been closed since September when the Federal Courts ordered the school board to admit seventeen Negro students to the six white schools.

Excerpts From Virginia Court's Rejection of 'Massive Resistance' Law

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19 (AP)—Following are excerpts from the majority and minority opinions of the Virginia Supreme Court in the school segregation case:

Majority Opinion

(Written by Chief Justice John W. Eggleston, with Justices C. Vernon Spratley, A. C Buchanan, Kennon C. Whittle and Lawrence T'anson concurring.)

In his opening brief the Attorney General took the position that the mandatory requirements of Section 129 of the Constitution that "the General Assembly shall establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state," is no longer effective and binding, because, he said, Section 129 is predicated upon the validity of Section 140 which provides that "white and colored children shall not be taught in the same school," and that when Section 140 was invalidated this "necessarily entailed the simultaneous emasculation of Section 129 and its extirpation from the organic law of the commonwealth."

In short, the Attorney General ays, the General Assembly now has plenary power to deal with the public free school system in any manner it may deem fit, unfettered by any requirements of, or limitations in, the Constitution of Virginia.

The provision of the Constitution do not permit the matter to be so summarily disposed of. . . . There is no word of suggestion in any provision in Article IX, or elsewhere in the Constitution, that these provisions which were incorporated in the Constitution along with Section 140 are conditioned upon the validity of that section.

Sections Independent

We hold that Section 140 and the other sections in Article IX, including Section 129 dealing with public education, are independent and separable, and that the destruction of Section 140 by the decision in the Brown case (1954 United States Supreme Court desegregation decree) did not strike down the other provisions in Article IX. If it be desirable that all of the provisions dealing with the public school system be striken from the Constitution, it should be done by proper amendments to the Constitution in the manner therein provided. It should not be done by judicial construction.

While Section 129 of the Virginia Constitution requiring the General Assembly to "establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state" is still in the organic law and must be complied with.

It will be observed that under Section 141, as amended, the General Assembly has permissive authority to appropriate funds for the education of Virginia stduents in nonsectarian private schools. The language is that it "may" appropriate funds for that purpose. On the other hand, section 129 imposes a mandatory duty on the General Assembly to establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state . . .

Clearly, the language of Section 141, as amended, contemplates that if the state funds are to be devoted to the education of Virginia students in nonsectarian private schools, the General Assembly should make the necessary appropriation threfor. The purposes of Section 141 may not be accomplished at the expense of some public free schools by withholding state funds from their support, and devoting such funds to the payment of tuition grants, as is attempted under the provsions of the appropriation Act of 1958 . . .

Violation Is Seen

This device leaves such schools from which the supporting funds are withheld and diverted entirely without the state support required by Section 129 of the Constitution. That section requires the state to "maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state." That means that the state must support such public free schools in the state as are necessary to an efficient system, including those in which the pupils of both races are compelled to be enrolled and taught together, however unfortunate that situation may be.

It follows then that the provisions of (the closure law and the fund cutoff) violate Section 129 of the Constitution in that they remove from the public school system any schools in which pupils of the two races are mixed and make no provision for their support and maintenance as a part of the system.

It is argued that the closing of schools under these provisions is merely temporary. But the acts do not so provide, and the fact that provision is attempted to be made for education in private schools of children who have been attending these interrupted schools indicates that the condition may be prolonged.

We agree that the General Assembly may determine what is an "efficient system," but it cannot by definition impair or disregard constitutional requirements. . . . While the mixing of the races is a factor which may impair the efficiency of the system, the separation of the races along will not, as the satutory definition implies, constitute an "efficient system."

Again, the act . . . providing for the closing of schools because of integration, divesting local authorities of all power and control over them, and vesting such authority in the Governor, violates section 133 of the Constitution which vests the supervision of local schools in the local school boards.

Police Power Noted

* * * (Little Rock acts) provide for the closing of schools in communities which may be disturbed because of the presence in, and policing of, such schools by Federal troops and personnel * * *. While we agree that the state, under its police power, has the right under these conditions to direct the temporary closing of a school, the provision divesting the local authorities of their control and vesting such authority in the Governor runs counter to Section 133 of the Constitution.

We find no constitutional objection to the prescribed procedure for making tuition grants out of funds properly available for the purpose. * * *

Having reached the conclusion that certain provisions of the acts with which we are concerned violate the provisions of the Constitution of Virginia in the several respects stated, it is not necessary that we consider the question whether these acts likewise violate the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution as interpreted by the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in Brown v Board of Education * * *.

There is no occasion for us to discuss these decisions other than to say that we deplore the lack of judicial restraint evinced by that court in trespassing on the sovereign rights of this commonwealth reserved to it in the Constitution of the United States. It was an understandable effort to diminish the evils expected from the decision in the Brown case that prompted the enactment of the statutes now under review.

Since the warrants proposed to be drawn by the controller are payable out of state funds which have been improperly withheld from certain public free schools in the state . . . and since there are no other state funds available for the purpose, the writ prayed for is denied.

Minority Opinion

(Written by Justice Willis D Miller with Justice Harold F Snead joining in dissent).

I agree with that part of the majority opinion that recognizes the authority and constitutional right of the General Assembly under Section 141 of the Constitution of Virginia, as amended in 1956, to provide by appropriate legislation for the expenditure of public funds for the payment of tuition grants for the education of Virginia pupils in non-sectarian private schools.

I, however, disagree with that part of the opinion which holds that Section 129 of the Virginia Constitution is still effective and operative and that the several challenged acts are violative of that section, and as a result denies to the controller the right to make payment of such tuition grants. The validity of the acts that authorize tuition grants depends, in my judgment, upon whether the mandate of Section 129 was suspended and rendered inoperative by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Brown V Board of Education . . . which suspended the operative effect of Section 140 of the Virginia Constitution.

My conclusion is that when that decision rendered Section 140 inoperative, it necessarily rendered Section 129 inoperative. I am convinced that Section 129 was intended by the constitutional convention that adopted it to be dependent upon the effective operation of Section 140. Thus my fundamental disagreement with the majority opinion is that it does not accord to Section 129 the manifest intent and purpose of the constitutional convention which adopted it simultaneously with the plain mandate embodied in Section 140. Holding Section 129 to be operative gives to the decision of Brown v. Board of Education, supra, the effect of imposing an affirmative mandate upon the General Assembly of Virginia to operate a system of public free schools though that system be inefficient. The majority opinion makes of Section 129, along with Sections 133, 135 and 136 of Article IX, an instrument by which the General Assembly is required to do what Section 140, simultaneously adopted, forbade it to do in clear and positive language.

When read together, as they must be, Sections 129 and 140 have the following effect: (A) Impose upon the General Assembly the obligation to maintain an efficient system of public free schools, and (B) deny to the General Assembly the right to maintain integrated schools.

In the absence of operative provisions of the Virginia Constitution restricting the power of the General Assembly with respect to public schools, the General Assembly is now fully empowered to enact any legislation it may please with respect to such schools provided that legislation is general in nature. No such limiting provisions have been pointed out, and we have found none.

September 13,000 white children from nine schools of Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal. These nine schools were under order by Federal courts to enroll a few Negroes.

The Virginia court not only struck down the school closing law but also ruled against related laws by which the Almond administration had hoped to avoid even token integration.

These laws included:

¶A provision for cutting off state school funds from any community operating an integrated public school.

¶A statute providing for tuition grants for the private education of pupils assigned to integrated public schools.

¶The so-called "Little Rock laws," under which the Governor could shut down permanently schools policed by Federal authority or disturbed by such policing in a near-by school.

The Governor's Powers

On the Little Rock law, the Virginia court held that while schools policed by Federal troops could be closed temporarily under the Governor's inherent powers, their control could not be taken permanently away from local school authorities.

The majority ruling said that the other statutes violated a constitutional provision requiring Virginia to "maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state."

The almond Administration had argued that this requirement was wiped out when the United States Supreme Court invalidated the segregation section of the state Constitution.

But the majority of the judges ruled that the section requiring state support of the

public school system was "independent and separable" from the section on segregation. If the Almond Administration wanted to abandon public education, this should be done by proper amendments to the Constitution, the decision said.

Pleased by the ruling, moderates hoped that the Almond Administration would fall back from "massive" to a more flexible form of resistance. They favored this avenue of retreat: Return the schools to local control and possible token integration, but provide tuition grants for the private school of children whose parents were unshakeably opposed to integration.

Agitation for Repeal

Diehard segregationists were expected to demand repeal of the constitutional provision requiring a state public school system.

This agitation was expected to be especially strong in "southside" Virginia, the counties south of Richmond that have large Negro populations and where the whites would rather close all schools than abandon segregation.

Governor Almond declined comment. He said he would carry out his previously announced plan of appointing a legislative study commission to devise new laws for consideration by a special session of the General Assembly.

Although today was a state holiday commemorating the birthdays of Robert E. Lee and Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson, Governor Almond spent a part of the day in his office studying the majority decision. It was brought to him by a downcast aide, who mourned: "This is a sad day, Governor."

"Don't feel that way" replied the Governor. "I think it will come out all right."

He said he intended to study the decision carefully. Then, perhaps tomorrow night, he will make a televised broadcast that will include some advice to the three communities where schools are closed, he said.

Although friends of the Governor say he is now convinced that some degree of integration is inescapable, they do not expect him to advocate an early reopening of the closed schools.

Today's rulings, made on a friendly test brought last September by the Almond Administration, is not appealable. Governor Almond told newsmen that he had "implicit faith in and high respect for the capacity and integrity of each and every member of the court."

The majority opinion was written by Chief Justice John W. Eggleston of Norfolk, with Justices C. Vernon Spratley of Hampton, A. C. Buchanan of Taxewell, Kennon C. Whittle of Martinsville and Lawrence W. I. Anson, of Portsmouth, concurring. Dissenting were Justice Willis D. Miller and Harold H. Snead, both of Richmond.

Dissenting Contention

Justice Miller contended that Section 129 of the Constitution obliging the state to maintain a system of "efficient free public schools," had been inoperative by the United States Supreme Court desegregation decree invalidating Section 140, which provided that "white and colored children shall not be taught in the same schools."

He said the two sections had been adopted simultaneously and must be taken together. The justice maintained that the framers of the Constitution had considered the separation of the races indispensable to an efficient school system.

The prevailing opinion forbade the Legislature to take the state out of the field of public education and said the state would have to support even those schools where "pupils of both races are compelled to be enrolled and brought together however unfortunate that situation may be."

It warned that tuition grants for private schools must not come from funds "improperly withheld" from public schools.

Associated Press Wirephoto

RULE AGAINST SCHOOL SEGREGATION: Three members of Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, who ruled that state's "massive resistance" laws were invalid. From left are Chief Justice John W. Eggleston and Justices A. C. Buchanan and Lawrence W. I. Anson.

Part Texts of Rulings On Virginia Schools

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Following are partial texts of the majority and minority opinions of the Virginia Supreme Court in the school segregation case.

Majority, written by Chief Justice John W. Eggleston, with Justices C. Vernon Spratley, A. C. Buchanan, Kennon C. Whittle and Lawrence W. I'Anson concurring:

In his opening brief the attorney general took the position that the mandatory requirement of Section 129 of the Constitution that "the General Assembly shall establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state," is no longer effective and binding, because, he said, Section 129 is predicated upon the validity of Section 140 which provides that "white and colored children shall not be taught in the same school," and that when Section 140 was invalidated . . . this necessarily enabled the simultaneous emasculation of Section 129 and its extirpation from the organic law of the commonwealth."

ASSEMBLY HAS POWER

In short, the attorney general says, the General Assembly now has plenary power to deal with the public free school system in any manner it may deem fit, unfettered by any requirements of, or limitations in, the Constitution of Virginia.

The provisions of the Constitution do not permit the matter to be so summarily disposed of. . . . There is no word of suggestion in any provision in Article IX, or elsewhere in the Constitution, that those provisions which were incorporated in the Constitution along with Section 140 are conditioned upon the validity of that section. . . . We hold that Section 140 and the other sections in Article IX, including Section 129, dealing with public education, are independent and separable, and that the destruction of Section 140 by the decision in the Brown case (1954 U.S. Supreme Court desegregation decree) did not strike down the other provisions in Article IX. If it be desirable that all of the provisions dealing with the public school system be stricken from the Constitution, it should be done by proper amendments to the Constitution in the manner therein provided. It should not be done by judicial construction.

STILL IN THE LAW

. . . While Section 129 of the Virginia Constitution requiring the General Assembly to "establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state" is still in the organic law and must be complied with.

. . . It will be observed that under Section 141, as amended, the General Assembly has permissive authority to appropriate funds for the education of Virginia students in nonsectarian private schools. The language is that it "may" appropriate funds for that purpose. On the other hand, Section 129 imposes a mandatory duty on the General Assembly to establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state . . .

UP TO ASSEMBLY

Clearly, the language of Section 141, as amended, contemplates that if the state funds are to be devoted to the education of Virginia students in nonsectarian private schools, the General Assembly should make the necessary appropriation therefor. The purposes of Section 141 may not be accomplished at the expense of some public free schools by withholding state funds from their support, and devoting such funds to the payment of tuition grants, as is attempted under the provisions of the appropriation act of 1958. . .

This devices leaves such schools from which the supporting funds are withheld and diverted entirely without the state support required by Section 129 of the Constitution. That section requires the state to "maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state." That means that the state must support such public free schools in the state as are necessary to an efficient system, including those in which the pupils of both races are compelled to be enrolled and taught together, however unfortunate that situation may be.

NO PROVISION MADE

It follows, then, that the provisions of . . . (the closure law and the fund cutoff) violate Section 129 of the Constitution in that they remove from the public school system any schools in which pupils of the two races are mixed, and make no provision for their support and maintenance as a part of the system.

It is argued that the closing of schools under these provisions is merely temporary. But the acts do not so provide, and the fact that provision is attempted to be made for the education in private schools of children who have been attending these interrupted schools indicates that the condition may be prolonged.

. . . We agree that the General Assembly may determine what is an "efficient system," but it cannot by definition impair or disregard constitutional requirements. . . . While the mixing of the races is a factor which may impair the efficiency of the system, the separation of the races alone will not, as the statutory definition implies, constitute an "efficient system."

PROVIDING FOR CLOSING

Again, the act . . . providing for the closing of schools because of integration, divesting local authorities of all power and control over them, and vesting such authority in the governor, violates Section 133 of the Constitution which vests the supervision of local schools in the local school boards.

The . . . (Little Rock acts) provide for the closing of schools in communities which may be disturbed because of the presence in, and policing of, such schools by federal troops and personnel. . . . While we agree that the state, under its police power, has the right under these conditions to direct the temporary closing of a school, the provision divesting the local authorities of their control and vesting such authority in the governor runs counter to Section 133 of the Constitution.

FIND NO OBJECTION

We find no constitutional objection to the prescribed procedure for making tuition grants out of funds properly available for the purpose. . . .

Having reached the conclusion that certain provisions of the acts with which we are concerned violate to provisions of the Constitution of Virginia in the several respects stated, it is not necessary that we consider the question whether these acts likewise violate the provisions of the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution as interpreted by the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in Brown vs. Board of Education. . .

There is no occasion for us to discuss these decisions other than to say that we deplore the lack of judicial restraint evinced by that court in trespassing on the sovereign rights of this commonwealth reserved to it in the Constitution of the United States. It was an understandable effort to diminish the evils expected from the decision in the Brown case that prompted the enactment of the statutes now under review.

Since the warrants proposed to be drawn by the comptroller are payable out of state funds which have been improperly withheld from certain public free schools in the state . . . and since there are no other state funds available for the purpose, the writ prayed for its denied.

Minority, written by Justice Willis D. Miller with Justice Harold F. Snead joining in dissent:

. . .I agree with that part of the majority opinion that recognizes the authority and constitutional right of the General Assembly under Section 141 of the Constitution of Virginia, as amended in 1956, to provide by appropriate legislation for the expenditure of public funds for the payment of tuition grants for the education of Virginia pupils in nonsectarian private schools.

. . . I, however, disagree with that part of the opinion which holds that Section 129 of the Virginia Constitution is still effective and operative and that the several challenged acts are violative of that section, and as a result denies to the comptroller the right to make payment of such tuition grants. The validity of the acts that authorize tuition grants, depends, in my judgment, upon whether the mandate of Section 129 was suspended and rendered inoperative by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Brown vs. Board of Education . . . which suspended the operative effect of Section 140 of the Virginia Constitution.

BOTH SECTIONS

My conclusion is that when that decision rendered Section 140 inoperative, it necessarily rendered Section 129 inoperative. I am convinced that Section 129 was intended by the constitutional convention that adopted it to be dependent upon the effective operation of Section 140. Thus my fundamental disagreement with the majority opinion is that it does not accord to Section 129 the manifest intent and purpose of the constitutional convention which adopted it simultaneously with the plain mandate embodied in Section 140. Holding Section 129 to be operative gives to the decision of Brown vs. Board of Education, supra, the effect of imposing an affirmative mandate upon the General Assembly of Virginia to operate a system of public free schools though that system be inefficient. The majority opinion makes of Section 129, along with Sections 133, 135 and 136 of Article IX, an instrument by which the General Assembly is required to do what Section 140, simultaneously adopted, forbade it to do in clear and positive language.

EFFECT OF SECTIONS

. . . When read together, as they must be, Sections 129 and 140 have the following effect: (A) impose upon the General Assembly the obligation to maintain an efficient system of public free schools, and (B) deny to the General Assembly the right to maintain integrated schools.

. . . In the absence of operative provisions of the Virginia Constitution restricting the power of the General Assembly with respect to public schools, the General Assembly is now fully empowered to enact any legislation it may please with respect to such schools provided that legislation is general in nature. No such limiting provisions have been pointed out, and we have found none.

Just whom are they trying to fool?

(An Editorial)

In spite of all of the hoopla and window dressing being waged over the consideration of the report of the Perrow Commission by the Virginia Legislature, the plan which is widely heralded as a substitute for Massive Resistance is nothing of the sort.

It is just another attempt to attain the objectives of Massive Resistance by another technique which fools nobody but those deluded by their own cleverness.

Although the report shows a little crack in the dike of stubbornness, the struggle now going on in Richmond is not a contest between the forces of reaction and the forces of liberalism but between those who want no integration at all and those who want as little as possible and still remain within the letter of the law.

The proposals advanced simply provide the mechanics by which the state can nullify, through administrative procedures, what they could not revoke through the courts.

The plans represent a number of major points — (A) Vesting the pupil placement authority in the local school boards instead of being controlled by the state; (B) Permitting the local communities to determine whether or not they will maintain public or private schools; (C) Providing grants to individual citizens who elect to send their children to private instead of integrated public schools; (D) Permitting the various communities to maintain or reject compulsory school attendance laws.

While these makeshift changes might give some lattitude to progressive communities which want to abide by the Constitution and get on with the business of educating their children, the laxity of the proposals creates an administrative hodgepodge and makes a shambles of any attempt to establish a uniform state policy. It is like playing a game in which each player is permitted to make his own rules.

The most diabolical feature of the plan is the item covering private grants which will be made available to private schools.

This opens the flood gates for every get-rich schemer, demagogue and charlatan to establish a school, so-called, to cash in on the taxpayers' dollar.

The impracticality of this was shown under the G.I. Bill of Rights by which millions of former G.I.'s were mulcted out of both their money and their time by taking courses in hot house schools which wasted their time and failed to prepare them to earn a living.

Because the appeal to prejudice is never guided by reason, it can be expected that the abuses will be even more lucrative and the consequences worse.

This feature seems to strike at the very foundation of the Supreme Court decision which will undoubtedly be attacked in the courts. The original ruling was based on the theory that the states could not maintain schools at taxpayers' expense from which any segment of the population is barred.

We see little difference between the state maintaining jim crow schools and private citizens maintaining schools by letting the pupils carry the tax money to the institution instead of sending it directly.

Taxpayers' money is still their money, it matters not what means of conveyance is employed. The Perrow scheme is a hoax pure and simple and its sponsors know it as well as we do.

Maximum Segregation Seen in Perrow Plan

State Senator Armistead L. Boothe declared yesterday that the Perrow Commission's local option plan will keep Alexandria schools almost entirely segregated for decades.

At the same time, he warned that, in their efforts to preserve a segregated public school system, Virginians will gain nothing by circulating venereal disease and illegitimacy rates among Washington school children.

Addressing the Alexandria Kiwanis Club at the George Mason Hotel, Mr. Boothe called the Perrow Commission plan the fairest and most realistic yet propounded.

"It will keep the framework of our public school system. It will afford local option to withdraw from the system. It will maintain a maximum amount of segregation," he said.

"In Alexandria it will keep the white schools 99 per cent segregated within the lifetime of everyone in this room."

Denounces Pessimism

Denouncing "decadent pessimism" concerning the future of Virginia and the country, Mr. Boothe urged an imaginative and constructive approach to local and State problems.

"We need to stop deprecating ourselves and degrading our citizens. It does not help us in Virginia to figure out how we can keep our schools open and segregated by circulating pamphlets of hatred and fear," he said.

"We do not help our community by degrading non-professional people and by throwing all persons belonging to labor unions into the category of gangsters and Communists. Some of our most conservative citizens, homeowners, voters and taxpayers belong to unions. And in Virginia there has not been one suggestion of graft or corruption among these citizens."

Defends Record

Asserting that he is a segregationist, Mr. Boothe said he has been the victim of often vitriolic and untrue personal charges emanating from a group of people he described as the "Reardon Ring." He said the group had been merciless to consideration of amendments.

The 55-delegate vote bore out predictions of the Perrow plan backers, who feel they will be able to send the bill to the Senate Thursday by that margin.

During the debate, southsiders attacked the assignment bill as a "retreat from the State posture of resistance."

Administration forces sought to make the measure more palatable to bitter-end segregationist forces by altering it to let them continue under the present State pupil placement law until and unless Federal courts knock it down finally.

Del. J. J. Williams Jr. (D-Henrico) presented the administration measure and offered the local option amendment. Del. Stuart Wheatley (D-Danville) led the fight against it.

Wheatley, whose forces want the Legislature to continue the fight at the state level as long as possible and stand by the Pupil Placement Act, attacked the new proposal as a change of state policy, rather than on particulars.

He said to approve the bill, even with the amendment on local option, would have the effect of telling Federal courts to go on and throw out the Pupil Placement Act "because we don't think its any good either."

"This would be a retreat before the shot is fired," he said.

Not Cooked up Overnight

But Williams told the House the local placement plans was "not something we cooked up overnight," but was drafted after six weeks of study. He said the Commission subcommittee he headed "wanted to come up with something that would stand up in the courts" and withstand attempts at desegregation.

He said the Committee's counsel advised the present placement act "has outlived its usefulness."

The subcommittee and Commission felt, Williams said, the State should be prepared with something in its place "lest we have massive integration."

Perrow Bill Survives House Test

Assignment Plan Wins Tentative Approval 55-43

RICHMOND, April 15 (AP)—The Almond administration's local pupil assignment bill survived a vital test of strength with opponents by a 55-43 vote in the Virginia House today.

By that margin backers of the heart of the Perrow Commission plan defeated efforts to send the bill back to committee—a move to kill it.

Almond's floor leaders then beat back a number of parliamentary moves designed at delaying advancement of the bill, and the House moved on

Earlier, a Commission member proposed the General Assembly let the voters say whether the State should get out of the public school business.

Del. Fred G. Pollard (D-Richmond) introduced in the House a bill calling for a statewide advisory referendum next November on whether to take the public school mandate for public schools out of the State Constitution.

Public Hearing Set

Pollard's bill, with a number of backers of the Perrow Commission plan as co-patrons, was intended to offset a proposal by massive resistance forces favoring constitutional changes. The latter measure is set for public hearing Friday before the House Privileges and Elections Committee.

The Commission and Gov. J. Lindsay Almond recommended to the Assembly that no changes be made in the Constitution at this time.

The Pollard measure would put to the voters two questions:

"Do you favor amending the Constitution of Virginia so that all public education will cease if that course is necessary to prevent any mixing of the races in any public school anywhere in Virginia?

"Do you favor amending the Constitution of Virginia so as to abolish the State system of public schools and to have substituted in its place a guarantee that each county and city shall have the right, but not the duty, to operate public schools . . . even though some of such schools may be integrated?"

The results of such a referendum would be purely advisory to guide the Assembly on what changes, if any, to propose in the Constitution.

Integration Foes Besiege Va. Capitol

5,000 Demand State Nullify U. S. Rulings

RICHMOND, Va., Mar. 31 (UPI).—Virginia segregationists, 5,000 strong, marched on the state Capitol today demanding that Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. and the Legislature adopt and unyielding stand against further school integration.

The marchers urged that Virginia, as a sovereign state, attempt to interpose its power to nullify Federal court rulings that result in mixing of the races in classrooms. The plan of so-called "interposition" or nullification has bene talked about in Virginia for several years.

Special Session

The crowd, drawn mostly from rural southside Virginia, which has the state's heaviest Negro population, was orderly. It thronged the Capitol grounds as the Legislature met in special session to take up a new anti-integration program believed based on local option.

Gov. Almond ignored the demonstrators. He invited the leaders to meet with him in his office, but they declined.

The demonstrators assailed the Governor for the integration of schools in Norfolk, Alexandria and Arlington following the collapse of the state' so-called "massive resistance" laws.

The Legislature officially snubbed the protest march by the self-styled Bill of Rights Crusade although a majority of its members sat on the Capitol steps to hear Gov. Almond denounced.

"You must snatch up the torch of liberty from where the executive branch has let it fall," they were told by Edward J. Silverman, executive director of the crusade.

Studies Report

Gov. Almond was in his office during the meeting studying a report on new anti-integration measures presented by a forty-member legislative commission.

Sen. Mosby Perrow, chairman of the commission that drafted the new anti-integration recommendations, handed the report to Gov. Almond as the crowd began to gather. Copies were mailed tonight to the legislators, giving them nearly a week to study it before debate.

VIRGINIANS DIVIDE ON SCHOOL BILLS

Integration Foes Ask Repeal of Public Education Proviso in Constitutional Change

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 9—Virginia's massive-resistance bloc introduced its program for combating racial integration in the Legislature here today.

The program calls for the repeal of the state's constitutional provision for public schools and provides for pupil placement controlled by the Legislature.

The proposals and a hearing today on several bills to carry out recommendations of the Perrow Commission on Education pointed up the sharp divisions in the Legislature over methods for minimizing integration.

The resisters, ready to take localities out of public education unless it can be segregated, seek to hold the line tighter than the Perrow Commission, the proposals of which are supported by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr.

Delegate Stuart Wheatley of Danville introduced the key bill to repeal Section 129 of the state constitution. The section now reads: "The General Assembly [Legislature] shall establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state."

He said the bill had twenty-nine patrons and a good chance of passage in the hundred-member house. Mr. Wheatley, a lawyer, declared that the measure was designed to strengthen the Perrow Commission's program and not oppose it.

'Other Means' of Education

For the section would be substituted this language: "Every country, city or town, if the same be a separate school district, is authorized to establish and maintain public schools or to provide other means of education or school aid to children or both."

The Perrow Commission voted 22-to-16 against recommending such constitutional change. Its report declared that a program nearly as effective could be achieved by continuing public schools with the minimum required financing supplemented as localities desired.

The pupil placement proposal would substitute for one recommended by the Perrow Commission. The resisters suggest a seven-man placement board from the Legislature to make tentative school assignments. This group would report to the whole Legislature, which would make the final assignments.

The commission, in its program of free choice for localities suggested pupil assignment by local boards using state-wide criteria set up by the State Board of Education. This is a departure from the present system, under challenge in the courts, by which a three-member state board assigns pupils. In two years of operation it has not assigned a Negro pupil to previously white schools, although its criteria are legally non-racial.

Widened Tuition Grants

Another revision proposed by the resisters is to widen a tuition grant system by providing $250 a year toward tuition of any pupil enrolled in any Virginia school. The Perrow Commission's suggestion was for a maximum of $250 toward educating any pupil attending a non-sectarian school whether directly affected by integration or not.

State Senator Mosby G. Perrow of Lynchburg, chairman of the forty-member legislative commission, said this week he was confident that his group's local option proposals would be approved substantially as offered.

Faubus Hints Compromise

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 9—Fov. Orval E. Faubus said today that he did not intend to initiate a compromise in the Little Rock school dispute but that he would accept one if opposing sides got together.

He had previously expressed a desire that Little Rock's public high schools be reopened on a basis "acceptable to both sides." He said then this possibly could be taken integration.

Mr. Faubus devoted part of his remarks at a news conference to criticizing three Little Rock School Board members who said Wednesday they expected the public schools to open this fall with some degree of integration. He said the three—"the moderate" half of the board—were "again acting contrary to their pledges as candidates."

During the election campaign last December the Governor criticized the three members—Ted Lamb, Everett Tucker Jr. and Russell H. aMtson Jr.—and said they were "integrationists."

VIRGINIA TO WEIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM

Legislature Will Study Plan by 40-Member Panel to Minimize Integration

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 9—Virginia's Legislature will resume on Monday its battle over how best to minimize school integration.

Battle lines formed again this week, with disclosure of a local-option plan backed by thirty-one members of a forty-member legislative commission, which studied the problem for eight weeks.

Reaction to the report was varied. Representative Watkins M. Abbitt of Southside Virginia, where the Negro population is large, termed the report "a complete surrender to the integrationists."

Lieut. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens of Smithfield called it "realism, drawing up lines for the next battle in a long, long war."

Local Option Plan

The program offers localities a choice between continued public education, where areas will accept some integration, and state-aided private education, where they will not. Areas preferring private education would be enabled to reduce their public schools to litle more than a maintenance program.

The program was drawn up without advice from Senator Harry F. Byrd, leader of the dominant conservative wing of the state Democratic party and originator of the earlier massive resistance or no-integration effort.

Throughout the commission's report there were indications that the members were seeking to avoid court reversal of the plan. The massive resistance laws were declared unconstitutional earlier this year.

A program of joint state-local scholarships of up to $250 a year, for instance, was broadened to cover all pupils preferring nonsectarian private schooling, whether directly affected by integration or not. This was to improve the legal defensibility of the program.

Considerable argument is expected on whether to submit to a referendum a move that could take Virginia out of the public school business. The commission is reported to have rejected this proposal by 22 to 16. The indicated reason was to avoid a political battle.

Wide support for the general local-option approach and for some specific proposals was expressed by many legislators.

Comments from politicians and educators indicated that the commission recommendations faced an uphill battle.

Minority commission members, without suggesting their own program, urge more resistance aimed at halting any integration beyond that started in four communities on a limited basis in February. They reserve the right to support any proposal aimed at continuing the state's traditional segregation policy.

This pointed toward renewal of the battle that started at the brief January opening of the current special session on the school problem. Then, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. won approval of a limited program moving toward "containment" of integration. He overcame strong opposition from a block seeking to revive some form of massive resistance. The session was recessed while the commission, headed by State Senator Mosby G. Perrow, mapped its program.

Governor Almond is expected to support the commission's report in an address to the Legislature Monday. Bills will be introduced then to put the program into the legislative machinery.

Some victories for the containment effort are expected, but analysts pointed out that much of the proposed legislation carries an emergency clause. This requires four-fifths approval of legislators present and voting.

The firmest segregationists thus appear to be in a favorable position to bargain on some points or remove emergency clauses, which are aimed at getting the program operating before the next school term.

14d(1) 1959

VIRGINIA

SUIT

Montgomery Suit Hearing Planned

RICHMOND, Va (AP) — The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals has scheduled a hearing here Thursday on a plea from 45 Montgomery County, N. C., Negroes for admission to that county's white schools.

U. S. District Judge Edward M. Stanley of Greensboro dismissed the suit on the ground that the Negroes had not exhausted their administrative remedies under North Carolina's Assignment and Enrolment of Pupils Act.

Va. Placement Board Again Named In Suit

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The State Pupil Placement Board for the second time in several weeks has been named a co-defendant in a school desegregation suit.

Federal Dist. Judge Sterling Hutcheson said Thursday he was naming the board co-defendant in a case seeking desegregation of several public schools in Richmond.

Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman recently added the board as a defendant in the Newport News desegregation. His action marked the first time that the board was formally named a defendant in one of the school cases.

Hutcheson, who heard the Richmond case in March, reserved a decision until the board becomes an additional party. He also denied a motion by the city to dismiss the suit.

Richmond had moved that the suit be dismissed on the ground the city school board does not have authority to assign pupils. Under Virginia law, all assignment powers have been taken away from local school boards and vested with the three-man state board.

In the original Richmond suit, six Negroes applied to attend two all-white public schools, three each at Westhampton and Nathaniel Bacon elementary schools. All six applications were turned down by the placement board.

Nathaniel Bacon since then has been converted into a Negro school.

Later, 11 Negroes applied to enter the white Chandler Junior High School and were turned down by the placement board. No suit has been filed in their behalf.

TO OBEY INTEGRATION ORDER

NORFOLK TO OBEY INTEGRATION ORDER

The Pilot Norfolk

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 2 (UPI)—The controversial Pupil Placement Board, threatened with a contempt citation in Federal court, agreed Monday to the assignment of four Negroes to previously white schools here.

It marked the first time that the board, the last remnant of the state's "massive resistance" doctrine, had approved integration after making thousands of classroom assignments on a segregated basis.

p. 34 M

The three-member board was told last month by Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman that it would be cited with contempt if it did not approve the four transfer requests.

Judge Hoffman, who ordered white schools here to integrate last February, had assigned the four on a temporary basis, while giving the placement board an opportunity to explain its rejection of the applications and reverse its decision.

Placement Board Faces Court on School Entry Rule

The Evening Star Washington, D.C. Thurs. 11-22-59

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 22 (AP).—The State pupil Placement Board appears in Federal District Court today to defend its policy of denying Negroes admission to white schools.

The board, defendant in a suit brought by Negro pupils, contended in an answer filed several weeks ago that it does not discriminate illegally against Negroes.

The placement board said its policy is to reject Negro applicants for white schools until a Negro files an appeal from such action, and that no Negro applicant has filed such an appeal.

Appeals, the board said, would give it a better opportunity to study the individual merits of each case.

At a hearing before Judge Walter E. Hoffman in August, placement board members admitted that racial considerations played a part in their rejection of several Negro applicants.

Judge Hoffman later directed that four of 23 Negro applicants be admitted to white schools temporarily until the placement board could be heard in its own defense.

Placement

The Afro-American

board bows

Baltimore, Md

to court

Sat. 11-14-59

NORFOLK — Virginia's Pupil Placement Board avoided a contempt of court citation Monday by assigning four colored pupils to predominately white Norfolk public schools.

Acting under protest, the board assigned the pupils to schools which they have been attending since September under a temporary court order and on assignment by the Norfolk City School Board.

The temporary court order to enroll the pupils was issued by Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman in August after the placement Board had rejected the applications.

They entered the schools in September.

On Oct. 23 Judge Hoffman directed the Placement Board to reconsider its rejection of the pupils' applications and to report to him by Monday.

In its report, submitted at the last minute, the Placement Board said that it was "respectfully objecting" to the assignment, declaring:

"The Board is uncertain in its own mind as to the meaning and extent of the court's (Oct. 23) order.

"The Board was of the opinion that until it was directed to take specific action, in precise and exact terms, it would be right to respectfully disagree with the conclusions of the court and act accordingly without submitting to a possible citation for contempt.

"However, the Board has been advised by its counsel that the failure of the Board to assign the children . . . would in his opinion, render the members of the Board liable to a citation for contempt. . . ."

14d(1) 1959

VIRGINIA
PUPIL PLACEMENT LAW

VIRGINIA

Hearing Set Wednesday On Negro Admissions

Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan yesterday set Wednesday to hear a plea from 14 Negro students for "immediate" admission to five white schools in Alexandria.

The session will amount to Judge Bryan's hearing of a motion filed last fall by the students' attorneys requesting their admission to the schools while the city's desegregation case as a whole is being argued.

Judge Bryan said he also will hear arguments next Wednesday on the city school board's request that the case be tried by a three-judge Federal panel to determine the constitutionality of Virginia's pupil placement plan.

Date Causes Surprise

The date, named by the judge at a pretrial conference with the opposing attorneys, came as a surprise.

State officials, at least, had expected a delay until after January 19, the day the Virginia Supreme Court is expected to rule on the constitutionality of the State's "massive resistance" laws.

Judge Bryan said a full schedule would not permit him to wait. He pointed out that arguments on the merits of the suit itself could not be heard before the two motions are disposed of.

Commonwealth's Attorney Earl F. Wagner and J. Barton Phillips, school board attorneys, asked for a delay which they said was requested by the attorney general's office in Richmond.

"The State," Mr. Wagner said, "would like more time to prepare its case. It particularly wants to argue the motion for a three-judge court."

Frank D. Reeves, Otto L. Tucker and James M. Narbrit, 3d, attorneys for the students, opposed a delay on grounds the Alexandria School Board and School Supt. T. C. Williams, defendants in the case, "have had since last October (when the suit was filed) to prepare their case."

Mr. Reeves also told the court that the 14 pupils "still are in segregated schools" and should not be asked to "await the pleasure of the attorney general's office any longer."

The hearing also saw a disagreement among the opposing lawyers on possible admission dates.

Qualification Data Ready

Mr. Reeves said he would like to see the students enrolled in three elementary and two high schools "in time for the spring term."

Mr. Wagner, who then pointed out that the Alexandria school system has a one-term rather than a two-term year, conceded later that the system admits "transfer students" any time between September and June.

In the event integration is ordered, Mr. Wagner said, the school board is prepared to present the court with individual qualification jackets on each student, based on seven pupil admissions criteria approved last October.

14d(1) 1959

VIRGINIA

The Governor And Public Schools

WHEN GOVERNOR ALMOND, in his address to the reconvened special session of the General Assembly of Virginia, gave his unqualified support to the PERROW Commission report, recommendations, and proposed legislation it became almost certain that the major items of the report would eventually win the legislators' majority support.

In the next several days, well organized opposition to most of the report, led by some "Organization" stalwarts, developed.

Among these stalwarts of the "loyal opposition" is State Senator HARRY F. BYRD JR., which clearly indicates that the ALMOND admission that neither he nor the Assembly can override the federal government and its courts has created a sharp schism between the governor and United States Senator BYRD (Senior), long-time unchallenged leader of the dominant wing of the Democratic Party in the state.

The Governor's Address

Three facets of the governor's address bear emphasis. (1) He is abandoning his attitude of stoical silence in the face of criticism, some of which he termed "slanderous calumny." (2) He is more than ever convinced that some integration is inevitable under rulings of both the federal and state courts. (3) He is strongly opposed to a general abandonment of public schools, although he supports some localized closures under the PERROW proposals for freedom-of-choice by individual school districts and their governing bodies.)

As regards the legislative proposals under consideration in Richmond, most of them are dubious in intent and probable effect, and some are downright dangerous to the future of sound public education—dangerous to both white and Negro pupils. Some give ample grounds for the intensified sense of insecurity and uncertainty reported among the teaching and administrative personnel.

Zoning And Schools

Among the most unthinking of the PERROW plans is one which would remove all zoning, safety, health, and related requirements from the location of (private) schools, their structural characteristics, and so forth.

Local and other ordinances and regulations would be void as to schools. Any sort of fire-trap structure need only get the nod of the State Board of Education and the State Fire Marshal, to begin enrolling pupils unwilling to attend public integrated schools.

Any legislators who vote for the removal of safety and other requirements as to school buildings, public or private, will have to close their minds to the history of holocausts that claimed lives and maimed the bodies of helpless boys and girls in days past, and to the likelihood of repetitions of such tragedies, such as by fire and structural collapse, in any haphazardly approved buildings.

Monetary Control

Chairman PERROW and his 39 colleagues on the commission obviously took their cue from the abortive attempt by Norfolk's City Council, when they came up with the complicated plan whose plain intent is to remove control of the schools from the respective boards of education and place it in the hands of the schools of the political governing bodies.

Under this plan, monies for school operations and teachers' salaries would be itemized in budgets—but only for "information"—and the budgets "are never to be adopted" officially by the local governing bodies. Instead, funds would be parcelled out month to month, or even week to week, to the boards—instead of as now, for a fiscal year.

PERROW and ALMOND insist on the retention of the integration-inspired clause in teachers' contracts, permitting dismissal on 30-days notice. Reading the handwriting on the wall, one Norfolk assistant superintendent, professionally highly regarded, has resigned for a college professorship in a western state. Unless sanity returns to Virginia, others will join the trek to other climes.

Surplus Buildings Plan

At least one federal court has had occasion to express doubt that the present state laws dealing with disposal of "surplus" public buildings would stand up in a scheme to sell public school buildings to private school sponsors "for $1.00 and other valuable considerations" as a way to evade legal obligations. So the PERROW Commission came up with ideas, now before the Assembly, whereby localities could (after a referendum) force the sale of "surplus" public schools that were made surplus because the localities closed them.

Interminable litigation would result from another of the commission's recommendations which, we repeat, are just a poorly re-laundered package of the dirty linen of massive resistance. That recommendation is for a law under which five white parents of pupils in a given school could contest the admittance of a Negro.

ROBERT E. BAKER of the Washington *Post* and *Times-Herald* comments: "... the moderates' dilemma (is that) if they fight the overall PERROW Commission program, or any of its parts, they may split up the governor's slim majority in the General Assembly and open the door to extreme legislation from the massive resisters."

Dilemma Of Moderates

Perhaps the moderates in Virginia, as in the entire South, do face a dilemma. It may not help them escape from it by remarking that the dilemma is largely of their own making by virtue of their silence while Virginia officialdom was putting the state in a posture of total disregard for obedience to the courts.

Only during the five-month closure of some schools did influential and moderate spokesmen of the majority race begin to speak out in numbers, and some to seek relief in the courts.

Continued silence by moderates, while the extremists are busy and vocal, could mean an even more tragic forfeiture of the hard-won advantages of sound public education.

Against the laudable view of the PERROW Commission for retaining in the Virginia Constitution the provisions requiring public education, a movement is afoot to force a statewide referendum leading to elimination of such constitutional requirements. Should this move be successful, those Virginians who have seen the tragedy of closed public schools and the shortcomings of hit-and-miss substitutes may vote against amendments in the referendum. We deeply hope that they would in no uncertain terms.

Segregation Group Promises To Aid 'Negro' Schools

FARMVILLE, Va. (ANP) — A segregationist group seeking funds to operate all-white private schools in Prince Edward County next September said, if asked, they will help Negroes set up private schools.

All school funds last Wednesday were deleted from the 1959-60 budget, closing 2 white and Negro schools to impede possible integration.

Blanton Hanbury, president of the Prince Edward School Foundation, announced that his group "would be glad to render any assistance we can" in helping Negroes set up private schools.

act does not annul the act. It means only that the actual placements by the school board—even on order by the placement board—are subject to review by the court, for racial discrimination without resort to the placement board."

NEGROES WIN REVIEW OF SCHOOL REFUSAL

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 3 (AP)—Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan ordered the Arlington School Board today to review before June 22 the applications of twenty-six Negro students denied admission to white classes.

He directed the board to reconsider the applications "without regard to race or color and with the use only of just, reasonable and undiscriminatory criteria, fairly applied."

Judge Bryan said the state's Pupil Placement Board could intervene as a party, but he made it clear that the Arlington School Board was responsible for making pupil assignments.

Any objections to the school board assignments, made by the June 22 deadline, must be filed in the United States District Court within seven days after the filing of the school board report, the judge said. He set July 7 as the date to hear any objections from the Negroes' attorneys.

Judge Bryan cited earlier Federal court decisions that made the local school boards immediately responsible for pupil assignments.

He said, "The court's disregard of the [state] placement

Almond Asks Fight to Save State's Schools

Tells Graduates at Front Royal Public Education Is Threatened

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

FRONT ROYAL, Va., June 9—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond called upon Virginians tonight to join him in a fight to save public schools in the state "before it is too late."

Abandoning public education, he said, would "consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and dependency, the dungeons of delinquency."

He urged Virginians not to "succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education."

The Governor's strongest embrace of the public school system to date came at a time when one county — Prince Edward—has already decided to abandon its public schools rather than desegregate them. Every community has that power under the state's new "freedom of choice" program.

Victims of Shutdown

Significantly, the Governor took his stand for public schools in a speech to the 95 graduates of the Warren County Educational Foundation High School, a private makeshift school established when Virginia's "massive resistance" laws shut down Warren County High School last fall.

When the public high school reopened in February, white parents declined to send their children there and 21 Negroes attended for the remainder of the year.

The Governor's speech was more than advice to the white parents here. It was a warning that he anticipates an all out battle over the future of public schools at the General Assembly session in January. It was a plea for help in fighting those persons who believe abolishing public education in the state is preferable to desegregation anywhere.

One group here had petitioned the private school directors to withdraw their speaking invitation to Almond.

"The issues revolving around public education will confront the next session of the General Assembly," Almond said. "I have taken my stand. We must save, sustain and support the cause of public education in Virginia.

"I call upon all Virginians who believe in the soundness and righteousness of that position to rally to my support before it is too late."

Federal Encroachment

Warning that public education is "indispensable to the strength and security of the Nation," Almond said the Federal government will take over that function if the State abandons it.

He said Virginians must decide which they want: Federally- or State-administered public education.

The Governor praised residents here for their handling of the situation. And he acknowledged that private schooling must be supplied in those areas which will not support public schools under desegregated conditions.

But he warned of the great problems involved and the "precarious" legal position of segregated private schools if they are publicly financed.

"The time for hurling the firebrands of criticism, charges and countercharges and recriminations has passed," he said. "The time has arrived to take stock, not of theory and indulgence in wishful thinking, but in actual conditions and realities . . ."

Challenge to Critics

He again challenged his critics to come forth with a plan which can keep public schools segregated.

"The only sure prevention of any integration anywhere in Virginia is the total abolition of every school everywhere in Virginia," he said. "If this is what they (the critics) advocate, the people of Virginia should now be told with complete clarity . . ."

"We must not allow the welfare of our children and the future of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, the threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudice and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder," the Governor added.

Condemning a generation of children to illiteracy, he said, would be disgraceful and "relegate Virginia from the brilliance of her place in the sun of achievement to the engulfing shadows of impotence and decadence."

School Closing Is Lamented By Flemming

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, told a press conference June 4 that it was not only a sad day for Prince Edward County, Va., when the public schools there were abandoned, but also for the nation.

The question came up when a reporter asked Dr. Flemming if he would comment on the action of Prince Edward County in voting to provide no funds for its public schools or for scholarships for private schooling.

Dr. Flemming said that at a fairly early date he will make a round-up on the school situation similar to one he made last December showing how pupils were affected in areas where public schools were closed to avoid school desegration.

Answer the reporter's question, Dr Flemming said:

"I, of course, feel that it is a sad day for any community when that community decides not to provide adequately for the education of children in the community.

"I would go beyond that. It is not only a sad day for that community but it is also a sad day for the nation because the total impact of the situation is such that as a nation we need to do everything we possibly can to provide all children with an opportunity for realizing their highest potential.

"I would certainly hope that in the short run that decision would be reversed"

Dr Flemming also said the two Health, Education and Welfare Department bills included in the Administration's civil rights program "would contribute in a truly constructive manner to solution of educational problems which understandably arise from desegregation in some areas"

He added that the two bills "contain no trace whatsoever of coercive intent or punitive action"

Negro Named Principal Of Montgomery School

Margaret Jones, for 28 years a teacher and principal in Montgomery County, has been tentatively named principal of Bannockburn Elementary School in western Bethesda.

Mrs. Jones, a Negro, is the first member of her race to head a predominantly white school in the County. There are no Negroes among the 443 students now enrolled at Bannockburn.

Rose G. Kramer, president of the School Board, said School Supt. C. Taylor Whittier has already discussed the matter informally with the Board and has received its approval.

Mrs. Jones is now principal of the Rock Terrace Elementary School, one of the County's four segregated elementary schools.

She graduated from Howard University and holds a master's degree from Columbia University.

She began teaching in Montgomery in the one-room Scotland School in 1931. More recently she was principal of the now-closed Lincoln Junior High School in Rockville, and was a supervisor of Negro elementary schools for four years.

The Maryland News, a weekly newspaper published in the County, said yesterday in an editorial:

"A few years from now there will be no special news significance to an appointment of this type . . . She has proven to be an outstanding educator and we are glad that her ability has once again been recognized."

Mrs. Jones lives at 2038 18th st. nw. Her husband, Howard I. Jones, is an analyst with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Virginia to Decide Race Stand Today

RICHMOND, Va. —(UPI)— An estimated 300,000 Virginians will vote today in a Democratic primary that could determine the course the state will take on school integration.

ALMOND

At stake is Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's control of the legislature, which chose a local option "freedom of choice" program when the courts struck down "massive resistance."

The issue was clearly whether to accept Almond's plan, which permits racial mixing on a local basis, or to restore unyielding resistance to integration.

Forty-six of the 140 seats in the General Assembly are at stake, and if Almond's supporters are upset in too many areas, especially in the Senate, it could mean the Legislature will junk the "freedom of choice" plan and look for stiffer means of maintaining segregation.

The "freedom of choice" plan, which permits a locality to do everything from accept integration to abolish its public schools to circumvent it, squeezed through a special session last spring. It passed the Senate by one vote.

The new plan triggered sharp criticism from diehard segregationists, and more than a dozen of the campaigns were fought over it, generating more interest in the primaries than in previous years when they were settled on local issues.

The estimated turnout of 300,000 was forecast despite a forecast of scattered rain. The polls open at 6 a.m. and close at 7 p.m.

Twelve Senate seats are to be decided with at least seven considered critical tests for Almond's program.

Thirty-four House seats will be decided by the Democrats, who face only token opposition from the Republicans in November in most of the districts. Most observers agreed that Almond's nine-vote margin in the House of Delegates was not in as great danger as his Senate edge.

Virginia County Officially Shuts Public Schools

FARMVILLE, Va. (UPI)—The 21 public schools of rural Prince Edward County closed officially today in the most drastic move taken by a southern locality to avoid the effects of an integration decree.

The schools in effect closed indefinitely when the school term ended early in June but the closure became formal today when the county began operating under its new budget.

The school closures end public education for more than 1,600 Negro students and 1,300 whites in the "southside" Virginia county, a defendant in the Supreme Court's historic 1954 desegregation ruling. The action puts 70 white and 70 Negro teachers out of work.

The county Board of Supervisors voted a month ago to close the schools in defiance of an integration order handed down by the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which canceled a seven-year integration delay granted by Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond.

Virginia, Token Integration

'Old Dominion' State Senator Contends Local People Should Make Decisions

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON

WHAT CAN ALABAMA learn from the harsh experience that Virginia has had in trying to preserve segregation in its public schools?

With this in mind we joined in a discussion the other night with State Sen. Armistead L. Boothe of Alexandria, Va., who has played a key part in Virginia's attempted solutions to this critical education problem since 1954.

Freedom Of Choice Plan, No Forced Integration

AT THE OUTSET, Boothe wanted one thing clear: "I am not an integrationist. I am a segregationist. We have tried to preserve 100 per cent segregation, but we failed not only in the federal courts but in the state courts as well. So now Virginia is back to where it was in 1955, to a local option, freedom-of-choice plan under which no parents will be forced to send their children to an integrated school against their will."

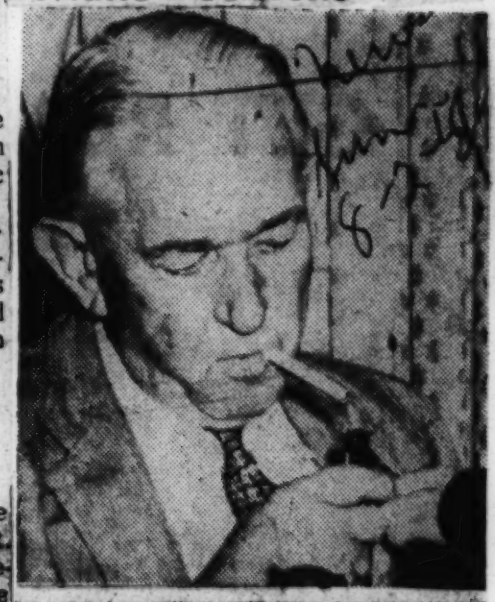
Sen. Boothe does not think Virginia has solved the public school problem created by Supreme Court decisions. Nor does he believe that other Southern states can, or necessarily should, use the same approach that Virginia has.

"The important thing," he said, "is that school problems must be solved on a local basis. Dictation from a state capital can be just as wrong as dictation from Washington. The decision as to the kind of schools that will be operated, or not operated, must be made by local citizens who use the schools and who have the most at stake."

In Boothe's home town, Alexandria, several high schools are admitting a few Negro students on orders of the federal court. Under local option, the city has chosen what it expects to be token integration.

BUT WILL the National Association for Advancement of Colored People be content with token integration? Won't admission of this first few open the gates for hundreds more?

"No, the NAACP won't be satisfied," said Boothe. "But that doesn't mean it can get



Almond . . . Changed Ideas

its way. Remember we have a pupil assignment plan, and Negro students applying for transfer have to meet certain standards—standards which most of them simply do not meet. School authorities in Alexandria estimate that we will not, in the foreseeable future, have more than 1 per cent Negro enrollment in the public schools that in the past have been all-white."

Only two years ago a decisive majority of whites in Virginia favored "massive resistance." This year a majority of the voters backed candidates who went along with Gov. Almond's view that "massive resistance" would not do the job. What happened to cause so drastic a change in public sentiment?

"First," said Boothe, "and perhaps more significant, there was the impact—direct and indirect—of the actual closing of public schools in Norfolk, Front Royal and other places. Sen. Harry F. Byrd and others had said it couldn't happen, but it did happen.

"Then there was the crushing business of the State Supreme Court throwing out all the massive resistance laws, holding them unconstitutional under state law. The court said our Constitution meant what it said when it set out that the state has responsibiliy for running a free, effective public school system.

"Then we had the experience of token integration in a few places, with a minimum of trouble and no violence. That changed the thinking of a lot of people.

A Third Ready To Hold For Massive Resistance

"LASTLY, AND THIS is important, too. Along with these other developments—and because of them—Gov. Almond and a number of other leaders changed their ideas about what the state should try to do. I'd say, as a generalization, that perhaps a third of the whites in Virginia are adamant in support of massive resistance, that another third would have gone along with token integration from the start. This means to me that the middle third tends to go along with the top state leaders; they were for massive resistance when the leaders favored that, when the leaders changed over to local option with freedom of choice they were for that."

What is Boothe's personal aim in future school desegregation disputes?

"To do all I can to keep the public schools open, with a maximum of segregation," he replied.

Almond Opposes Dropping Schools

HARRISONBURG, Va., Oct. 1 (AP).—"We cannot afford to abandon schools at any level," Gov. Almond said here yesterday.

Gov. Almond, addressing a convocation marking the 50th anniversary of Madison College, said: "Virginia must maintain its high position in the education field. I am determined it will do so."

He said the State must "continue to improve the educational opportunities offered to our youth" and institutions such as Madison "must continue to provide more and better trained persons to meet the demands for teachers by all schools, both public and private."

6 School Loans Voted by Board

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22 (AP)—The State Board of Education today authorized release of Literary Fund money totaling $925,000 to six Virginia counties for school construction projects.

Board President William N. Neff of Abingdon, in presenting the finance committee's report, said the six projects were selected on a basis of urgency and size from some 20 previously approved.

A seventh project came before the Board at today's meeting and received prompt approval. This was the request for $30,000 for the Z. C. Morton Elementary School (Negro) in Louisa County. An application for $240,000 for the same project had been approved earlier with five others.

The other projects approved were:

Frederick County, Stonewall Elementary School, $30,000; Bedford County, Thaxton Elementary, $75,000; Lee County, Dryden Elementary and High School, $250,000; Roanoke County, Cave Spring High School, $200,000, and Wise County, Dwina Elementary, $100,000.

The Board approved the following applications, subject to approval of plans and specifications and the availablity of funds:

Albemarle County, Esmont Elementary (Negro), $185,000, and Albemarle High School, $100,000; Carroll County, Lamsburg Elementary, $100,000; Louisa County, Shelfar Elementary (Negro), $105,000; and Smyth County, Marion Senior High, $75,000.

The Board also approved the Nottoway County School Board's application for release of the remainder of the County's Battle Fund money. Neff said the money, $7894, will be used by the County to acquire a mobile school unit, which he said will be the state's first classroom on wheels.

In other actions the Board gave final approval to the revised school building manual and authorized Virginia State College to issue and sell revenue bonds totaling $565,000 for the construction of a new dormitory.

Davis Y. Paschall, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, told the Board final editorial changes had been made in the new building manual and that the text was ready to go to the printer. The new manual, given tentative approval by the Board at a September meeting, will be effective Jan. 1, 1960. The Board, however, has authorized its immediate use by localities presently preparing construction plans.

Floyd County To Assign 13 Negro Pupils

The Evening Star
Washington D.C.

ROANOKE, Va., Nov. 7 (AP).—Floyd County will assign 13 Negro children to white county high schools next week as directed by United States Judge Roby C. Thompson, School Superintendent James Combs said Thursday. The Negroes would actually begin attending integrated classes January 25.

Pending notification of the parents, he declined to say which schools they will be attending.

At one time, there were hints that Floyd would close rather than integrate its schools.

At the windup of a desegregation suit in Roanoke September 10, Judge Thompson directed Floyd school authorities to assign 14 Negro children "to the white schools in Floyd County at the beginning of the second semester . . . January 25, 1960."

The court's final order, however, directed the admission of only 13, said Mr. Combs, because one child listed as a plaintiff in the case did not file a proper transfer application.

The school board was ordered to assign the 13 by Monday "to one or more" Floyd white schools.

The children applied for admission to schools at Floyd and Check. Floyd has no Negro high school. The 13 have been attending Christiansburg (Va.) Institute, a Negro school jointly operated by several nearby localities.

NAACP Official Sees Failure of Placement Laws

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

DANVILLE, Va.—A high NAACP official predicted this week that school placement laws "will be declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court because of the way they are being used."

Speaking before the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches, Gloster B. Current, director of NAACP branches, declared that "this law gives prejudiced officials a device with which to deny admission of Negro pupils to previously all-white schools."

These laws have permitted "only a token number of schools to be desegregated in North Carolina, iVrginia and Arkansas," he said.

Mr. Current then called for more "Negro parents and pupils to make applications for admission to local schools in order to receive the best education afforded in their communities.

"We must prepare our children for the new opportunities which exist," Mr. Current continued, "and motivate them to earn better grades and aspire to even higher standards of performance."

The iVrginia State Conference of NAACP branches was holding its 24th annual meeting attended by delegates from the 85 branches throughout the state.

iVrginia, like other NAACP conferences, is in the midst of a national NAACP drive for 500,000 members during 1959, Golden Anniversary year of the NAACP.

Closings Are Deplored By Ministers

Norfolk-Portsmouth Pastors Urge City To Reopen Schools

Special to Journal and Guide

The Baptist Ministers Conference of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Vicinity—the largest organization of its kind in Tidewater — went on record this week as being opposed to the Norfolk City Council school funds cut-off action of last week which would close even more schools in the city.

The ministers, in a resolution drawn Monday, describe council's action as "retaliatory, revengeful and unChristian." The conference feels that the council has caused community disharmony and friction not only between the races, but also has divided families by its attitude and actions.

THE REV. S. L. Scott, Jr., is president and the Rev. H. L. Long is secretary of the conference which feels that the responsibility of implementing decisions of state and federal courts in the school matter lies with members of both races.

The social action committee of the conference which drew up the resolution includes the Revs. F. P. Wise, chairman; H. N. Johnson, H. Y. Myers, W. L. Hamilton and E. C. Walton.

• • •

THE FULL TEXT of the ministers' resolution says:

"We, the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Vicinity have observed with great concern the schools of our city that are already closed and the threat of closing other schools through the cut off measures of our City Council. We especially deplore the Council's attitude. For it is retaliatory, revengeful and un-Christian. The members of the City Council have brought to our community disharmony not only between the races but between people of the same race and have even divided families.

• • •

"WE CONCUR with Rabbi Schecter that the abrupt closing of the Council session of last Tuesday was indeed the abuse of freedom of speech. This was an exhibition of intemperance and pride. We would remind the gentlemen of the Council of the word of the Lord; "Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall."

"This Conference joins with the many liberty-loving people in Norfolk, the State of Virginia and throughout the nation in welcoming the decisions of the Supreme Court of Virginia and the district Federal Court handed down on Monday, January 19, 1959 regarding the unconstitutionality of Virginia laws enacted in an effort to circumvent desegregation of public schools in Virginia as ordered by the Supreme Court of our Nation.

• • •

"HOWEVER, there is no disposition on our part to glory or gloat in racial triumph, we are humble as we face the joint responsibility of both Negro and whites to join in implementing these decisions despite fierce opposition. It is our ardent hope and our sincere prayer that the public officials of our city and state will cease their resistance and begin a united effort to comply with the state and federal court decisions. We recognize the fact that changes are often difficult and that the present required changes are delicate. But we believe that the law abiding people of goodwill in our southern communities will dedicate themselves to peaceful solutions of the problems that will arise and will cooperate in the true spirit of Christianity and democracy.

"We, the members of this Conference again offer our

ALMOND CONCEDES A SCHOOL DEFEAT

Tells Virginia's Legislature He Is Helpless to Prevent Integration in 3 Cities

By HOMER BIGART
Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 28—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. told an emergency session of the Virginia Legislature today that he was helpless to prevent the imminent desegregation of public schools in Norfolk, Arlington and Charlottesville.

His statement was received in silence in the crowded chamber of the House of Delegates. Most of the delegates reacted calmly.

Only a handful of the most ardent segregationists in the Legislature were still hopeful tonight of some drastic action to prevent Negro students from entering nine previously all-white schools next week.

Some Schools Shut

The nine schools include six in Norfolk, two in Charlottesville and one in Arlington. The schools in Charlottesville and Norfolk have been closed since last fall to avoid court integration orders.

All the Governor could offer today was a two-point program to assist a voluntary boycott of integrated schools.

He asked the legislators to repeal the compulsory-attendance law and to enact a new statute to provide tuition grants for parents who wanted to shift their children from integrated public schools to private schools.

Governor Almond tried to head off an expected demand by segregationist diehards that he use the state's police powers to close the schools affected by court-ordered integration.

Rejects Arbitrary Force

He said he was under pressure to seek authority from the eGneral Assembly to padlock and police any school threatened with imminent desegregation. But he warned the Assembly that it could not validly direct him to use such force on an arbitrary basis.

He said he would not use the police to thwart or override the desegregation decrees of the Federal courts. He would use the police, he said, only "to protect the safety and good order of the community, to restore order and protect life and property."

The Governor said he would face martyrdom in a Federal penitentiary if he thought it would do any good.

"I am willing," he said, "to serve in durance vile if it will accomplish the desired purpose." But, he went on, "I know of nothing more futile than a penal sentence that contributes to nothing but the ridiculous."

Governor Almond made it

delegates of Southside Virginia—the tobacco counties below Richmond where segregation sentiment runs highest—for some show of defiance of Federal law.

Loud applause and whistles, but no rebel yells, punctuated the Governor's review of efforts to stave off Federal pressure. These he denounced as "relentless, brutish and formidable."

"Only my love for Virginia and the Pillar of the Almighty sustain me in this hour," the Governor said. Then, after invoking Thomas Paine's "These are times that try men's souls," he left the rostrum and, head bowed, strode from the room. There was fervid applause.

Arlington Plea Rejected

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Va. Jan. 28—A last-minute effort to block the admission of four Negro children to a white junior high school in Arlington next Monday was rejected today by Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan.

The Arlington school board asked Judge Bryan to postpone until next September the effective date of his previous order to admit the four Negroes. The judge said the board had shown no "change of circumstances" to justify a postponement.

An attorney for the board, James H. Simmonds, said he would next seek a stay from the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. This court has already affirmed the order requiring admission of the four children, and the chances of its granting a delay are considered next to nothing.

The school board intends to petition the Supreme Court for review of the case, and it could seek a stay in the meantime from a single Supreme Court Justice. But here again legal observers believe there is virtually no possibility of the board's getting such relief.

School Board Reconciled

Arlington is a densely populated suburb across the Potomac River from Washington. Many of its residents come from Northern states, and there is probably more acceptance of

clear that he wanted the Assembly to do no more than adopt his two-point program. Then it should recess, he urged, to await the recommendations of a legislative commission that will devise a long-range anti-integration program.

He said he would recommend that the commission consider procedures for the sale of integrated public school buildings that might become "surplus" as a result of the wholesale withdrawal of white children.

He said he would also urge careful study of an amendment to that section of the Virginia Constitution requiring the maintenance of a public school system.

To provide for long-range financing of tuition grants, the Governor said he would recommend the imposition of a sales tax.

Asks Tuition Fund Now

He urged the immediate appropriation of $2,250,000 for tuition grants in 1959-60. This money would come out of the general fund of the State Treasury with no risk of incurring a deficit, he said.

Bills implementing the Governor's program were introduced immediately after he had finished speaking. These included a tuition-grant measure to provide up to $250 per pupil and a companion statute authorizing localities to supplement the state grants with funds of their own.

The Governor pledged the maintenance of order when schools were opened to integration and said with sarcasm that he would thank the Federal Government to keep out of this function.

From the mood of the Assembly it appeared that Governor Almond's program might prevail over the demands from school integration than in any other part of the state.

The school board, reconciled to the probable failure of its final legal moves, has already ordered all necessary steps taken to enroll the four Negroes Monday. They have been assigned to classes.

The four, three boys and a girl, are all in the seventh grade. They will go to Stratford Junior High School.

In support of the motion for postponement today, the Arlington school superintendent, Ray A. Reid, said a transfer in the middle of the year would be detrimental to the Negro children.

But Judge Bryan noted that last September, when he ruled that the four must be admitted, he put his order off until midterm on the ground that such a delay would not prejudice them.

Frank D. Reeves, counsel for the children, said the school board had not made any argument against mid-term transfers until today. He accused the board of "bad faith" and said it had used "every device and strategy" to avoid integration.

VIRGINIA SEEKS WAYS TO LIMIT INTEGRATION

Federal and State Rulings Interfere With Massive Legal Resistance To Mixed Public Schools

BUT OPPOSITION REMAINS

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—From the beginning of Virginia's "massive resistance" to the Supreme Court's 1954 decision that State and local laws requiring racial segregation in the public schools are unconstitutional, its political leaders have limited the methods of this resistance to "every legal means." That was the phrase used by Senator Harry F. Byrd, the head of the Democratic organization which rules Virginia, and by Governor J. Lindsay Almond, throughout the long period in which Virginia sought and successively failed to obtain Federal and State court rulings that would enable it to maintain the racially separate system of its public education.

But during this same period the leaders also encouraged the impression among the people that somehow they would hold intact this segregated system.

Yet fractional integration is about to begin in the hitherto all-white schools of Arlington and Norfolk; the board of education in Charlottesville has satisfied the Fourth Circuit Federal Court of Appeals that it is proceeding "in good faith" to meet the conditions laid down by the Supreme Court five years ago; and the process of compliance will begin in other counties and localities. The proudest State in the Union, with ample basis for its pride, has yielded to what it protested, and still protests, as the "Federal judicial oligarchy" which issued court orders "with shocking impact on our public school system." But it has yielded with dignity and with this public pledge from Governor Almond:

> Whatever may ensue * * * law and order must prevail to the end that the good name and honor of Virginia be not defamed. With fairness and impartiality to all, I am determined to keep the peace and good order.

Wider Impact

There is a wider impact to the end in Virginia of "massive resistance by every legal means" to public school integration. By history, tradition, and because it is the birthplace of Robert E. Lee, Virginia is the spiritual leader of the former Confederate States. When the Confederacy lost the Shenandoah Valley to the Union armies, it lost its granary and hence the War Between the States. When racial school integration came to Virginia, its ultimate spread in the whole South became as inevitable.

Virginia's hard choice and eventual submission were obvious from the time "massive resistance" was first proclaimed. The choice was between opposing the Federal Government with State force or limiting resistance to judicial process. When a succession of Federal court decisions invalidated "every legal means" to which the State resorted, and then its high court struck down the laws which bound the school boards to "massive resistance," the time to acknowledge this choice had come. And Governor Almond did that in his statement to the General Assembly at Richmond Wednesday that "the police power of Virginia cannot be asserted to thwart or override the decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, State or Federal."

Another System

But though Virginia has exhausted "every legal means" to maintain intact the State's segregated public school system, its Government, with the undoubted support of the vast majority of the citizens, is now legislating another segregated system of education within the area left valid by the Supreme Court and by the high court of Virginia. In this area individuals may exercise the constitutional freedom of not attending mixed schools, and, to the purpose that those who do this may get an education, the General Assembly is providing tuition grants for use in private teaching arrangements.

Under the Supreme Court ruling of 1954 these grants cannot be conditioned on their use in segregated classes. Under the decision of the State's highest court the grants cannot be made from funds raised by taxation to maintain the public school system. And under an existing Virginia statute school attendance is compulsory. Therefore, the legislation must leave recipients of the grants free, if they choose, to use them in mixed private classes; other State funds must be diverted to supply the grants; and the compulsory public school attendance law must be repealed. The prospect is that all these steps will soon be taken at Richmond, and then will come the test how much of an efficient public school system will remain in Virginia.

Tests to Be Made

The outcome of this test will depend on the rate of racial integration that white parents in each school district will accept for a trial period; on the numbers who will make use of the private tuition grants; and on the ability of the state to finance these and keep them within the bounds of the high state court's ruling and the Supreme Court's 1954 decision. It also will depend on when and whether the Assembly will legislate a pupil placement law like Alabama's, which the Supreme Court has accepted as "constitutional on its face." This law sets up criteria for the admission of children to schools that, if adjudged to be used in good faith by the local boards of education, will make the rate of racial integration very slow indeed in many communities, and in some Southern counties could preserve segregation for generations.

But the present temper of Governor Almond and the General Assembly is strongly adverse to putting any reliance on the effect of such criteria long to defer total racial integration, even in districts where it would be a certain invitation to violence.

Meanwhile, the Federal courts have taken two steps to ease the Southern anguish of compliance. The first was the affirmation by the Supreme Court of a lower court finding that the criteria of the Alabama law are constitutional.

Period of Grace

The second was the statement of Chief Judge Sobeloff of the Fourth Federal Circuit in granting a further stay of the integration at Charlottesville: "A school board should be afforded reasonable time [to make the] adjustments essential to a positive and effective transition from a racially segregated to a non-segregated public school system * * *."

But these steps will not change the Southern conviction Governor Almond expressed when he told the General Assembly that "forces motivated by political expediency" have 'destroyed the right of the people to have a voice in the education of their children." And public education in the South has already become the first victim of this resentment.

ALMOND DISPUTED ON SCHOOL ATTACK

Capital Educators Denounce Virginian's Remarks on Their Mixed Classes

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Carl F. Hansen, superintendent of school here, today denounced the attack on District of Columbia integrated schools made Tuesday night by the Governor of Virginia.

Dr. Hansen issued a joint statement with Walter N. Tobriner, Washington attorney and President of the District of Columbia Board of Education.

It was directed at the phrase Governor J. Lindsay Almond Jr. had used on radio and television

" * * * those who defend or close their eyes to the livid stench of sadism, sex, immorality and juvenile delinquency infesting the mixed schools of the District of Columbia, and elsewhere."

Dr. Hansen told a news conference that school officials here wanted to go about their business of educating children without entering into political controversy.

"But the intemperateness of that comment could not be ignored," he said.

Dr. Hansen said his intention was "not to invove the school system in the concerns of another political jurisdiction," but rather "to inform Governor Almond his statement concerning the schools is unjustified, that he does not understand the significance of the school program here."

Dr. Hansen and Mr. Tobriner said in part:

"This statement is a gratuitous and intemperate attack upon the innate decency of 114,000 children and youth in our public schools." It maligns the parents and teachers of those children * * *

"It condemns the many for the misfortunes and the deviations of the few. It implies that the conditions relative to morality among some children are peculiar to Washington and cannot be found in other cities as well, whether segregated or integrated.

"It subjects to profound indignity and unprovoked assault a public school system that is dedicated to the educational improvement of all the children in accordance with the highest ideals of democracy. * * *"

Dr. Hanson said the district schools considered tackling "Educational and moral retardation" as "a better policy than ignoring and secreting such problems." He said a program of education in morals was being instituted in the schools.

Under questioning, he said that there had bee nno instances of mixed race pregnancies in the district schools. He said there were 209 pregnancies last year (1957-58) in girls under 16 years of age. The total girl enrollment then was 55,818.

There were 242 pregnant girls under 16 in 1956-57, when female enrollment was 54,394; and 192 pregnant girls under 16 in 1955-56 when the enrollment was 53,815.

Seventy-four per cent of the more than 114,000 students in the district are Negroes.

Hard To Find New Ways Of Defiance

Legislature Marks Time; Segregationists Put On Pressure

RICHMOND — The Virginia General Assembly was set Tuesday to receive the widely-heralded report of the Perrow Commission — but it wasn't exactly ready.

Although the commission, appointed by Gov. Almond to find ways to keep as much segregation as possible, has been working for weeks, the group had trouble getting a report together for the opening day of the special session of the legislature.

AS A RESULT, the legislators were obliged to mark time while the militant band of segregationists held a "mass march" on the state capitol in an effort to intimidate the government and members of the assembly into a program of defiance of rulings by both the Virginia Supreme Court and the U. S. Supreme Court. This "Bill of Rights Crusade" brought racists into town under a rallying cry of "interposition."

The 40-man Perrow Commission, working feverishly over the weekend, had a meeting Monday afternoon for a "last review" of the recommendations it would make toward a new legislative program designed to replace the outlawed massive resistance program. It became obvious that the commission's report could not be printed and distributed in time for legislators to give it serious consideration by the Tuesday noon opening of the assembly.

Both the governor and the legislators wanted time to study the report. Besides, Gov. Almond also had to prepare some recommendations of his own to send to the assembly.

Virginia Laws Closing 9 Schools Voided by State's Supreme Court

SomeIntegration Held Possible

By The Associated Press

Richmond, Va., Jan. 19.—Virginia's legal barriers against racial integration, under which nine white schools have been closed since September, toppled Monday in the State Supreme Court.

The unappealable 5-to-2 decision brought the immediate prospect of some classroom race mixing before the Legislature can attempt to erect new blockades.

It also brought from Governor J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., an expression of "faith in the ability and judgment" of the seven members of the State court, plus the announcement that he will confer with other State leaders on the best future course to take.

Federal Court Voids Law

The State court opinion was followed moments later by the decision of a three-judge Federal Court in Norfolk striking down the State law under which six Norfolk schools have been kept closed. The Federal Court said it wasn't attempting to tell Virginia—aside from State constitutional requirements—it had to operate public schools.

But as long as the State did operate such a system, it added, the closing of some of the schools, or even grades of the schools, violates the rights of a citizen to equal protection under the law.

The State Supreme Court, however, ruled that Virginia still is subject to a requirement of the State Constitution to operate a public-school system throughout the state.

This was the nub of the Almond Administration's test of the so-called massive-resistance laws before the court.

Operation Up to State

The Administration argued that when the Supreme Court of the United States knocked out the school-segregation section of Virginia Constitution it also invalidated the requirement for public-school operation.

Attorney General A. S. Harrisections were interdependent and inseparable. The 1954 United States opinion left Virginia with the authority to operate or not operate schools as it saw fit, the Administration argued.

"The provisions of the constitution do not permit the matter to be so summarily disposed of," said the 22-page majority opinion by Chief Justice John W. Eggleston. ". . . The language (requiring public free schools) is clear and positive in its terms and provisions. . . . We are not permitted to speculate on what the framers of that section might have meant to say, but are of necessity controlled by what they did say."

School-Closing Law Voided

The court then proceeded to throw out the school-closing law which has been invoked in Norfolk affecting 10,000 pupils; Charlottesville, affecting 1,700, and Warren County High at Front Royal, 1,000. Almost all of the displaced pupils in Warren and Charlottesville have been attending makeshift private classes in churches and other community buildings. About 4,500 of the displaced Norfolk pupils are in private classes or tutoring groups.

The court held the closure and State seizure violated a constitutional section vesting supervision of local schools in local school boards.

It also held the Governor had no authority to set up a substitute State-school system for pupils displaced by State-school closure under federal integration orders.

The court also threw out the two "Little Rock" bills which would give the Governor authority to close any schools in areas, or near areas, policed by federal forces. It said the Governor had certain inherent police powers for use to preserve the peace but that the schools could not be taken permanently out of the hands of local school authorities.

And the Legislature's efforts to restrict State-school funds to segregated schools also came a cropper. The court rejected the use of the word "efficient" to mean "segragated." The word efficient was so defined in the appropriations act as a means of shutting off State funds to any locality which might attempt to operate integrated schools under a federal order.

Payment Not Mandatory

The test was brought by agreement on the tuition-grant act under which the State would subsidize the private education of any displaced pupil or pupil who declined to attend an integrated school. The court found no constitutional objection to the payment of tuition grants "out of funds properly available for the purpose" to help educate children in private, nonsectarian schools.

But, the court added, the State controller could not be compelled to pay tuition grants from funds improperly withheld from the localities under the fund-cutoff law.

There was no reaction to the opinion from school officials in Norfolk, Charlottesville, or Warren County, where some schools are closed, or Arlington, where desegregation has been ordered by a federal court for next month.

Governor Almond said he wanted to read the State and federal opinions before commenting on them. But after he had a chance to talk to some associates he said he planned to name a legislative commission to help him chart a program for a special session of the General Assembly to enact.

Virginia Decisions Are More of Same

Virginia's massive resistance laws to school integration as they existed apparently were handed mortal blows yesterday in decisions handed down by the state's supreme court and a three-judge federal court.

The federal court struck down the state's school closing law, thus returning at least temporarily control of Virginia's closed schools to local boards of education. The decision did not order the schools reopened but left the way clear for the boards to do so if they so desire.

The state's own supreme court struck down a Virginia law authorizing payment of tuition grants for private schooling and related statutes. This was somewhat similar to a law on Georgia's statute books with the same provisions.

In their decision on school closings, the federal judges announced their intention of issuing an injunction against such closings. This obviously leaves it up to local boards to decide whether to reopen now on an integrated basis. Unless there is further action by the Virginia Legislature, not now in session, the situation stands.

In view of past court decisions, these in Virginia should not have caused great surprise. The U.S. Supreme Court's ruling on the Little Rock case of Sept. 30 of 1958 stated plainly that "State support of segregated schools through any arrangement, management, funds or property cannot be squared with the amendment's (the 14th) command that no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The court decreed further on Little Rock that its orders "can neither be nullified openly and directly by state legislators or state executives or judicial officers nor nullified indirectly by them through evasive schemes whether attempted 'ingeniously or ingenuously.'"

The Virginia decision thus further narrows the field for legal action and legislation in the struggle to maintain segregated public schools. Any effort to follow the Virginia pattern in Georgia eventually would suffer the same fate on the basis of legal precedent thus established.

The proposed plan to permit state income tax and other tax deductions for donations to private schools is certain to be approved by the Georgia General Assembly. On its face it appears to be about the only new proposal not now affected by some previous legal decision. It accepts as inevitable shutting off of public funds for any school ordered integrated.

Still unresolved is how Georgia and several other Southern states are to provide education for their children who are caught in this legal maelstrom between state and federal governments.

Rulings Due On Virginia School Law

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

The validity of Virginia's "massive resistance" laws will be decided on two fronts Monday—by the State's own Supreme Court of Appeals in Richmond and by a three-judge Federal court in Norfolk.

Almond

The laws were enacted by a special General Assembly session in 1956 after Virginia leadership shelved a plan envisioning minimum—compliance with the Supreme Court's school desegregation decisions.

The laws were designed to keep Virginia's public schools open and segregated as long as possible. But in September, when Federal courts refused to suspend desegregation orders for another round of litigation, Virginia law shut nine schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Warren County and ousted 13,000 white students.

On Sept. 13, the State launched its own friendly suit to test the "massive resistance" program in the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

Defenses at Stake

At stake are the school closing law, a provision cutting off State funds to desegregated schools and the use of tuition grants for private schooling, all defenses in "massive resistance."

But in its November arguments, the State also contested the constitutionality of Section 129 of the Virginia Constitution which requires the General Assembly to maintain a public free school system throughout the State.

On Oct. 27 in Norfolk, 26 white parents and pupils filed suit in Federal court to force the reopening of the State-closed schools there. They attacked the validity of the school-closing law in November arguments.

The state's own test of "massive resistance" was interpreted as a move to forestall Federal court action. Moderates saw it as a healthful move, believing that invalidation of "massive resistance" by the state's highest court would have a more salutary effect upon unyielding segregationists than an identical ruling by Federal courts.

Withheld in Deference

The three-judge Federal court came to its opinion quickly, but when assured that the State Supreme Court would hand down a ruling in its case on Monday, withheld its decision until that date in deference to the state court and "in the interests of the people of Virginia."

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, who inherited and embraced "massive resistance" when he took office last year, has said he will appoint a legislative commission to form a new program for submission to the General Assembly if the present laws fall.

Between the fall and the special session, however, he said, there will be "very probably" Negro students in the schools of "Norfolk, Charlottesville and elsewhere." With the school-closing laws, local school boards could reopen schools on a desegregated basis.

Norfolk Order Challenged

Norfolk City Council, however, announced that it will close all secondary schools beginning with February by withholding its own local fund cuts. That action, designed to prevent desegregation until the General Assembly acts, is before the Federal courts this age of litigation. Decisions on Monday are

to Arlington County, where the School Board has been ordered to enroll nine Negroes in Stratford Junior High School on Feb. 2. If the "massive resistance" laws fall, Stratford could continue to operate.

The decisions will be handed down on the 152d anniversary of Robert E. Lee's birthday—Lee-Jackson Day in Virginia. The Confederate hero was born on Monday, Jan. 19, 1807.

VIRGINIA SCHOOL RULING MONDAY

State Court's Decision to Decide Courses

BY JOHN E. DAFFRON

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Virginia reaches a vital fork Monday on the foggy road to the future of public education.

In one direction lies the probability of some race mixing in the classrooms, conceivably as early as next month. The other points to a continuation of the state government's unyielding resistance. This means additional school closings under state laws and thousands of other pupils turned away from locked schools.

The direction marker will become visible Monday. The Virginia supreme court will announce its decision in the test of the massive resistance laws under which the state has closed nine public schools in three communities rather than obey federal court orders to admit a relatively few Negroes.

But the key point of the decision is expected to be on this point: Did the US Supreme court opinion knocking out the Virginia constitutional requirement for separate schooling for the races also kill the state's requirement to operate a system of public schools throughout the state?

ALMOND'S ARGUMENT

The administration of Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. argued that both sections fell together.

This view was sharply challenged by a state-employed legal expert in the friendly test case.

If the court rules against the administration—and the possibility is readily conceded — the closure laws will be found to violate the state constitution.

Thus the main state barrier against race mixing will crumple.

If the decision goes the other way, the state could pursue a course of abandoning public education in the face of other integration orders. There is substantial sentiment for such a radical change of policy—especially in rural southside Virginia where the Negro population equals, and in some areas outnumbers, the white.

In addition to the state court decision, a three-judge federal court will disclose its ruling in a test of the law under which six white high and junior high schools were closed in Norfolk in September. The federal case in Norfolk—the state hasn't won a federal test on the desegregation issue except to gain more time—is on the one specific point of school closure.

FIVE ACTS TESTED

Five statutes are being tested in the state court—the cutoff of state education funds to a locality that tries to operate integrated schools; tuition grant proposals that would subsidize the private education of pupils deprived of public schools or who declined to attend mixed schools; the school closure act itself; and two acts (the so-called Little Rock bills) that give the governor authority to close schools where violence might erupt or could erupt.

Far more than academic legalisms are involved in the state and federal tests. In both cases some way out is being sought in a dilemma that has deprived more than half of Norfolk's 10,000 displaced pupils of any school training since the start of the term. Also, about 1700 pupils in Charlottesville and another 1000 in Warren county have had to turn to makeshift private schools in churches and other community buildings.

What's ahead if the courts upend the existing legislation?

First off, the governor said he plans to name a large commission of the Legislature to help him design new legal defenses for later construction by a special session of the general assembly.

But won't there be the likelihood of some integration between the time the courts act and the time required for a study commission and the assembly to act?

COULD STILL CLOSE

Almond conceded it was probable some integration could take place. In addition to the three areas where schools are closed after integration orders were handed down, Arlington is under orders to admit four Negroes to a junior high school in February. Neighboring Alexandria has been told to process the applications of 14 Negroes seeking admission to white schools without regard to race.

But Almond also said the upset of the laws wouldn't strip him of all authority to close schools. He told a news conference there were certain inherent police powers the governor could exercise—not arbitrarily, he said, but where there was justification. He obviously meant if there was an immediate threat to public safety.

Whatever the courts may do, Norfolk city council has made a move to block the admission of any Negroes. Council voted—with only one dissent—to cut off local funds to all schools—white and Negro—for classes above the 6th grade. Such action would idle an additional 7000 pupils—mostly Negro.

Rival Raps Mrs. Stone As 'Integrationist'

Thomas J. Broyhill labeled State Delegate Kathryn Stone an "integrationist" last night as the Arlington House of Delegates race picked up steam in the last week of he Democratic primary campaign.

"It seems I have been singled out by Mrs. Stone for special attention and criticism," Mr. Broyhill told a meeting in Lyon Park Community House. "Let's set the record straight."

Earlier this week, Mrs. Stone said Mr. Broyhill was an outspoken supporter of "massive resistance."

"I have always been a champion of the public school system and I have no intention of submitting peacefully to any plan to abolish it," Mr. Broyhill said.

Sees Alternatives

He said that the Perrow "freedom of choice" plan which Mrs. Stone supports "offers only creeping integration for areas which wish to retain their public schools, and closed schools for areas which refuse to accept integration. . . . Enforced integration or closed schools seems a poor recommendation for a plan said to give freedom of choice and a way to save public education in Virginia."

"Mrs. Stone has always believed in total integration," said Mr. Broyhill. "She was the founder and operated the only integrated school in the State for many years prior to the Supreme Court decision. This fact is well known to all members of the General Assembly, and she is not likely to find much co-operation for anything she might attempt to do to benefit Arlington County," Mr. Broyhill said.

Mr. Broyhill is seeking one of the House seats now held by three incumbents who are seeking re-election. They are Mrs. Stone, Harrison Mann and William L. Winston. All three have backed the Perrow plan.

Three-School Plan

Mr. Broyhill again proposed a three-school system—white, colored and integrated — to meet court desegregation orders. Mrs. Stone has said such a plan is unconstitutional.

Mr. Broyhill also proposed a "zoning court" to handle all rezoning in Arlington County. He suggested a three-member panel appointed by the circuit court judge to decide rezoning cases now handled by the county board.

"Judicial procedure and determination will not only provide orderly procedure but will also remove the flavor of politics from zoning decisions which is so often voiced by the public, whether warranted or not," Mr. Broyhill said.

The candidate also said he is in favor of zoning policies which would encourage "high revenue" projects to locate in the county. He said this includes "high density" apartment developments.

'Massive Resistance' Outlawed in Virginia

School Segregation and Closings Forbidden by U. S., State Courts

By United Press International

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19.—Federal and state courts struck down Virginia's "massive resistance" laws by which the state closed public schools when faced with orders to admit Negroes.

The decisions, with far-reaching significance across the South, came simultaneously from a Federal constitutional court sitting in Norfolk, Va., and from the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

In a unanimous ruling which can be appealed only to the United States Supreme Court, a three-judge Federal court based its blow at "massive resistance" on the principle of equal protection of law under the Constitution. It said Virginia could not close individual schools because of integration and "at the same time keep other public schools throughout the state open on a segregated basis."

It added that Virginia also had accepted the responsibility of maintaining its public schools—a point equally emphasized in the "friendly" test case which the state had brought before the State Supreme Court.

The Federal panel also echoed the United States Supreme Court in previous decisions holding unconstitutional any "evasive schemes which are discriminatory or are designed to evade the court (desegregation) orders." It called school closings under the "massive resistance" laws "tragic." Its decision struck down the law under which the state could close a school to thwart integration. That was the keystone of "massive resistance," authored by Virginia's dominant political figure, Sen. Harry F. Byrd, D.

The State court by 2-5 to 2 decision held invalid a "massive resistance" law which automatically would close a school in which classrooms were integrated and cut off state funds to that school.

New Moves Expected

The two rulings were not unexpected. State officials were prepared to call for a new, as yet undisclosed anti-integration program. But it would take weeks, perhaps months to draft something else to replace the set of "massive resistance" legislation enacted two years ago as the strongest anti-integration laws in the South.

In the meantime, it appeared likely that some school integration might occur in Arlington County, Va., which lies in the metropolitant area of Washington, D. C. Arlington is under Federal Court order to admit four Negroes to the junior high school Feb. 2.

In effect, the court decisions wiped out the state's control over nine schools closed since the start of the 1958-'59 school term, affecting 13,000 pupils in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal. It left it up to local school boards to decide whether to reopen the closed schools, all of which are under Federal Court orders to admit Negroes.

Urged to Stand Firm

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond jr. planned to appoint a legislative commission to recommend new anti-integration legislation. In the meantime, state officials urged local school boards to stand firm against reopening the schools on an integrated basis.

It was unlikely that any of the closed schools would be reopened immediately.

Several Southern states have laws providing for the closing of schools in the event of integration is ordered. But officials generally declined immediate comment.

Reopening Ordered

In Little Rock, Ark., the courts have ordered a reopening of closed schools. In Georgia, which has a school closing law, Gov. Ernest Vandiver declined comment on what effect the Virginia action might have on his legislative proposal last week that a new individual school closing law be enacted.

In Richmond, Gov. Almond and State Attorney General Harrison reserved comment.

Mr. Harrison brought the test case before the State Supreme Court, basing it on a minor law in the "massive resistance" package—one covering tuition grants to students displaced from integration-closed schools.

Contention Disputed

The state court ruled out Mr. Harrison's contention that Virginia no longer was required to operate a public school system because of the United States Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation ruling. It pointed out that the state "argued that the closing of schools under these provisions is merely temporary."

However, the opinion continued, "indeed, it is a matter of common knowledge that under the provisions of these acts a number of schools in several localities in the state have been closed for months."

Mr. Harrison unsuccessfully contended the state constitution provision requiring a public school system was stricken along with a provision requiring segregated schools, which obviously was ruled out by the United States Supreme Court.

Also struck down by the state court were two so-called "Little Rock" laws that automatically would close schools patrolled by orders of Federal courts and permit the governor to close other schools in the same area.

Justices Willis Miller and Harold F. Snead dissented from the majority in the state ruling on grounds that the Constitutional provisions requiring public school system fell when the United States Supreme Court outlawed segregation, as Mr. Harrison contended.

The majority said that the provision for furnishing state tuition grants, while not unconstitutional on its face, would be unconstitutional when used in connection with the other "massive resistance" laws.

Associated Press

Gov. Almond of Virginia.

Asks Public For Support On Schools

Gives Only Hint Of New Tactics On Desegregation

By Robert E. Baker and Muriel Guinn
Staff Reporters

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond vowed last night to continue an unyielding stand against school desegregation. He asked Virginians for their support.

In a state-wide radio and television speech, Almond delivered his most fiery and bitterest denunciation of desegregation.

It came a day after Virginia's "massive resistance" laws had been invalidated by the State Supreme Court of Appeals and a three-judge Federal court, and Virginians were awaiting an indication of what the next State move would be.

The Governor gave only a cryptic hint of his plans for reconstructing defenses against desegregation.

"I proposed to restore the tax revenues of this Commonwealth to the control of the people," he said. "They and they alone will decide these issues."

The Governor, as expected, said he would appoint a legislative commission soon to draw up another program for submission to a special session of the General Assembly

And he apparently conceded that Norfolk, Charlottesville and Warren County cannot be stopped legally from beginning desegregation, now that the school closing law has been knocked out.

The law shut down nine schools and ousted 13,000 white children to thwart desegregation in the three communities.

But the Governor complimented the stop-gap private schooling and tutoring set up in the three communities, and urged that it continue without interruption.

He urged that similar private schooling be established "wherever it may become necessary"—apparently a reference to Arlington where four Negroe are scheduled to enroll in Stratford Junior High School on Feb. 2.

Almond made it clear he saw no solution to the desegregation problem by permitting it in those communities willing to accept it. In a virtual call for another "massive resistance" program applied throughout the State, the Governor said:

"The grave Constitutional crisis which has been thrust upon us makes it imperative that our energy, resources and efforts be launched and applied on a State-wide basis.

Dissolution and Chaos

"Abandonment of the principles involved anywhere is to forsake them everywhere. The inevitable result will be total engulfment wit hthe progress of dissolution and chaos measured by the combination of forces confederated and arrayed to divide, conquer, rule and ruin."

Initial reaction to the Governor's speech came from Paul Schweitzer, chairman of the Norfolk School Board:

"We're not interested in perpetuating tutoring groups but in getting on with public education."

Robert A. Peck, chairman of the Arlington School Board, said his Board has stood with the State and will continue to do so—as far as it can legally. The Board announced Monday it would try to obtain a delay in the Federal desegregation order, but would desegregate if necessary.

In Charlottesville, school and city officials were silent on the Governor's speech.

Unyielding Stand

In Warren County, School Board Chairman E. T. Shiner said he wanted to approach the problem "with an open mind." He said he believed it would be "most unfair" to children now in private classes if the closed Warren County High School were reopened only to be shut again by the state.

But the Governor's speech was bound to be greeted with overwhelming acceptance in Southside Virginia and other areas where resistance to the Supreme Court's desegregation decision of 1954 has been unyielding.

"Let me make it abundantly clear for the record now and hereafter, as Governor of this State I will not yield to that which I know to be wrong and will destroy every rational semblance of public education for thousands of the children of Virginia," he said.

"I call upon the people of Virginia to stand firmly with me in this struggle . . . we have just begun to fight."

He addressed those particular remarks to the "faint of heart," to "integrationists," to "false prophets of a 'little or token integration" and, among others, "to those who defend or close their eyes to the livid stench of sadism, sex, immorality and juvenile pregnancy infesting the mixed schools of the District of Columbia and elsewhere."

(The latter comment brought a rejoiner from District School Supt. Carl F. Hansen who said:

("Governo... places 114,000 children and their families in a kind of moral jeopardy.

("Unfortunately allegations of this general kind are so unsupported by fact that we can only say that our children, their families and our teachers are unjustly maligned in his comment.")

Some legal authorities interpreted the Governor's reference to restoring tax revenues of the State to local control to mean that State funds would be appropriated to localities with no strings attached, and the localities then could use the money to support public education or not.

Such a plan probably would mean that Section 129 of the State Constitution would have to be amended. That, section requires the General Assembly to operate a public school system and was upheld as legally binding by the State Supreme Court on Monday.

That court also held that the school closing, fund cut-off and tuition grant laws laws—the "massive resistance" program—violated the State Constitution. A Federal court in Norfolk held simultaneously that "massive resistance" violated the 14th Amendment of

Junior High School next Monday remains in effect.

IN DENYING the school board's petition, the judge said he did not feel there had been any showing of changed circumstances or conditions to justify him in delaying admissions.

The school board has made arrangements to enroll the Negroes if last-ditch legal maneuvers fail to win a delay. It has told pupils not to protest integrated classes and warned that any violence would bring expulsion.

The board contended today that it would be detrimental to the Negroes to shift to the white junior high school during the school year.

Attorneys for the Negroes contended the school board had not raised this contention previously.

FRANK D. REEVES argued that the school board was not acting in good faith. He said he hoped for some action from a special session of the Virginia General Assembly convening today which would prevent the Negroes from entering Stratford.

Reeves said the school board for three years has used every device to avoid compliance with the Supreme Court order in 195...

striking down racial segregation in public schools as unconstitutional.

Governor unable to offer plan to slow integration

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 28.—(AP)—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. told the Virginia General Assembly today he sees no way to keep the races separate in the state's public schools.

But the imminent classroom integration under the overriding power of the federal government, he said, means thousands of children will have to turn to private schooling for their education.

Thus it appeared Almond wasn't prepared to offer the special school session any specific plan to prevent admission of Negro children to schools in Arlington, Norfolk and Charlottesville—perhaps as early as next week.

HE DID SAY, though, that he would use his authority to put down any threat to public safety that might crop up, ostensibly a reference to any disorder that might accompany school integration.

The governor asked the assembly to repeal the state compulsory school attendnce law and provide for state tuition subsidies for private education of children who declined to attend mixed schools. Then, he suggested, after enacting these statutes immediately the assembly might recess while a study commission he will name ponders a long range course for a partial transition from public to private education.

To critics who have said Almond hasn't been willing to go to the mat with federal authority under the sovereignty of the state, Almond said:

"It is not enough for gentlemen to cry unto you and me: Don't give up the ship', 'stop them', 'it must not happen' or 'it can be prevented.'

"If any of them know the way through the dark maze of judicial aberration and constitutional exploitation, I call upon them to shed the light for which Virginia stands in dire need in this, her dark and agonizing hour.

"No fair minded person would be so unreasonable as to seek to hold me responsible for failure to exercise powers which the state is powerless to be-stow."

AND ALMOND told the assemblymen they were powerless to give him the authority to padlock and police any school in the immediate shaw of integration — a move suggested by some.

He said he would be willing to go to jail with the advocates of such a plan if he thought it would accomplish anything. But he added:

"I know of nothing more futile than a penal sentence that contributes to nothing but the ridiculous."

HE REMINDED the Assembly that Virginia's own Supreme Court as well as federal courts have thrown out state laws designed to prevent the mixing of the races.

Turning to another statute that the more massive resisitors have long regarded as an untested bar against integration, Almond said:

"Contrary to the opinion of some, I cannot conceive how the pupil placement act can be asserted either as a buffer or bulwark between the overriding and superior power of the federal government and the operation of a segregated school.

"That which the state itself is powerless to do, it cannot confer on an administrative agency."

AND, HE ADDED, the state could find no comfort in adopting an assignment plan similar to plans in use in North Carolina and Alabama unless it is willing to set up a conduit "through which to channel an ever increasing stream of Negro children into white schools.

As the legislators gathered to hear Almond, plans moved forward that could lead to the integration of schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville, and Arlington.

Earlier, U. S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan today rejected a plea of the Arlington County school board to delay the admission of four Negroes to a white school until next September.

The judge's order for the admission of the four to Stratford sponsored by the Charlottesville Educational Foundation, a group organized to provide racially segregated classrooms.

The CEF has announced plans to conduct private classes next fall for children who prefer not to attend integrated schools.

Enrollment at Lane High School totaled 1,025. The school faculty has been conducting emergency classroom instruction at the Elks Club, in a number of churches and other public buildings, under sponsorship of the Joint High School Committee.

The latter committee is sponsored by the CEF and the Parents Committee for Emergency Schooling.

Fewer Pupils Expected

Enrollment today was expected to be less than that of last June owing to the transfer of an estimated 200 pupils to other localities and an undetermined number who have dropped out of classes entirely.

A full day's schedule was planned at both schools today.

Venable students were instructed to report to the classrooms of the teachers who had been instructing them in private facilities for the last four months. Lane pupils, who had registered prior to the State's closure order, were directed to go directly to classes assigned them last fall.

GOV. ALMOND
. . . Has no solution

Virginia Voters Choose Route of Local Option

Virginia voters have given a rather convincing endorsement to Gov. Lindsay Almond's "freedom of choice" school plan as the alternative to closing the state's public education system.

Results of the Democratic primary in which "massive resistance" forces attempted to gain control of the State Legislature are highly significant. For the time being, at least, the state's course is clear. Local communities will decide the extent to which they will remain in the public school business.

Virginia, as everyone knows, has been in a condition of crisis for many months as a result of the school integration issue. After "massive resistance" laws one by one were struck down in the courts, Gov. Almond, himself a leader of those opposed to even token integration, found himself in a position of having to preside over the demise of the state's public schools. Either operate all public schools or close them all, the courts had ruled.

Faced with this desperate choice, Gov. Almond turned to the local-option plan. It passed the Legislature by a narrow margin. Voters in Tuesday's election test affirmed the decision. In a choice of no schools at all versus leaving it to individual communities to determine their own future, they have chosen the latter.

On the surface the election appears to be a major defeat for U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd, chief architect of the state's integration policies whose political strength has been impregnable in Virginia for as long as most of us can remember.

This does not mean that all Virginia communities will try to adjust to court rulings. But at least it leaves the way open for those who want to do so to make the effort.

The major political significance lies in the fact that in test after test in Tuesday's election, Virginians voted against closing the schools and for local option. In other states, including Georgia, the people themselves ultimately must make a decision.

Legislature Unit Passes Local Option Pupil Assignment

9-8 Vote Sends Almond-Backed Bill to House

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, April 13 The Governor's local pupil assignment plan squeaked by its first hurdle in the General Assembly today after it was amended to give localities the choice of using it or not.

The House Education Committee approved the measure by a 9 to 8 vote. A "massive resistance" bloc failed to kill the proposal in Committee. They sought to leave intact the present State Pupil Placement Act to keep the State in control of all assignments.

The bill came out of Committee with even more local option than proposed by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond and the Perrow Commission.

It was amended to allow the local governing body, upon recommendation of the local school board, to vote a locality out from under its provisions.

This would permit a community to make its own assignment plan without any appeals procedure or the community could operate under the plan, make assignments under criteria set up by the State Board of Education, and use an administrative appeals procedure set out in the measure.

Exempts Two Cities

The bill also was amended to exempt Richmond and Newport News from its provisions because these cities have cited the present State Pupil Placement Act as a defense in pending school desegregation cases.

Ordinarily, the Governor's bill would not go to the House floor for debate on Tuesday. But Del. Harry B. Davis of Princess Anne, House Education Committee chairman, did not report the measure to the House immediately—in deference to legislators who want to avoid voting on controversial measure until after the Wednesday filing deadline for the Democratic primary.

The Governor is expected to have enough support in the House for passage of his bill. But his opponents apparently have enough strength to strip it of its emergency clause which required a four-fifths majority. Without the clause the measure would not become law until 90 days after passage. Heated debate in the House and in the Senate is expected.

Del. Edward M. Hudgins of Chesterfield introduced a bill offered as a compromise between the Governor's local assignment plan and advocates of state pupil placement.

Establishes Board

It would set up a 30-member State assignment board, three members from each Congressional district. The three members would serve as a local assignment board for each district. Appeals would be made to a 5-member board created by the 30-member body.

In other actions:

• The House Education Committee approved without dissent or debate four less controversial Perrow Commission bills.

• The Senate passed, 33-0, the Commission's bill permitting a locality to close schools patrolled by Federal troops—a local option version of the State's "Little Rock" bill which was invalidated by the State Supreme Court in January.

• The Senate Courts Committee postponed action on the Perrow Commission's bill to repeal invalidated "massive resistance" laws.

House Votes Perrow Bill In Virginia

Assignment Plan Faces Tough Test In Hostile Senate

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, April 16 The House passed Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's local pupil assignment bill today by a 53-46 vote and set the stage for a tense and far-reaching showdown in the Senate on Friday.

Action in the House came after an opposition bloc made a last minute move to upset the Governor's control there by injecting the powerful name of United States Senator Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.).

Del. A. H. Richardson of Dinwiddie in Southside Virginia warned that passage of the Governor's bill would mean the sellout of Virginia "for a few ambitious politicians."

It would be a "direct slap in the face" of Byrd, Richardson said, "in the twilight years of his life."

This was the first reference to Byrd in the debates of this special General Assembly session although Richardson stressed he was not speaking for the Senator. Byrd has been silent on the "freedom of choice" program offered by the Perrow Commission and Almond as a successor to Byrd's "massive resistance" program.

Richardson's speech made clear the belief of many opposition bloc leaders that the Governor is making a "power play" to capture a realignment of political forces in Virginia and emerge as the State's political leader.

The Governor's local assignment plan is the only measure of considerable controversy in the Perrow Commission's package—and the Governor has refused to compromise on it.

His supporters in the House which passed the measure consist of some Byrd machine lawmakers, the four Republican to 19 vote today after the bitterest debate in years.

They successfully moved the Senate into a Committee Of The Whole to consider the House-passed bill—the first such parliamentary maneuver in 75 years in the Senate.

The Governor's men thus by-passed the Senate Education Committee, which earlier had killed the Senate version of the Governor's bill by a 9-6 vote.

With the successful strategy, the Governor maintained his narrow control of both houses of the General Assembly in his efforts to win approval of the Perrow Commission's "freedom-of-choice" program for dealing with school desegregation.

The vital test vote cracked a deadlock caused by a hard-core bloc seeking to maintain State control of all pupil assignments and a resumption of Virginia's "massive resistance" program which was invalidated by State and Federal courts in January.

"High-handed Tactics"

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond and Sen. Mosby Perrow of Lynchburg were charged with employing "high-handed tactics" by Sen. John H. Temple, of Petersburg.

"I've never seen the likes of it in this Senate," Temple shouted. "I want the people of Virginia to know where the direction for this came from."

The opposition bloc argued that the bill properly should go to the Education Committee which could be discharged by the Governor's supporters if they didn't like the Committee action.

Some of the Senate's biggest names vigorously opposed the majority move, including Harry F. Byrd Jr. of Winchester, who said it would prove to be a "very, very dangerous precedent for many, many years to come."

They appealed to the tradition-conscious Senators with the argument that no rule existed for moving the Senate into the the Committee of the Whole.

But Sen. Armistead L. Booth of Alexandria countered by reciting historical precedent dating from the English parliament through Jefferson's Manual, which guides the Virginia Senate in its deliberations.

The move was not unexpected. Both sides had been caucusing for days on their strategy. A last-minute attempt to reconcile the sharply divided Senate was made during a three-hour recess, but neither side would compromise.

The Governor's men needed the vote of Sen. Stuart B. Carter of Fincastle who flew here yesterday, despite illness, to be on hand for the showdown.

When Lt. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens turned the gavel over to Sen. Edward L. Breeden of Norfolk, as chairman of the Committee Of The Whole, the opposition bloc successfully appealed for a public hearing on the Governor's bill at 10:30 a. m. Monday.

Hard-core senators agreed not to fight again against formation of the Committee of The Whole after the Senate convenes at noon Monday.

During the debate, almost the entire recessed House of Delegates came to the upper chamber to watch the struggle between the Almond supporters and massive resisters.

When the battle was over, Temple helped to cool tempers by presenting a birthday cake to Sen. E. E. Willey of Richmond, who supported the Committee of the Whole and Sen. Curry Carter of Saunton, who didn't.

Senate President Stephens sent members into laughter when he remarked:

"In dividing the cake, in the circumstances, gentlemen, I'd advise against using knives."

The House, meanwhile, passed by large majorities eight relatively uncontroversial Perrow Commission bills. But the fight was not over.

The House Privileges and Elections Committee reported out two rival measures for floor action. It approved a hard-core resolution seting up machinery to wipe out the state public school system.

It also approved a bill—designed to counteract the resolution—which provides for an

Moderates Win Va. Senate Fight

Assignment Plan Vote by Hostile Committee Balked

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, April 17 Senate supporters of the Governor's local pupil assignment plan by-passed a hostile committee by a 20

advisory referendum for Virginians to choose between no public schools anywhere or changing the Constitution to permit local option.

VIRGINIA—*From Page 1*

Hostile Virginia Senate To Get Assignment Plan

members and independent and anti-Byrd machine legislators. The opposition bloc consists largely of Byrd machine legislators.

The bill now heads for the Senate, where the Education Committee, controlled by the opposition bloc, already has killed the Senate version by a 9-6 vote.

Strategy of the Governor's men in the Senate has been to move that body into a committee of the whole to consider the House bill, thus by-passing the hostile Education Committee.

But this tradition-breaking move has met resistance even from some Senators who favor the local assignment bill.

The Governor's men may try a different maneuver: voting to send the House bill to the sympathetic Senate Courts Committee.

19 in Opposition Bloc

Reportedly, the Senate opposition bloc has 19 solid votes. The Governor's men hope to hold the remaining 20 members—including State Sen. Stuart Carter of Fincastle who flew in from his sick bed today to be on hand for the crucial voting and maneuvering Friday.

Last minute discussions of the struggle were held with the Governor by Senate leaders.

The House tentatively approved uncontroversial Perrow Commission bills which would allow:

• Local governing bodies to make appropriations on a 30-day basis so they could withdraw financial support from public schools on short notice and turn to private education.

• A 2-year exemption from local zoning ordinances for private schools set up in existing buildings.

• Local governing bodies, with the approval of school boards, to establish compulsory school attendance for their school district.

State Referendum

• A referendum, initiated by 10 per cent of the voters, to force a reluctant school board to sell surplus schools.

• Teachers to repay state scholarships by teaching in private schools.

• Transportation of pupils in each locality to private non-sectarian schools.

When the Governor's supporters attempted to dispense with formalities and place several of the bills up for final House passage, an often routine maneuver requiring four-fifths majority, the opposition bloc stymied the move.

Their leaders reasoned the Governor's supporters were attempting to send the uncontroversial bills to the Senate with the local assignment plan in a play to get approval of the Perrow Commission program as a package.

Enacts Little Rock Bill

The House gave final passage to one bill—allowing localities to close schools if patrolled by Federal personnel—by a 92-4 vote and sent it to the Governor for his signature.

Bill Abolishing Schools Backed by House Unit

By a Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, April 17—The House Privileges and Elections Committee approved 9-4 today a proposal to abolish the state public school system.

The vote came after a two-hour hearing at which most speakers bitterly opposed the measure, which would allow localities to decide whether or not they wanted to operate schools.

The Committee also approved and sent to the House a bill calling for an advisory referendum which would let voters say whether they wanted to abolish the public schools if necessary to bar desegregation.

The Committee room was jammed with citizens who sought to testify against the school abandonment bill. Many left for their homes unheard.

Opponents led by Del. Kathryn Stone of Arlington charged that the "opinions of responsible public groups have been flouted" by the Committee.

Seen Bar to Industry

The hearing brought out divergent views on whether Virginia's industrial development would be injured by wiping out the school system.

John T. Wicker Jr., Richmond attorney, said he thought that is an imaginary fear."

But O. B. Newton Jr., Lynchburg industrialist, said two of that city's newest industries have indicated they would not have moved to Virginia had a public school system not been guaranteed.

The Committee allotted 40 minutes to each side; 16 persons talked against the proposal, four for it.

Opposing the resolution were spokesmen representing the Virginia Committee for Public Schools, Virginia Congress of P-TAs, Virginia League of Women Voters, various local committees for public schools, faculty members of Bridgewater College, Fairfax County Democratic Committee, Fairfax Federation of Citizens Associations and other organizations.

The 10th District was represented heavily by spokesmen opposing the measure, including one from the P-TA of desegregated Stratford Junior High School in Arlington.

J. Bernard Bradshaw, president of that P-TA, said "to change the Constitution is a dangerous thing."

Thomson Is Sponsor

The resolution to abolish the State school system was drawn up by Del. Stuart Wheatley of Danville, Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria and other lawmakers who oppose the Perrow Commission's recommendations to leave the Constitution unchanged at the present time.

Wheatley in explaining the measure, said: "It amounts to this: You've got to trust the General Assembly to educate your children."

The resolution would guarantee that each community coudl operate a public school system if it desired. To effect the constitutional change, it would have to pass this General Assembly session, the regular session of next January and then be approved in a state-wide referendum next spring.

County Approves No-School Budget

FARMVILLE, Va., June 23 (Special)—The Prince Edward County Board of Supervisors approved a tentative spending program for the coming year today with no provision for public school operations.

The budget is the first of its kind in modern times in Virginia.

The action followed a brief public hearing at which four white speakers opposed the decision to abandon education as a public function.

One was C. G. Gordon Moss, chairman of the history department of Longwood College. He said the Board action seemed to be premature, unChristian, likely to promote juvenile delinquency, and representative of a philosophy he termed "unintentionally evil."

An economics and government professor at Longwood, Henry Bittinger, said the Supervisors should take final appeal from a desegregation order effcetive next September.

The two other critics of the decision were Annie V. Putney and her daughter-in-law, Grace Putney, both of Farmville. They questioned whether the action might leave the education of Negro children either to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or to the Federal Government.

But 12 other speakers including Farmville Mayor William F. Watkins Jr. told the Supervisors that the overwhelming sentiment was for abandonment of public schools rather than acceptance of desegregation.

"We have reached the point of no return," said Watkins.

Mrs. Leslie Hamilton, a county school teacher, said the Board was in the position of a teacher who had threatened to discipline an unruly pupil—"you have to go through with it."

The Supervisors announced several weeks ago that they would levy no taxes and make no appropriation for either public school operations or tuition grants.

The Prince Edward Educational Foundation said simultaneously that it would seek to educate white children with private funds in private buildings made available by churches and fraternal groups. The Foundation offered to help the Negroes set up a similar organization, but the offer has not been accepted.

Negro ministers in the Farmville area sent a resolution to the Supervisors asking them to rescind their school closing decision, but no Negro appeared at the hearing.

The County's proposed spending program for general governmental operations is $210,654. The current budget totals $940,000.

Expectations are that the Supervisors would vote next week to cut the real estate and personal property tax rate from $3.40 to about $1.60. Property is assessed at about 20 per cent of market value.

Excerpts From Federal Court Decision on Closing of Virginia Schools

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 19—*The following are excerpts from a Federal Court ruling here today striking down Virginia's school closing law.*

We are not unmindful of the difficulties confronting Virginia and other Southern States following the Brown decision of May 17, 1954. It is not for us to pass upon the wisdom of state legislation, but it is our duty to apply constitutional principles in accordance with the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and when state legislation conflicts with those constitutional principles, state legislation must yield. Irrespective of what may be said by those in public life, we are gratified to note that counsel for the defendants, including the Attorney General of Virginia, concede that the decisions of the United States Supreme Court are not only binding upon this court but also constitute the law of the land. If there ever existed any room for doubt as to the controlling force of the principles of law enunciated in Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U. S. 483, 349 U. S. 294, these doubts were effectively removed when, on Sept. 29, 1958, the Supreme Court handed down its opinion in Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U. S. 1, wherein Brown was expressly and unanimously reaffirmed. Guided by these principles we arrive at the inescapable conclusion that the Commonwealth of Virginia, having accepted and assumed the responsibility of maintaining and operating public schools, cannot act through one of its officers to close one or more public schools in the state solely by reason of the assignment to, or enrollment or presence in, that public school of children of different races and, at the same time, keep other public schools throughout the state open on a segregated basis. The "equal protection" afforded to all persons and taxpayers is lacking in such a situation. While the State of Virginia, directly or indirectly, maintains and operates a school system with the use of public funds, or participates by arrangement or otherwise in the management of such a school system, no one public school or grade in Virginia may be closed to avoid the effect of the law of the land as interpreted by the Supreme Court, while the state permits other public schools or grades to remain open at the expense of the taxpayers. In so holding we have considered only the Constitution of the United States, as it is unnecessary, in our opinion, to pass upon the specific provisions of the Constitution of Virginia which deal directly with the free public school system of the state. We do not suggest that, aside from th Constitution of Virginia, the state mus maintain a public school system. That is a matter for state determination. We merely point out that the closing of a public school or grade therein, for the reasons heretofore assigned violates the right of a citizen to, equal protection of the laws and, as to any children willing to attend a school with a member or members of the opposite race, such a school-closing is a deprivation of due process of law. It follows, therefore, that the defendants must be permanently enjoined form enforcing or attempting to enforce the statutes in question as the same may apply to the public schools of the City of Norfolk.

Resistance to law

In the instant proceeding the six schools are closed solely because of resistance to the law of the land as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. The underlying reason is, of course, the mixing of races in these schools by the school board's assignment of seventeen Negro children into schools previously attended only by white pupils. The plaintiffs thereupon became a class created by reason of the operation of the massive resistance statutes. They, together with the seventeen Negro children, are the subjects of discrimination and are unable to obtain the benefits of public taxation on the same basis as the parents of other children similarly situated. The statutes and the action of the defendants thereunder manifestly constitute a clear and unmistakable disregard of rights secured by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

In the event the State of Virginia withdraws from the business of educating its children, and the local governing bodies assume this responsibility, the same principles with respect to equal protection of laws would be controlling as to that particular county or city. While the county or city, directly or inderectly, maintains and operates a school system with the use of public funds, or participates by arrangement or otherwise in the management of such school system, no one public school or grade in the county or city may be closed to avoid the effect of the law of the land while other public schools or grades remain open at the expense of the taxpayers. Such schemes or devices looking to the cutoff of funds for schools or grades affected by the mixing of races, or the closing or elimination of specific grades in such schools, are evasive tactics which have no standing under the law.

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, 22-188.6. If we were to assume the validity of this statute, it would certainly be chimercal to conclude that the Governor could ever order a reopening of any of the six schools where an effective objection may be registered by any one parent of a child cheduled to attend the school in question. There are a large number of Virginians who are determined that there shall be no mixing of races in public schools under any circumstances, and who cannot be expected willingly to comply with the anti-descrimination rule established by the 1954 decision of the United States Supreme Court. To anticipate that there would be no objection on the part of any parent to the operation of an integrated school would require us to completely desregard what everyone knows to be the fact. To postpone the reopening of a school until the end of all opposition to racial mixing cannot possibly be regarded as a temporary measure.

Other Relief Doubted

Nor is any relief afforded by22-188.12 of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, wherein it is provided that the closed school or schools shall become a part of the public school system of the political subdivvision in which the school is located upon a certificate of the school board and board of supervisors of the county or council of the city. It should be noted that this statute, as originally enacted in 1956, made it mandatory upon the Governor to proclaim the closed school as a part of the public school system of the political subdivision upon certification of either the school board or the local governing body.

"Where a state or local government undertakes to provide public schools, it has the obligation to furnish such education to all in the class eligible therefor on an equal basis. Missouri ex rel Gaines v Canada, 305 U. S. 337. As the United States Supreme court has ruled out any classification by race as a condition of eligibility, it follows that all eligible children must be accorded equal treatment with respect to admission or attendance in public schools, subject to reasonable rules and regulations. Disassociated with racial questions, the plaintiffs herein, and the class they represent, are not being accorded education on an equal basis.

The injunction to be issued will simply prohibit the defendants, and all other persons in active concert or participation with defendants who receive or have notice or knowledge of the injunctive order, from in any manner, directly or indirectly, taking any steps in pursuance of the unconstitutional statutes here involved. The effect of this injunction will be tantamount to restoring to the school board its rights, duties and obligations which existed prior to the enactment of the unconstitutional statutes, including, of course, its obligation to comply with the order of this court heretofore entered on Feb. 28, 1957, in the Beckett case. The decree to be entered will not restrain the Commonwealth of Virginia in any sense of the word—it will only prevent defendant state officials and others from endeavoring to enforce the package of unconstitutional laws designed for the purpose of defeating the "law of the land" as expressed in Cooper v. Aaron, supra.

Abundant Authority

What we have just said is abundant authority for denying the motion to dismiss the school board as a party defendant, as well as holding that this is not an action against the Commonwealth of Virginia. The school board may not attempt to enforce these unconstitutional acts any more than the Governor or Attorney General. Neither the board, the other defendants, nor any persons in active concert or participation

SEPARATE SCHOOLS

Alabama Governor Gives Warning at Inaugural —Ellington Sworn in

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 19 (AP)—John Patterson was sworn in as Governor of Alabama today. He said he would preserve segregation even if it meant closing the schools.

The 37-year-old son of a Phenix City crime fighter, Albert L. Patterson, who was murdered, warned Negroes in these words after taking the oath of office:

"If you wish to preserve your public education system and educate your children, you should stand up and speak out against the agitators of your own race whose aim is to destroy our school system.

"If you do not do so, and these agitators continue at their present pace, in a short time you will have no public school system at all. Our public schools once destroyed and closed down may not be reopened in your lifetime and mine."

Negro Groups Excluded

A four-hour inaugural parade from which Negro college and high school bands were excluded on orders of the new Governor preceded the swearing in of Mr. Patterson and other constitutional officers.

Outgoing Gov. James E. Folsom rode with his successor at the head of the parade, but left he stands before Mr. Patterson took the oath. Mr. Patterson has gone into court on several occasions to get injunctions against what he called excessive spending of the Folsom Administration.

Three former public officials were indicted for the elder Patterson's murder in the clean-up drive that followed his death. The crippled former State Senator had been nominated on the Democratic ticket for Attorney General in 1954 on a promise to rid Phenix City of vice.

He was shot down outside his Phenix City law office June 18, 1954, just seventeen days after winning the nomination.

Young Patterson was elected Attorney General in his father's place, without opposition. In his first state-wide campaign four years later, was elected Governor.

Inaugural Tennessee

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 19—Buford Ellington was sworn in today as Tennessee's forty-second Governor and promised his four-year term would be an "era of readjustment in the light of our existing tax sources."

In one of the briefest inaugural addresses on record for this state, the 51-year-old incoming governor recalled his campaign pledge to hold the line on taxes, and said:

"A relief from new taxation is the most important contribution that the new Administration can make to your welfare."

This, he said, will require better management and "curtailing certain services of lesser critical status in favor of expanding those services of higher ranking importance to the majority of our people."

Mr. Ellington succeeds Gov. Frank G. Clement, who was ineligible to succeed himself after having been in office six years. Both are Democrats.

He promised to "vigorously seek new advantages" for the state, including new efforts to encourage industrial development.

"We shall give new industry not just an invitation but justification for coming here," he said.

Associated Press Wirephoto

SWORN IN: Gov. John Patterson of Alabama, who took office yesterday, watches inaugural parade in Montgomery. With him is his grandmother, Mrs. R. D. Patterson.

Gov. Almond Calls Virginia Assembly To Enact New Anti-Integration Laws

RICHMOND, Va. —(UPI)— Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Sunday night called a special session of the General Assembly to convene Wednesday for enactment of new anti-integration laws.

ALMOND

Almond, faced with the strong likelihood of school integration Feb. 2, yielded to urgent appeals to convene the legislature quickly and pass stop-gap laws to preserve segregation.

Telegrams were dispatched to the 140 assembly members.

Almond said the session was called "for the purpose of receiving such recommendations as I deem necessary to make in the public interest and to consider such matters as the general assembly may deem appropriate relating to the school crisis."

Influential political leaders and a pro-segregation group had urged Almond to call a special session of the general assembly within the coming week in an attempt to circumvent the integration of schools in Arlington, Norfolk and Charlottesville.

Almond, an outspoken segregationist, moved quietly behind the scenes in a series of weekend conferences with key legislators to seek some defense for new anti-integration proposals.

Virginia's "massive resistance" program was stricken last Monday by federal and state courts.

Rep. Watkins Abbitt (D., Va.) and State Sen. Charles Moses both deemed a special session this week imperative if the state hoped to stave off integration for the balance of the school year.

Want Schools Reopened

RICHMOND, Va — ANP) — White parents who prefer to have all public schools open in Virginia even if they have to be integrated are organizing all over the state. Th Richmond Area Committee for Public Schools elected a seven - man board of directors and adopted by-laws last week. The committee heard reports from similar groups in Norfolk and Charlottesville.

These parents are determined to have the nine closed schools in the state re-opened. They have grown tired of the state's massive rsistance under Governor Almond, and are alarmed over the stubbornness of certain state officials.

The Richmond group has distributed information sheets to prospective members in which the committee says it does not seek to promote either integration or segregation. The sole objective of the committee is to have closed schools re-opened so that the state can discharge its solemn obligation of providing an education for its citizens.

EDUCATION PRIME ISSUE

Ellis James of Norfolk told an audience of 350 the desertion by many Virginians of the American concepts of democratic processes, government and individual freedom far transcends the issue of public education.

Mr James scored some members of the City Council in Norfolk. He said some of these members evidently believe "government by law isn't necessary and should not be followed." The Norfolk leader in the public school movement who is a member of the executive committee said individuals in Norfolk who express a preference for public schools are subject to harassment of every kind.

Members of the Norfolk Committee for Public Schools, according to Mr James, are branded as Communists, as radicals who have no sense, and as members of the NAACP.

Similar reaction to those groups is reported from other sections of Virginia. The anti-integrationist are out to rule or ruin. They are following the same tactics which caused President Lincoln to charge that rebels in the South who opposed the abolitionist movement were out to "rule or ruin"

CLOSED SCHOOLS COSTLY

Virginia has spent nearly $1,500,000 on its nine white schools closed in the state to prevent the mixing of the races in classrooms. The total loss to the pupils locked out of schools, the lost of business in school areas, the loss of some materials that would be used by the pupils and other items will push the total loss beyond $3,000,000.

The bill for six closed schools in Norfolk was $924,574 at the close of the year. The six white secondary schools were closed by Governor Almond to prevent integration ordered by the district federal court.

Meanwhile, a report from Washington indicates that no federal money will be used for public scrools closed or converted into private institutions in the current fight against desegregation. The federal government has appropriated $80 million for schools.

Issues bristling statement—

Almond vows no retreat on schools

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 21—(AP)—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. has responded to court rulings knocking out Virginia's chief anti-integration laws with a pledge of unyielding resistance to integration in the public schools.

If there was doubt that the administration would pursue massive resistance along some other line, Almond scotched it last night in a radio-television report to Virginians.

THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA through their elected representatives and at the polls "have repeatedly made it crystal clear that they cannot and will not support a system of public education on a racially integrated basis," he said.

"I make it equally clear that I cannot and that I will not break faith with them."

Almond's 15-minute speech, his first real comment after Monday's court rulings, was significant also for what was left unsaid. He gave no new details of what course the state will pursue now, hinting only that the key to the plan of battle would have something to do with state tax revenues.

His closest approach to a specific recommendation was an "urgent request" that private school classes for children from nine closed schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Warren County continue without interruption.

Almond seemed to reject any local option plan that would allow integration in the schools. He spoke scornfully of "false prophets of a little or token integration." He said it is imperative for Virginia to have one statewide basis for fighting school integration.

MONDAY'S STATE and federal rulings wiped away the state's school closing law. Almond has no statutory power to keep the nine schools closed. There are no state laws to prevent local officials from reopening the schools, shut in September to prevent integration.

Still, there is no indication of a move to reopen schools in any of the three localities.

Almond said:

"To those who defend or close their eyes to the livid stench of sadism, sex, immorality and juvenile pregnacy infesting the mixed schools of the District of Columbia and elsewhere . . . Let me make it abundantly clear for the record now and hereafter, as governor of this state, I will not yield to that which I know to be wrong and will destroy every rational semblance of public education for thousands of the children of Virginia."

Gov. Almond Signs Bills Promptly

3 GOP Senators Dissent in Vote On Attendance

RICHMOND, Jan. 31 (AP) The State Senate today completed action on Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's principal legislative program by enacting the repeal of compulsory school attendance by a 36-3 vote.

(See over)

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond signed the three key bills of his program promptly and commented: "I am very deeply grateful with the response of the General Assembly to my recommendations."

The Governor said he wanted to assure the parents of children in Arlington and Norfolk that tuition grants for private scholing will be made available to them promptly. He said any delay would be brief.

The vote, with only the three Republican Senators dissenting, came after a flurry of debate. Sen. Ted Dalton of Radford attacked the bill as something that might contribute to juvenile delinquency, hurt education in the State and be damaging to the future education of thousands.

"Let it not be said that we have met here and struck a blow for ignorance," he said.

Minutes before, the Senate gave unanimous approval to the administration's tuition

New Virginia schols laws explained. Page A22.

grant bills, the other measure Almond recommended.

Opposing school closure along with Dalton were Sen. Roy Wolfe of Gate City and S. Floyd Landreth of Galax.

Passed the House Friday

The House passed the measures Friday.

Answering Dalton were Sens. Edward L. Breeden Jr. of Norfolk and Eugene B. Syndor of Richmond.

Breeden said the bill would not let children roam the streets. He said parents would still have the same control over children that they now have.

In a situation as critical as this, with compulsory desegregation facing many localities, Breeden said, parents "should have a free election" on whether children attend desegregated schools.

Sydnor noted that the repeal was merely a move to prevent any child from being forced by law to attend a desegregated school. He noted that Almond had suggested that repeal of the law might well be reviewed by a study commission he will name to chart a long-range school program.

The two tuition grant bills enacted were the appropriations measure and the tuition grant bill itself.

The appropriations bill appropriates $3 million for the current biennium specifically for the payment of tuition grants.

The tuition grant bill provides that the State will pay up to $250 per pupil for private schooling of children without public school facilities or refusing to attend desegregated public schools.

The vote on both bills was 37-0.

As emergency measures they become effective immediately upon the Governor's signature.

The tuition grants had been approved by the Senate Finance Committee earlier today.

The committee turned down a bill introduced by Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly, which would draw the State's purse strings tight against desegregation with Norfolk and Arlington preparing to open desegregated schools Monday backers of the hold-the-line at all costs position, made strong pleas before the Finance Committee for the Gray measure.

But the Governor stood firm against any great change from his program. Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison told the committee the Senate purse strings bill was incompatible with the Governor's plan.

The pro-segregation Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties tolled out their big legal guns on behalf of the Gray bill to supplant Almond's tuition grant proposal.

Collins Denny Jr. of Richmond, counsel for the Defenders, argued that something beyond the Governor's plan was required to ward off desegregation. The bill would reduce the state's multimillion-dollar appropriation to the four main education funds to $1 each. This total of $139 million would be channeled into a fund under control of the Governor for return to localities where no desegregated schools were in operation.

"This bill, to put it simply, just won't supply state money for integrated schools," Denny told the committee.

But Harrison presented the administration's view that the Governor's tuition grant plan was the best that could be accomplished on short notice. He said the administration plan was one that would not run afoul in the State Supreme Court or Federal courts.

The votes came in executive —or secret—session. There was no dissent recorded against the Almond bill—but the test came on the Gray bill and that was by voice vote. A member of the Committee said it appeared the Gray bill had about 7 or at the most 8 supporters in the 19 member Committee.

The Committee showdown apparently meant that those seeking to hold the line for the Governor's plan had beat back the strongest move to go beyond it.

The House met briefly and then stood by to await action by the Senate on the administration proposals after anothre hold-the-line gesture was introduced. This one was a bill by Del. A. H. Richardson of Dinwiddie to create local pupil placement boards and freeze all pupils in the schools they now attend.

The Senate Education Committee approved one of the die-hard measures. The bill would permit the Governor to close any school deemed inefficient, as defined in the bill. But the Committee knocked off the emergency clause which took the bill out of the immediate picture.

This Committee also approved, with Republican Ted Dalotn only dissenting, the repeal of school attendance, already passed by the House.

Davis Y. Paschall, State Superintendent of Public instruction, explained the compulsory attendance repealer to the Committee. He said that in normal times the law should be retained.

He added, however, that these are not normal times and the retention of the compulsory attendance law "would jeopardize other intended legislation . . . designed to continue public education . . .

"I would have to be in favor of its abolition at this time."

Dalton told the Committee he was opposed to the bill and is preparing an amendment to give local governing bodies an option or retaining the compulsory attendance law.

An inefficient school is defined under the House school closure bill as one in which there were not sufficient teachers; one in which any large number of pupils refused to attend or withdrew for reasons deemed reasonably essention to the pupils' welfare by their parents, guardians or custodians; one in which pupils were forced to participate in any "sociological experiment" or any plan not before employed in Virginia.

Also it is defined as one in which soldiers, police "or other law enforcement officers or personnel" were stationed either in or around the school or its grounds; one in which order among pupils could be maintained only by coercion or threats of dismissal, or one in which attendance of certain pupils "forces an association objectionable to" the parents, guardians or custodians of other pupils, or to other pupils.

Arlington to Honor Police Press Cards

Press cards issued by the Metropolitan Police Department will be honored by Arlington Police in the Stratford Junior High School area Monday. Reporters have been asked to display the cards on their outer garments.

Reporters who do not have Metropolitan Police cards may obtain press credentials by bringing proper documentation to Arlington Police headquarters in the County Court House.

VIRGINIA HIGH COURT KILLS SCHOOL LAWS

U. S. Judges Also Jolt Segregation

Richmond, Va., Jan. 19 (AP)—The Virginia Supreme court Monday knocked down the

Chief Justice Eggleston.

state's anti-integration school laws under which nine public schools in three communities have been closed nearly five months.

The effect of the ruling was to return the public schools to local control as they were prior to the state legislature's enactment in 1956 of the so-called program of massive resistance to racial integration.

Federal Court Kills Law

Monday's decision ended a friendly suit brought by the state administration to determine the validity of the key resistance laws.

Shortly after the decision was made known a three-judge federal court at Norfolk threw out the closure law which had displaced 10,000 pupils in six secondary schools at Norfolk. Three other schools also have been closed at Charlottesville and Front Royal to prevent compliance with federal court orders to integrate the schools.

In a 5 to 2 decision, the state Supreme court rejected the principal contention of the Gov. J. Lindsay Almond administration. This was that when the United States Supreme court knocked out the segregation section of the Virginia constitution it also invalidated the section requiring the state to provide for a system of public schools.

Provisions Stand Alone

This was not so, said the state court. The two constitutional provisions stood alone in their respective sections, the court ruled in a 22 page opinion written by Chief Justice John W. Eggleston.

The state court also rejected the legislature's definition of efficient schools as being schools operated only on a racially segregated basis.

In the dissenting opinion, Justice Willis D. Miller said he was convinced the United States Supreme court's invalidation of the state constitution's school segregation requirement also wiped out the requirement for a state system of free schools.

Special Session Likely

The state court action apparently will result in the appointment by Gov. Almond of a special legislative commission to help him work out a program for adoption by an extra session of the legislature. Almond said he planned to do this as quickly as possible if the courts struck down the program.

The action of the state court brought the probability that some school integration in Norfolk, Arlington, Alexandria and other areas under federal court orders would occur within a few weeks.

The federal court at Norfolk did not order reopening of the schools there, something requested by a group of white parents. Judge Walter E. Hoffman said, however, the court would meet Jan. 23 at Richmond and enter its decree. Lawyers said such a decree would be appealable to higher federal courts.

11 Negroes To Va Schools In September

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Eleven Negroes have been assigned to attend two white schools in September, the Charlottesville school board announced Friday.

Two of the students will be allowed to enter the white school without a federal court order, the others are nine of the 12 previously ordered admitted by federal courts.

Nine of the students were assigned to Venable Elementary School and two to Lane High School. Another application to enter the all - white Johnson Elementary School was turned down.

The assignments were made under the city's non racial assignment plan adopted last February and approved by Federal Judge John Paul. This was the first time the school board has assigned Negro pupils voluntarily to previously allwhite schools.

Virginia School Mixing Will Not Affect Georgia Attitude

ATLANTA (AP)—Virginia's losing school segregation battle has not changed the attitude of the Georgia Legislature "one whit," a House floor leader says.

The Legislature would rather see all schools closed in Georgia than have any integration, said Rep. William Trotter of LaGrange, a floor leader for the forces of Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

Schools in Norfolk and Arlington, Va., were scheduled to reopen today on an integrated basis under federal court orders. They had been closed under state laws which the Virginia Supreme Court later ruled invalid.

Trotter, speaking on a panel television show, WSB-TV Press Gallery, Sunday,, said Georgia's tuition grant law has not been tested in the courts and that the mechanics of educating thousands of school children if the schools are closed has not been worked out.

"A solution we can live with," he said, "is a pupil placement law similar to that in force in North Carolina. That state has no more than 10 Negroes integrated into its school system."

A different view was taken by another panelist, former Rep. Hamilton Lokey, who said the Virginia court decisions made it plain that if one school is closed by state segregation laws, eventually all the schools in the state would be shut down.

Lokey, an Atlanta lawyer, said "There must be equal protection under the law and schools which probably would never have any sort of integration problem will be closed right along with the schools in Atlanta.

Lokey favors local option as a means of preserving the public schools.

South Is Unmoved By Virginia Mixing

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The start of racial integration at seven public schools in Virginia apparently didn't cause much of a stir among Southern political leaders.

Reactions were as varied as the feelings among the people of the region, with deep South states still determined to resist and the governor of one border state pleased that some progress was being made toward school integration.

Generally, there was little to indicate that the end of massive resistance in Virginia might have any marked affect on other states determined to maintain the South's traditional way of life.

Gov. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina said public schools in that state would remain segregated.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas said he remained "unalterably opposed to forcible integration from any source."

On the other hand, Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky said he was pleased that the people of Virginia "have now decided that some progress ought to be made in the direction of integration."

The governor continued: "They have to live with it and it is something we ought not to object to because it is past due. I am glad to see Virginia take its place with Kentucky and other states in integration. That is the contribution toward democracy which we must make. The step Virginia has taken will be helpful in having other states adopt some similar course of action."

In Louisiana, State Sen. W. M. Rainach, chairman of the joint legislative committee on segregation, said he felt that "a much more vigorous use of state executive power, in Virginia's case, would have prevented the token integration in that state."

Sam Engelhardt, Alabama state Democratic chairman, said he was certain the Virginia move "doesn't indicate any weakening on our part. And we must face these things realistically—in Alabama there would be bloodshed." He said this would be true in any section of the state "and we're just not going to integrate, period."

White Students Mostly Cooperative

By Charles J. Livingston

RICHMOND — Twenty one Negro students walked calmly into classrooms in previously all-white schools in Norfolk and Arlington Monday, and integration came as peaceful to Virginia, a state which had offered loud and "massive resistance" to the Supreme Court decision of 1954.

17 IN NORFOLK SCHOOLS

In Norfolk, where 17 Negro youths integrated six senior and junior high schools without incident, white students, anxious to continue their education even if it meant integration called for and were successful in spearheading peaceful and orderly mixing of the races.

SEGREGATIONISTS FALL IN ARLINGTON

Integration in Arlington, a stone's throw from the U. S. Capitol, was just as orderly. Four Negro students entered previously all-white Stratford Junior High. They are Michael Jones, Gloria Thompson, Lance Newman, and Ronald Deskins. They were neatly dressed, composed, and seemed unafraid. All said they expected to get along with their white schoolmates.

STUDENTS COACHED?

The only incident at Stratford came when four white students, apparently coached by segregationists, asked to be allowed to return home.

In Norfolk, where some 10,000 white and Negro students were shut out before opening of schools, when Gov J. Lindsey Almond invoked a state segregation law, since ruled unconstitutional, closing the city's public schools, white students were particularly determined to see the schools reopened without incident. At one school, Norwood High, white students reportedly formed a cordon for their new Negro classmates and escorted them into the school.

STUDENTS CALL FOR SANITY

One students group, the Key Clubs of Norwood, issued a statement signed by 63 members, calling for orderly integration. The statement, which undoubtedly influenced most of the estimated 7,000 returnees, was carried in the Norfolk Virginian - Pilot newspaper. It read:

"It is of the utmost importance to all of us that the orderly reopening is completed as smoothly and as quickly as possible so that we may proceed with our immediate objective to obtain an education.

"We realize that we are faced with many problems. We shall try to solve them in a MATURE manner and under no conditions will rowdiness be condoned. We believe that, regardless of their persoal feelings, the students of our respective schools will conduct themselves with a dignity that will bring credit to our city."

This the students at Norwood seemed to have seized the spot light from local politicians, particularly members of the city council, whose efforts to force the school board to keep the schools closed were struck down by the federal courts.

In Arlington, the last efforts of segregationists to forestall integration was struck down by U. S. Chief Justice Earl Warren himself, who ruled Saturday that the city could not delay any longer the enrollment of the four Negroes at Stratford High.

INITIAL PHASE PEACEFUL

In Norfolk, so orderly was the iinitial phase of the changeover, that one school board official remarked "This proves that everything would work out all right if public officials are sincere and firm."

Of the 17 Negro pupils entering white schools in Norfolk 10 were girls and seven, boys.

POLICE TAKE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Gloria Thompson was the lone Negro girl entering Stratford at Arlington.

In the latter city, a threat by segregationist Jack Rathbone to throw up a picket line around the school failed as the young NEGRO AMERICANS walked quietly to classes. However, as in Norfolk, police had taken precautionary measures to cope with any racial demonstrations or riots. A total of 50 policemen, wearing white helmets and carrying riot weapons, circled the school.

At Stratford, the first integrated school day was devoted mostly to enrollment and class assignments.

The mortal blow to segregation at Norfolk was delivered by Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman, who on Jan 27, issued an injunction barring the city council from cutting off funds from the public schools.

Significantly enough, although the NAACP, led by such local stalwarts as Victor Ashe and Mrs Vivian Carter Mason, initiated the action which broke the back of the resistence, much support came from whites who did not want to see the education of their children scuttled for the sake of segregation.

Among whites who carried much of the burden in recent months were liberal white ministers, parents, and white educators, including former Gov Colgate W. Darden Jr, now president of the University of Virginia.

ANP reporter Victor Calverton, on the Norfolk scene, reported the activities of this group of liberals, predicting they defeat any future moves by segregationists.

There were indications also, that Gov Almond may have let himself quietly off the political hook. His hastily called session of the Virginia legislature went no further than to approve tuition grants for students allowed to attend private schools and repeal the state's compulsory attendance law. However, the legislature also passed a law making the bombing of schools and other public places punishable by severe fine and imprisonment.

The integration fight in Virginia started seven years ago, when five Negro students in Prince Edward County challenged the old "separate but equal" doctrine in a suit May 23, 1951. Prince Edward was joined by four other counties, including Arlington.

The case dragged through the courts but last week finally terminated by federal edict.

Decisions Significant Across The Entire South

By CHARLES E. MARSHALL

RICHMOND, Va. — (UPI) — Federal and state courts Monday struck down Virginia's "massive resistance" laws by which the state closed public schools faced with orders to mix the races in their classrooms.

The decisions, with far-reaching significance across the South, came simultaneously from a federal constitutional court sitting in Norfolk, Va., and from the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

In its unanimous ruling, which may be appealed only to the U.S. Supreme Court itself, the three-judge federal court based its blow at "massive resistance" on the principle of equal protection of law under the U.S. Constitution. It said Virginia cannot close individual schools because of integration, and "at the same time keep other public schools throughout the state open on a segregated basis."

It added that Virginia also had accepted the responsibility of maintaining its public schools—a point equally emphasized in the "friendly" test case which the state had brought before the state Supreme Court.

CALLS CLOSING "TRAGIC"

The federal panel also echoed the U.S. Supreme Court in previous decisions holding unconstitutional any "evasive schemes which are discriminatory or are designed to evade the court desegregation orders." It called school closings under the "massive resistance" laws "tragic." Its decision struck down the law under which the state could close a school to thwart integration. That was the keystone of "massive resistance," as hailed by Virginia's dominant political figure, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.).

The state court decision, split 5-2, held invalid a "massive resistance" law which would automatically close a school in which classrooms are integrated and cut off state funds to that school.

The two rulings were not unexpected. State officials were prepared to call for a new, as yet undisclosed anti - integration program. But it would take weeks, perhaps months to draft something else to replace the set of "massive resist-
[illegible]s enacted two years ago
[illegible] strongest anti-integration
[illegible]e South.

[illegible]ATION MAY OCCUR

[illegible] meantime, it appeared
[illegible] next school integration
might occur in Arlington County
Va., which lies in the metropolitan
area of Washington, D. C. Arlington is under federal court order to
admit four Negroes to the junior high school Feb. 2.

In effect, the court decisions wiped out the state's control over nine schools closed since the start of the 1958-59 school term, affecting 13,000 pupils in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal. It left it up to local school boards to decide whether to re-open the closed schools—all of which are under federal court orders to admit Negroes.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., planned to appoint a legislative commission to recommend new anti-integration legislation. In the meantime, state officials urged local school boards to stand firm against re-opening the schools on an integrated basis.

OFFICIALS DECLINE COMMENT

It was unlikely that any of the closed schools would be re-opened immediately.

Several southern states have laws providing for the closing of schools in the event integration is ordered. But officials generally declined immediate comment.

In Little Rock, Ark., the courts have ordered a re-opening of closed schools. In Georgia, which has a stout school closing law, Gov. Ernest Vandiver declined comment on what effect the Virginia action might have on his legislative proposal last week that a new individual school closing law is enacted.

In Richmond, Almond and state Atty. Gen. Albertis Harrison reserved comment.

Integration Delay Voided By U. S. Court

By WILLIAM B. MEAD

RICHMOND, Va. — (UPI) — A federal appeals court Tuesday ordered Prince Edward County in Virginia's rural "south side" to integrate its public schools next September, overturning a seven-year delay granted by the county by a district judge.

Prince Edward, a defendant in the Supreme Court's original 1954 desegregation decision, promptly served notice it would close its public schools next fall and switch to private education.

The U. S. 4th Circuit of Appeals overruled District Judge Sterling Hutcheson's order granting the county a delay in integration until 1965.

It said the fact that "violence may be within the realm of probability," as cited by Hutcheson, a native of Virginia's southside, was no reason to postpone race mixing in the county.

ORDER CLAMP DOWN

The court told the county which is approximately half Negro, it must integrate its white high school in September and take "immediate steps" to integrate its elementary schools as well.

The order specifically covered all Negroes in the county including the three who filed the original suit in 1954. The appeal court told Hutcheson to keep the case open on his docket and clamp down if there is any sign of evasion.

Attorneys for the county school board strongly indicated they would appeal the ruling to the Supreme Court.

It was the first integration order directed against the staunchly pro-segregation area of south side Virginia where Prince Edward and other localities have prepared to stop all public education before bowing to the federal courts.

RACE EQUAL IN NUMBER

The three - judge court, ruling unanimously, said it realized integration was much easier in such localities as Norfolk and Arlington, Va., than in a completely rural community such as Prince Edward County where the races are approximately equal in number.

"... Other communities in the state have taken steps to meet the question and solve it," the court said, "whereas in Prince Edward County the school authorities have taken no effective action whatsoever ..."

The court told Hutcheson to make sure the county paid no attention to any remaining state laws which might slow down integration in the county. This cast doubt on powers of the Virginia Pupil Placement Board, a state agency which has made statewide assignments on a segregated basis.

Prince Edward officials said they had expected Tuesday's decision and would close the schools and turn to private education. Students will be allowed $250 per year in state scholarships under the state's new local-option integration containment program.

INTEGRATION STAY ASKED IN VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UPI)—The school board of Prince Edward County, Va., asked the Supreme Court today to delay a court school integration court order, pending an appeal from the lower court ruling.

The petition said an appeal would be filed at the earliest possible date.

The petition was presented as the nine Supreme Colrt justices were in conference preparing for what was scheduled to be the last session of the term on Monday.

Since adjournment would put the court in recess until next October, a stay would be necessary to keep integration from going into effect next fall. The court would not be able to act on an appeal until after school had started.

The petition charged that the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals "ran roughshod" over a prior ruling by Federal District Judge Sterling Hutcheson, who had granted the board a seven-year delay.

The Fourth Circuit directed in May a start of desegregation next fall.

Prince Edward, located in Virginia's rural South, was one of the five original defendants in the Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling in 1954.

16 Negro Children Seek Arlington School Shifts

Applications from 16 Arlington Negro children to enter desegregated Stratford Junior High School and three other schools for white children were mailed to the School Board yesterday.

Attorney Otto L. Tucker said 10 children had applied for transfer from the Negro Langston Elementary School to the seventh grade at Stratford. Four Negro children entered Stratford in February. Four children asked to transfer from Langston to the first, second, fourth and fifth grades at Woodlawn School, he said.

Tucker said one child applied to the first grade at Patrick Henry School and another asked to transfer from Drew-Kemper Elementary School to Kenmore Junior High School.

Twenty-two other Negro children whose applications to schools for white pupils have been rejected twice by the School Board have asked Alexandria Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan to order their admission.

Twelve Negro children have applied for admission to four schools in Alexandria. Tucker said Alexandria School Superintendent T. C. Williams had returned the applications, saying transfer requests would be accepted only from July 23 through July 31.

Fairfax County school officials have received applications from 26 Negroes seeking to enter eight white schools.

Virginia Yields to Integration

21 Negro Children Taken Into 7 White Schools

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Virginia gingerly gave way to racial integration Monday and hesitantly took 21 Negro children into seven white schools.

The Negro pupils came and went unmolested at schools in Norfolk and Arlington County. In each community, a few white children refused to attend school with them, picked up their books and went home.

Special police details turned out to maintain order. But they didn't have to work at it. There were no commotions, serious incidents or even any cat-calls—only the usual loud chatter of bubbling teen-agers.

BOMB HOAX; 3 SENT HOME

White House press secretary James C. Hagerty said in Washington that President Eisenhower had been following the integration effort in Virginia quite closely and "thinks it is a fine thing that it has been orderly."

Arlington school officials reported after classes were over for the day that an anonymous telephone call, apparently from a woman, had come through about noon saying a bomb had been planted in Stratford Junior High and timed to go off at 1:30 p. m.

A quick search turned up nothing. In thebelief the call was a hoax, authorities ruled out evacuating the building.

Firecrackers flipped out a window were the nearest thing to a bombing. Three white boys were sent home for that. A white girl was sent home, too, for uncomplimentary remarks about the school principal.

MINIMUM OF ILL WILL

Between the white pupils and handful of Negroes who joined them there apparently was a minimum of ill will.

Yet it was with grimness and discontent that the Old Dominion watched the traditional ramparts of segregation start tumbling down in a state which once paced the Southland in massive resistance to the mixing of races in the schools.

Through the gaps 17 Negro youngsters filed into six junior and senior high schools in Norfolk, the state's largest city. Another four entered Stratford Junior High in Arlington County, a prosperous suburb of Washington.

So, for the first time in Virginia's history, Negroes and whites began attending public schools together, limited though the scale of integration might be at the outset.

SEGREGATION CRIES

Here in this capital of the Confederacy, the Legislature rang out with continued cries of segregationists.

"This," said Del. Sam E. Pope, "is one of the blackest days Virginia has faced since reconstruction."

"The rape of our constitutional rights is an accomplished fact," said Sen. Mills E. Godwin," also from the southside, the area most heavily populated with Negroes.

Segregationists in the Legislature still hunted hopefully, but with slim chances of success, for some new device to bring integration to a halt. One rallying point, a new school closure bill, was defeated in the Senate.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. and legislators alike voiced gratification that the transition to integration was peaceful at Norfolk and Arlington. That was just what school and community authorities had predicted—with crossed fingers.

Both at Norfolk and in Arlington, 200 miles to the north, extra police were on duty just in case. But both inside and outside the buildings no violence or even unpleasantness were reported.

ATTENDANCE LOW

The Negro newcomers offered no complaints at their treatment. Demonstrations against them were lacking, even though camaraderie was lacking too.

Yet bespectacled Lewis Cousins, the one Negro admitted to Maury High in Norfolk, said he "made a few friends, mostly in the halls."

Norfolk's six secondary schools had been closed since last September. They never opened them, after federal courts ordered the 17 Negroes admitted and Virginia brought into play a now dead law to close them automatically.

In the interval, most pupils went into other public or private schools or tutored classes.

The expected enrollment last fall would have been 9,950. Monday's belated enrollments totalled 5,443—about 1,000 less than school officials had expected. Whether this difference measures the extent of protest against integration was impossible to say.

The Norfolk schools were open only half a day, for enrolling the pupils and assigning them to classes. Classes begin Tuesday. A number of white children said it was good to be back, even with integration, although they still would prefer segregated schools.

POLICE BAR PARENTS

In every instance, the arrival and departure of the Negroes at the schools of Virginia's metropolis-seaport was without incident. Police watched unobtrusively, mainly from cruise cars.

In Arlington, precautions were far more elaborate but equally unneeded. A hundred police, ready for riots and equipped for them, were thrown around Stratford school.

Coleman Declines Talk on School Move

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Gov. J. P. Coleman declined comment Monday on the admission of Negro saudents into Virginia schools.

Coleman told The Associated Press. "I have a longstanding rule against commenting on the domestic affairs of another state."

Secretary of state Heber Ladner said, "It is a sad commentary when the states cannot govern their own educational programs, which was the intent of the founding fathers. To me, to have the United States supreme court force upon the sovereign states a concept so foreign to our American way of life is one of the most dangerous developments in this century."

Tty. Gen. Joe Patterson and Supt. of Education J. M. Tubb declined comment.

Segregation In Virginia Is Dealt Severe Blows By Two Court Rulings

School Laws Hit

Some Class Integration May Occur Before New Barriers Are Raised

By CHARLES E. MAHON

United Press International Staff

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19. Federal and state courts Monday struck down Virginia's massive resistance laws by which the state closed public schools faced with orders to mix the races in their classrooms.

The state court decision brought the immediate possibility that some classroom race mixing may take place before the legislature can attempt to erect new barriers.

The decisions, with far-reaching significance across the South, came simultaneously from a Federal constitutional court sitting in Norfolk and from the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

Federal Opinion Unanimous

In its unanimous ruling which can be appealed only to the United States Supreme Court itself, the three-judge Federal Court based its blow at massive resistance on the principle of equal protection of law under the United States Constitution. It said Virginia cannot close individual schools because of integration and "at the same time keep other public schools throughout the state open on a segregated basis."

It added Virginia also had accepted the responsibility of maintaining its public schools—a point equally emphasized in the friendly test case which the state had brought before the State Supreme Court.

The Federal panel also echoed the United States Supreme Court in previous decisions holding unconstitutional any "evasive schemes which are discriminatory or are designed to evade the court (desegregation) orders." Its decision struck down the law under which the state could close a school to thwart integration. That was the keystone of massive resistance, authored by Virginia's dominant political figure, Senator Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.).

State Decision Split

The 5-2 state court decision held invalid a law which would automatically close a school in which classrooms are integrated and cut off state funds.

The two rulings were not unexpected. State officials were prepared to call for a new, as yet undisclosed, anti-integration program. But it would take perhaps months to draft something to replace the laws enacted two years ago as the strongest anti-integration laws in the South.

In the meantime, it appeared likely some school integration might occur in Arlington County, Va., which lies in the metropolitan area of Washington. Arlington is under Federal Court order to admit four Negroes to the junior high school Feb. 2.

In effect, the court decisions wiped out the state's control over nine schools closed since the start of the 1958-59 school term, affecting 13,000 pupils in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal. It left it up to local school boards to decide whether to re-open the closed schools—all of which are under Federal Court orders to admit Negroes.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. planned to appoint a legislative commission to recommend new anti-integration legislation. In the meantime, state officials urged local school boards to stand firm against re-opening the schools on an integrated basis.

It was unlikely any of the closed schools would be reopened immediately.

Schools Told To Integrate In Virginia

U. S. Judges' Decrees Affect Norfolk, Arlington County

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 23 (UPI) — Two high Federal courts late today struck down legal maneuvers of Arlington County and Norfolk to postpone public school integration.

The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld an order directing Arlington County, the big suburban area just outside Washington, to admit four Negro students to a white junior high school Feb. 2.

A few minutes later, a special three-judge Federal constitutional panel sitting in the same courtroom killed the Norfolk city council's plan to close its entire secondary school system to avoid integration.

The double-barreled decisions apparently doomed the last hopes of the two Virginia localities to circumvent integration. School boards in both places have pledged to open the schools, integrated if necessary, if given an opportunity.

The four Arlington Negro students, along with 26 others, were turned down last Summer by the county school board on the basis of a locally-administered assignment plan. Federal District Judge Albert Bryan of Alexandria, Va., ordered four of the students admitted however.

"We are in accord with this finding, for it is clear that the transfers were denied on the

basis of race," the circuit court said today.

Norfolk's locally-adopted plan of "massive resistance" was killed in the same order which destroyed Virginia's school-closing law.

The three-judge constitutional court, the same one that knocked the heart out of the state "massive resistance" laws, prohibited Norfolk authorities from carrying out their plan to shut down Norfolk's entire secondary school system.

The order also permanently enjoined Gov. Lindsay Almond and other state and local officials from ever again closing a school to avoid integration.

The injunctive order against Norfolk was tacked on to what was expected to be merely a formal declaration of Monday's ruling.

The Appeals Court deferred ruling on Judge Bryan's refusal to order Arlington to admit 28 other Negroes to white schools. The court, in its brief opinion, said it had not had an opportunity in the two days since the case was argued to review the grounds on which the Arlington school board rejected the students.

Gov. Almond spent the day conferring with legislative leaders to complete plans for a special commission to draft new anti-integration measures. A special session of the General Assembly will follow.

AT END OF LINE, ALMOND STATES

Urges Transition to Private School Setups

By JOHN F. DAFFRON

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. said Wednesday Virginia was at the end of the legal line in attempting to operate a completely racially segregated public school system.

He conceded he knew of no other way to turn to halt the impending admission of Negroes to white schools in Norfolk, Arlington and Charlottesville.

He proposed in a full-dress speech to the opening of an emergency school session of the Virginia General Assembly a program of transition to private education in areas which won't accept integration.

Even as Almond was preparing to face the segregation-minded Legislature, a U.S. district judge, Albert V. Bryan, in Alexandria turned down a request of the Arlington County School Board to delay until next September an order directing the admission of four Negro children to Stratford Junior High School here Monday.

Almond called on the Legislature to provide for state tuition grants of up to $250 per pupil for those who decline to attend integrated schools. He coupled this with a call for repeal of the compulsory school attendance law.

He suggested that the legislators act on these stopgaps to prevent state-enforced integration and then recess the session while a study commission he will name works with him on a long-range program. This program—pointed toward more private school facilities—would include consideration of the state constitution's requirement to maintain a free public school system throughout the state.

'WILL NOT SURRENDER'

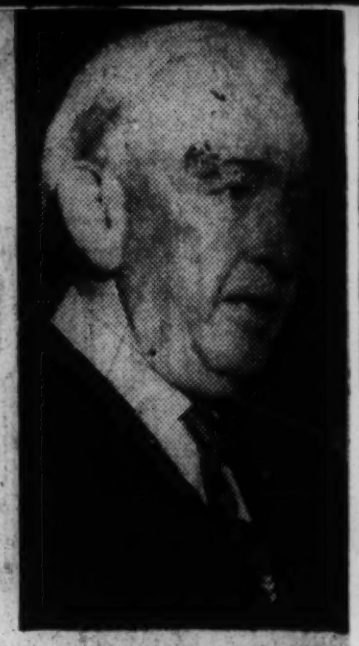
Almond pledged to continue the fight he has waged against mixing the races in Virginia's classrooms since 1953 when he was attorney general.

The state, he said, has not surrendered "and she does not surrender now."

Applause greeted Almond's promise to fight to minimize integration in the future. But there was uncertainty that his recommendation for immediate steps would satisfy the more ardent segregationists who are seeking to prevent any breakthrough in the classroom color barrier.

A group of legislators from the rural southern part of the state where the Negro population is heaviest were laboring over a resolution they felt might act as a deterrent to any integration. These legislators had hoped Almond would accept their proposal to hold the line under the state's police powers.

But Almond, a former judge and congressman as well as attorney general, directed part of his address to critics who had said he hadn't been willing to go far enough.



—AP WIREPHOTO.
GOV. J. LINDSAY ALMOND
Addresses special session

Pupil-Place Law Called 'Delusion'

Won't Work, Says Virginia Official

FAIRFAX, Va. — (UPI) — Virginia's top legal brain said Saturday that dependency on a pupil-assignment plan such as Alabama's to preserve segregation "would be pinning our hopes on a snare and delusion."

Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison said that the U.S. Supreme Court only upheld the Alabama plan on its face and not in application. He said the courts would never permit us use of criteria which excluded qualified Negro children from white schools.

"We might as well face it," he said. "There are Negroes living in every county and city in this state who are qualified for admission to any public school under any standards that would be approved by the courts, and no plan that is legally administered will exclude them."

Harrison's unexpectedly frank speech, delivered at a country club here, quelled speculation that Virginia, its anti-integration laws stricken, would turn to a pupil assignment plan for a solution.

The speech also gave indications that Harrison, who conferred with Gov. J. Lindsay Almond earlier Saturday on new anti-integration strategy, was resigned to integration of Virginia public schools.

"No plan will be approved by the federal courts under the present decisions that does not permit and result in the admission of pupils to school with regard to race or color," Harrison said.

Another Va. School Told To Integrate

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)— Another Virginia community was ordered by a federal court to admit Negro children to its white public schools.

Unless a stay is granted, nine Negro students will enter three white schools in Alexandria next Tuesday. This will raise to 30 the number of Negroes attending integrated classes in public schools since the state's segregation barrier was cracked Monday for the first time.

Judge Albert V. Bryan issued the Alexandria desegregation order Wednesday as integrated classes proceeded for the third day in Arlington and Norfolk with no signs of disorder.

Alexandria school authorities announced they would appeal Judge Bryan's desegreation ruling and ask for a stay. If that fails, the school board said it is ready to enroll the Negro pupils in white schools.

Attendance was up Wednesday in Norfolk, where 17 Negro children are attending six white schools and down slightly in Arlington, where four Negro pupils were admitted to Stratford Junior High School.

Twenty-five policemen were on duty in Arlington, a cutback of nearly three fourths since Monday's first integrated classes. Authorities said only eight or 10 officers were scheduled to be on hand today. Police in Arlington and Norfolk reported no trouble.

FOUR TURNED DOWN

19 Norfolk Negro Children Get School Transfer Tests

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — School psychologists Thursday began testing 19 Negro children who have applied for transfer to all-white or predominantly white public schools here in September. Four other Negroes were informed their applications would not be considered.

School officials announced Wednesday the 23 Negroes applied for admission to six secondary schools to which 17 other Negroes were assigned last year, and to Norview and suburban Park elementary schools.

The school board apparently fixed June 1 as the deadline for applications by all pupils except those whose families move to Norfolk after that date. However, no date has been publicly designated.

The tests that began Thursday will continue through next week. The applicants and their parents will be interviewed in July by a school administration committee. The school board will then act on the applications.

The tests and interviews are required by the board's pupil assignment plan, which was upheld recently by the federal district court. Criteria on which assignments are based include the applicants' scholastic achievement, social adaptability, physical and moral fitness, place of residence and cultural background.

The four Negroes who were informed their applications would not be considered are rising seventh graders at Titustown Elementary School. They applied for transfer to Northside Junior High. They were notified the entire rising seventh grade will remain in the Titustown school where an eight-room addition is being built to relieve overcrowding. It will open in September.

Norfolk Begins Entrance Tests For 19 Negroes

NORFOLK, Va., June 18. — (AP) — School psychologists Thursday began testing 19 Negro children who have applied for transfer to all-white or predominantly white public schools here in September. Four other Negroes were informed their applications would not be considered.

School officials announced Wednesday the 23 Negroes applied for admission to six secondary schools, to which 17 other Negroes were assigned last year, and to Norview and suburban Park Elementary Schools.

The school board apparently fixed June 1 as the deadline for applications by all pupils except those whose families move to Norfolk after that date. However, no date has been publicly designated.

The tests will continue through next week. The applicants and their parents will be interviewed in July by a school administration committee. The school board will then act on the applications.

The tests and interviews are required by the board's pupil assignment plan, which was upheld recently by the Federal District Court. Criteria on which assignments are based include the applicants' scholastic achievement, social adaptability, physical and moral fitness, place of residence and cultural background.

The four Negroes who were informed their applications would not be considered are seventh graders at Titustown Elementary School. They applied for transfer to Northside Junior High. They were notified the entire seventh grade will remain in the Titustown School, where an eight-room addition is being built to relieve overcrowding. It will open in September.

Cautions Assembly Not To Destroy Public Schools

Gov. Almond Urges "Freedom Of Choice"

By CHARLES E. MAHON
United Press International

RICHMOND, Va. — Gov. J. Lindsay Almond asked a proposed "freedom of Choice' program to the General Assembly Monday as a way to "fight integration without totally destroying public education.

He said the plan, drafted as a replacement for court-stricken "massive resistance" laws under which nine schools were closed to avoid integration, bore "no semblance of surrender."

GOV. ALMOND appealed for unified support in adopting the plan which would let each locality and individual choose between accepting some integrated public schools or resort to private education with state financial help.

Thirty-four colored children have peacefully attended classes in previously-white Virginia schools since the "massive resistance' laws were ruled unconstitutional, but Gov. Almond said the local option plan did not mean the state's fight against integration was over.

"THE PROGRAM recommended by the commission is not one of defeatism or surrender,' he said. "It may be that we have witnessed Gettysburg, but if we unite and work together for the best interests of Virginia there will be no Appomattox.'

He said "ruthless federal pressure' may force Virginia to consider quitting public school business entirely, but he rejected demands by some all-out segregationists that such a move be made now.

"IN DEFERENCE to those who disagree and however caustic some may continue to be of my position," Almond said, "abandonment of public education everywhere in Virginia at this time would smack of defeatism and surrender.'

He went before the Legislature as it resumed a special session to begin debate on the report, drafted by a 40-member legislative commission.

THE BASIC recommendations include state level scholarships of at least $250 a year for private education; a broad pupil placement program carried out on a local level; re-enactment of a compulsory school attendance law repealed earlier this year, to become effective only at the option of localities.

SCHOOLS POLICY UP AT VIRGINIA POLLS

RICHMOND, Va., July 11 (AP)—Virginia Democrats will settle in a primary Tuesday contests involving about a third of the seats in the General Assembly. A few key races are being watched closely in an effort to measure any rise or fall in the slim control of the Legislature held by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr.

The operation of public schools figures in most of the important contests, with the issue Governor Almond's recently enacted freedom of choice program. This recognizes that some classroom race-mixing must be accepted if public schools are to be retained, but does not force any child to attend an integrated school.

Ultra - segregationists seek some means of returning the state to a posture of unyielding resistance to integration. Thus far they have offered no new plans for rolling back the token integration that has already taken place.

There are contests for twelve Senate seats in nine districts and thirty-five house seats in fifteen districts. The Assembly has 100 House members and forty Senators. Republicans hold only three Senate seats and five in the House.

Charlottesville Integration Program Approved by NAACP

NEW YORK. — The agreement reached for desegregating the public schools of Charlottesville, Va., suggests a path to peace and mutual respect which both white and colored Virginians can pursue with benefits to the commonwealth," NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins said here today in a letter to Dr. Philip Wyatt, president of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches.

Congratulating the Virginia NAACP and its counsel, Oliver W. Hill, on the manner in which agreement was reached on the school desegregation plan submitted by officials of Charlottesville Wilkins recalled that "ever since the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, the NAACP has advocated that the proper officials in the affected areas and Negro citizens mutually agree on a plan of desegregation suitable to the communities involved and the problems existing therein."

Under the Charlottesville plan, not only the 12 Negro students already approved for admission to previously all-white schools under a federal district court order but also other Negro students will be permitted to enroll in desegregated schools in September. The plan was approved by Federal District Judge John Paul on March 30 in conference with Hill and John S. Battle jr., attorney for the City of Charlottesville.

The NAACP view, Wilkins asserted, "has been (and remains) that law suits should be the last resort and should be employed only when localities and states present such resistance and defiance as to leave citizens who seek their constitutional rights no alternative."

Al lthat Negro citizens seek for their children, Mr. Wilkins said, is "that equality in educational opportunity" afforded by "a public school system that is not organized or administered on the basis of race. They seek this objective peaceably but firmly. They realize full ythat a great social transition is in being and that this change requires not only patience, but honesty and fairness as well."

Virginia-Maryland Briefs

U. S. Judge Says Areas May Abandon Schools

RICHMOND, April 7 (AP) A Federal Judge said today he thinks localities have a right to choose between running or abandoning public schools.

In a comment during argument here on Norfolk's appeal Judge Haynsworth said:

"Myself, I think a city has a right to make a choice of running these schools or not."

But Haynsworth added, a city cannot go into and out of the public school business" from time to time—it must be one way or the other.

Th United States 4th Circuit Court of Appeals heard arguments on Norfolk Council's appeal from a district court injunction restraining the city from cuting off funds to all grades above the sixth.

Kill Plan To End Va. Public Schools

RICHMOND, Va.—(UPI)—The House of Delegates Monday defeated by eight votes a proposal to take Virginia out of the public school business.

The resolution, defeated 53-45, called for sweeping changes in the state constitution. It was the rallying point for a staunch segregationist block in the General Assembly opposing Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's moderate anti-integration program.

The vote, which came after two hours of debate, left the "massive resistance" bloc without a program of its own. Almond's "Freedom of Choice" proposals moved toward final enactment in the Senate.

The segregationist proposal, introduced by Del. Stuart Wheatley of Danville, would have stricken the state constitutional provision requiring a public school system and substituted one giving each locality freedom to set up public schools or educate its children in any other way it chose.

The Virginia supreme court held last Jan. 19 in striking down the state's "massive resistance" laws that the state constitution required maintenance of a public school system, even if integrated.

Wheatley said his resolution was designed to remove the "straight jacket" imposed by the state court's ruling.

Under Wheatley's plan, the state would have retained control of certain educational factors. Almond forces attacked it on grounds it would still be open to attack in federal courts.

Governor turns back ondiehards

RICHMOND

The corpse of "Massive Resistance" gave a few convulsive jerks last weekend but there was no heartbeat — the pulse was stilled.

Signing the death warrant was one of the persons who helped bring it to life less than four years ago — J. Lindsay Almond, present Governor of Virginia, former attorney general.

With the same vigor he used to draft and steer bills to hamper the NAACP in Virginia and thwart the Supreme Court decision, Gov. Almond last week-end urged the last-ditch supporters of Richard "Southside Virginia" legislators to keep on fighting the war which was lost.

Called into a special session, the legislature heard Gov. Almond concede Wednesday that there would be school integration in Virginia.

He also told the legislators that he would veto any unrealistic legislation designed to keep the schools either segregated or closed.

He crushed the last, forlorn hope of the 'Southsiders' when he turned thumbs down on a proposed bill to segregate by sexes.

He did not need his veto, however, because his opponents (the 'Southsiders') conceded that he had 70 of the 100 votes in the House and a similar majority in the Senate.

* * *

THUS, THE House gave speedy approval to his bills to repeal the state's compulsory school attendance law and to set up a $3 million fund for private school tuition grants of $250 per pupil.

Even these measures will not halt "D-Day in Dixie" — Monday when 17 colored children enter schools in Norfolk and Arlington.

The Arlington authorities made a "last-ditch" appeal directly to Supreme Court Chief Justice Warran for a delay. They themselves did not express any confidence that it would be forthcoming.

The Chief Justice promised early decision of the appeal and directed the NAACP lawyers to file answers by Saturday noon.

* * *

ALMOND'S PLAN of repealing the compulsory school attendance law basically allows individual communities to decide whether to operate public, integrated schools or private segregated ones.

Two years ago when this type of local option plan was suggested to him, he rejected it. The state then had a recently-enacted statute on the books vesting all pupil assignment in a state board. The localities had no choice in the matter. Integrated schools would not receive state funds, the law specified, and therefore would close.

As a result, schools accommodating 10,000 pupils were closed in Norfolk and 30,00 more were closed out in other communities.

* * *

FOLLOWING VIRGINIA'S lead in this, as in other phases of massive resistance, other southern states enacted similar "school-closing" legislation.

Private school corporations sprang up all over the south to take over education in anticipation of future closings.

Southern officials trusted in Virginia's ability to show them how to maintain segregation. Virginia willingly and proudly accepted this leadership, as frequent editorials in state papers attested.

The ultimate fall of massive resistance did not come from federal court action. It was the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals which ruled that the hastily-enacted anti-integration laws were unconstitutional.

* * *

OBSERVERS POINTED out that with the state court ruling, plus the governor's unwillingness to pursue the foolish path further, plus the fact that 70 per cent of the legislators supported him in his stand, all tended to show that the concession of defeat had more than a state-wide significance.

They opined that Sen. Byrd, the guiding genius of the modern Confederacy, must also have conceded defeat. "Gov. Almond," they say, "never could have gotten the support of 70 per cent of the legislature without the behind-the-scenes approval of Sen. Byrd, who calls the signals in Virginia's game of politics."

* * *

In a 40-minute address, Almond sharply criticized diehard Dixiecrats who urged him to invoke the police powers of the state to prevent desegregation.

Almond said he could not use his police powers "on an arbitrary basis" to prevent mixing of the races in public schools.

"No fair-minded person would be so unreasonable as to seek to hold me responsible for failure to exercise power which the state is powerless to bestow," he said.

* * *

ALMOND pledged to continue resistance to school desegregation, but indicated that the resistance would be along the lines of containing, rather than preventing, integration.

He called on the joint assembly of the House and Senate to:

1. Repeal the compulsory school attendance law.
2. Enact a new tuition grant statute to ease the impact of impending school desegregation.
3. And then, to recess and await recommendations of a Legislative Study Commission for long-range action.

The Governor made it clear that no violence would be tolerated in the impending desegregation of public schools. He said:

* * *

"WHATEVER may ensue as a result of this crisis, law and order must prevail to the end that the good name and honor of Virginia be not defamed.

"With fairness and impartiality to all, I am determined to keep the peace and good order. This is a state function and responsibility. I know of nothing for which to thank the Federal Government during this struggle to preserve our rights except to keep out of our local problems which it has created.

"I recommend the strengthening of laws relating to this subject."

The speech marked the turning point in Virginia's resistance to school desegregation.

The "No, never" policy has been now changed to "Well maybe, a little bit."

In his speech Wednesday, Almond denied rumors that he called the emergency session as the result of pressure from pro-segregationists. The Governor called the session less than a week after saying he would not do so unless he had a workable plan to stave off integration.

He explained the sudden shift in plans by saying:

* * *

"IT HAS BEEN charged that the call of this session was issued as a result of pressure from pro-segregationists; that I have surrendered the reins to the State Government, and that I had repeatedly stated that I would not issue the call until I had 'an effective plan to meet the crisis which will face Virginia next week.'

"The facts are as follows: I issued this call under the force of the urgency of the crisis pyramided by recent judicial decisions.

"I have repeatedly stated that I did not possess the power and knew of none that could be evolved that would enable Virginia to overthrow or negate the overriding power of the Federal Government.

"I stated this to every member of the General Assembly with whom I had the honor to confer. I made the same statement to others vitally and deeply concerned.

Developments elsewhere in the state's school desegregation picture were as follows:

* * *

ARLINGTON

THE LONG, drawn - out fight to block desegregation in Arlington public schools came to a legal dead - end Thursday afternoon.

U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Simon E. Sobeloff, sitting in Baltimore, Md., turned down a plea by school board attorneys to delay admission of four colored students to a junior high school.

In denying the plea, Judge Sobeloff told school board attorneys:

* * *

"GENTLEMEN, this isn't even close. You can't shut your eyes to what's gone before.

"These four (children) were picked from 30. Now you say there are disparagments in the schools.

"[illegible] longer they are kept [illegible] you will have this situation. [illegible] grounds on which [illegible] you a stay."

James H. Simmonds, Arlington school board attorneys appealed to Judge Sobeloff after a motion for delay had been denied by U.S. Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan on Wednesday.

The motion by the school board was to delay admission of four colored students to Arlington's Stratford Junior High School on Monday.

* * *

IN DENYING the plea, Judge Bryan said:

"The court does not feel that there has been a showing of a change of circumstances."

The jurist said he had carefully weighed all factors when he set the Feb. 2 day.

In opposing the motion for delay, Frank Reeves, one of the NAACP attorneys for the students, accused the school board of bad faith.

* * *

MR. REEVES said school attorneys had "used every device and strategy" to avoid compliance with the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision.

Following the hearing the NAACP attorney said two of the colored children had been assigned to one section of Stratford School and two to another section.

CHARLOTTESVILLE

JUDGE SOBELOFF granted a stay in starting integration in two schools in Charlottesville.

Both schools, Venable Elementary and Lane High were closed by "massive resistance" laws after a Federal court ordered the admission of colored students.

Negroes Back In Classes

Students Return After N. C. Strike For Improvement

SNOW HILL, N.C. (AP) — Greene County Negro students, having graphically underscored their pleas for improved school facilities, returned peacefully to classes Monday and ended a four-day boycott.

The 2,000 Negroes, making up 54 per cent of the county's school population, ended their protest after the school board promised it was studying their pleas.

'VERY ORDERLY'

"Everything was very orderly," said County School Supt. B. L. Davis, reporting the end of the strike which began last Tuesday when 38 Negro student bus drivers refused to carry passengers to school.

The County Board of Education told Negro leaders that it had taken up the matter of improved Negro educational facilities even before the strike began. The board promised to check possibilities of a bond issue to add a gymnasium, improved cafeteria, additional classrooms and a library to the consolidated Negro high school. The board said it was also considering possible improvements of the county's five Negro elementary schools.

NO INTEGRATION

The Negroes emphasized that they wanted better facilities, not integrated schools.

Supt. Davis said Monday that he knew of no special board meeting to discuss the situation, but said he assumed the matter would come up at the next regular meeting, March 2.

Integration In Virginia Faces Test

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Virginia Democrats chose their candidates today for the November general election of state lawmakers.

The outcome could signal whether Virginia's official approach to school integration becomes one of cold defiance or limited compliance.

Today's election involved 47 of the 140 General Assembly seats but a handful of key races were expected to provide a clue whether Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. would retain his slim control of the Legislature. Only in these was the school problem the overriding issue.

Almond publicly has taken a hands-off attitude toward the primary races. By implication he has urged the re-election of supporters of his freedom-of-choice school program.

Va. Case Ruling To Set Pattern

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Supreme Court turned its attention Monday to the validity of three of Virginia's anti-NAACP laws.

Outcome of the case will have an indirect bearing on similar laws in a number of other states. The court heard two hours of arguments on the Virginia test and later will hand down a written opinion.

Aimed at curbing activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People the three statutes were passed as part of a package by an extra session of the Virginia legislature in 1956.

A three-judge federal court in Richmond found them unconstitutional. State Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison jr. appealed to the Supreme Court.

The high court has also received NAACP appeals from rulings in similar cases originating in Arkansas and Alabama. It hasn't said yet what it is going to do about them.

Two of the Virginia statutes are registration laws. Under them the NAACP would have to file, among other things, the names and addresses of its members and contributors and complete financial statements.

The third law redefines "barratry," or the stirring up of lawsuits by some one not personally involved but who nevertheless pays some or all the expenses.

The NAACP says it is prevented by the new barratry act from helping Negroes financially in school desegregation suits. It said the registration laws would subject members to abusive threats and possible loss of employment.

The three-judge panel found the laws deny the NAACP the "equal protection of the laws" and the "due process of law" required by the constitution.

Harrison is asking the Supreme Court to set aside this ruling until state courts can interpret the statues. If the court won't do that he wants a reversal of the decision against him. He denies the acts infringe on any constitutional rights.

Shortly after Virginia lost in the court, the Supreme Court ruled in the Alabama case that NAACP membership records could not be ordered disclosed by a state court. The decision set aside a $100,000 fine levied against the organization for failure to produce them.

But later the Alabama Supreme Court reaffirmed the punishment on the ground that the NAACP continued to withhold other papers and records.

This case now is before the high court again. Meantime the NAACP is forbidden to operate in Alabama.

In Arkansas a special three-judge panel declined to pass on the constitutionality of anti-NAACP laws until state courts had construed them.

Virginia Told It Must Accept Integration

Perrow Unit Cites Ways to Minimize Mixing in Schools

By ALEX R. PRESTON
Star Staff Writer

RICHMOND, April 2.—A legislative study commission today told the General Assembly that Virginia must accept some degree of integration or abandon public schools entirely.

"We are now faced with decision," said the Commission on Education in its report to the Legislature.

"... The truth is that neither the General Assembly nor the Governor has the power to overrule or nullify the final decrees of the Federal courts in the school cases."

The 40-man commission took the wraps off its elaborate legislative plans which in large measure gives localities control over desegregation and provides that no child be compelled to attend an integrated school.

Proposals to Assembly

To accomplish this, it made these proposals to the special session of the General Assembly reconvening next Monday:

1. Making State and local funds for scholarships available to children who prefer to attend private, non-sectarian schools.

2. Re-enacting the compulsory school attendance law on a local-option basis.

3. Returning to local school boards the responsibility for assigning pupils to specific schools with a new appeals procedure spelled out.

4. Allowing voters to force the sale of surplus school property in localities that may abandon public education.

5. Changing local budget procedures whereby appropriations could be made on a month-to-month basis.

Also proposed is a bill to permit any locality to close its public schools whenever Federal military forces are present.

Overwhelming Sentiment

"The General Assembly of Virginia," the report states, "in keeping with the overwhelming sentiment of the people of this State, made every effort to preserve our system of separate schools. The efforts included the invocation of the police powers of the State, State sovereignty, interposition and State immunity from suit. . . .

"One by one, these laws have been struck down, some by the Federal courts and some by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. None of these laws can be made effective against overwhelming Federal force."

The commission's report was approved by a vote of 31-to-9 Five of those signing the majority report did so with reservations.

The minority statement said the majority report "makes it legally possible for a locality to proceed with as much integration as that particular locality desires."

"We are not willing to strive simply for containment; we are not willing to accept a little or token integration. . . . ;

"The people of Virginia, and not the General Assembly, ultimately will have to decide how massively they wish to resist integration in our public schools. . . . We must not now meekly surrender."

But the majority report said: "Regardless of how unsound we may regard the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court of the United States . . . we are compelled to recognize the existence of that decision and the overwhelming power of the Federal Government by the use of force to carry out Federal court decrees."

Negroes to Be Admitted

So far, Federal courts have ordered Negroes admitted to white schools in Arlington, Alexandria and Norfolk and others are to be admitted in former white schools in Charlottesville in September.

"Under the recommendations no child will be forced to attend a racially mixed school," said the commission, which has made an eight-week study under the chairmanship of State Senator Mosby G. Perrow, jr., of Lynchburg.

The commission presented a pack of 15 bills and one resolution for the Legislature to take up at its session next Monday. The session is expected to continue for about two weeks.

Among the 31 signing the majority report State Senators Charles R. Fenwick of Arlington, John A. K. Donovan of Fairfax; Curry Carter of Staunton; E. O. McCue, jr., of Charlottesville, and Garland Gray, chairman of the former "Gray Commission" dealing with public school desegregation problems.

Other Signers

Also signing were Delegates Harrison Mann of Arlington, George Cochran of Staunton and ames Thomson of Alexandria (with reservations).

Mr. Thomson and Senator McCue were among the nine legislators who signed the minority report, as well as the majority report.

"The commission is of the opinion that it would be necessary to close all public schools throughout the State in order to prevent any integration," the report states.

It said it did not believe any citizens were willing to take such a drastic step "at this time."

The minority opposed the Commission's recommendation that Section 129 of the State Constitution be left unchanged. That is the section that requires the State to maintain a system of free public schools. The commission said that repealing this section would accomplish no more than could be accomplished through revisions to existing laws.

A bill making radical changes in budget procedures was included in the package of legislation sent to the Assembly.

VIRGINIA TO STUDY NEW SCHOOL PLAN

Legislature Meets Tuesday to Receive Panel's Proposal on Integration Issue

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 28—Virginia's Legislature reconvenes Tuesday to receive a long-range program for handling the school integration problem.

Already the stage appears to be set for more consideration of the viewpoint that split political friends into camps of moderate segregationists and straight-out segregationists at the beginning of the special session late in January. The session was called to seek legal means of continuing as much of Virginia's traditional segregated school system as possible after Federal and state courts ruled out the state's massive-resistance laws.

Early in the session Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. won a political victory with the approval of his limited two-point program. This provided tuition grants toward payment for private schooling of pupils who refused to attend integrated schools or whose public schools were closed, and repealed the state's compulsory school attendance law.

This carried out the Governor's pledge that Virginia would not force a child to attend an integrated school.

It was also intended to ease a possible transition from public to private schooling in some localities.

The alternative program, supported by a group of the strongest segregationists in the 140-member Legislature, would have closed schools before integrating them.

Since then, during a recess of the special session, a forty-member legislative commission has spent hours behind closed doors in committee work, has held one twelve-hour public hearing, and on Thursday completed work on its program. It then adjourned until Monday afternoon without disclosing its plan.

Indications are, however, that the commission will recommend a local-option program, ask to continue some public schooling in every locality and encourage

local private schooling wherever it is desired.

Such a plan represents a slight shift in thinking since the study started. Then legislators seemed to favor easing or repealing Virginia's constitutional requirement for pri- and grammar schools everywhere, integrated or not.

The local-option feature of the commission program, it is expected, would permit a locality in a referendum to choose private schooling to retain segregation. After such a vote the locality would limit its financial support of public schools to a constitutional minimum and would be permitted to dispose of its surplus public schools by sale, possibly on an installment basis, to private school groups.

Dissents Are Hinted

State Senator Mosby G. Perrow of Lynchburg, commission chairman, said this week that there might be some minority reports.

To support the legislators who prefer a return to some form of massive resistance, a group has formed centering in Southside Virginia, where the Negro population is largest. Called the Bill of Rights Crusade, it has promised a chartered bus "March on Richmond" to coincide with the Legislature's reopening.

Although most localities are awaiting a decision from the Legislature, a number are setting up or planning private educational corporations.

Virginia now has token integration under court order in Norfolk, Alexandria, Arlington County and Warren County.

Virginia Pastor Hits Neutrality on Schools

A Virginia minister whose congregation overruled his objection to holding private school classes in his church declared yesterday everybody is involved in the integration issue.

The Rev. Paul L. Stagg, pastor of First Baptist Church, Front Royal, Va., told a meeting of the District Baptist Convention Pastors' Conference that people cannot stay neutral on the question.

To remain an onlooker "is to become involved in the guilt of irresponsibility," he asserted.

Mr. Stagg explained he regarded the use of his church for a private school as a means of evading integration in the schools.

Local trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., reported about the meeting earlier this week at the seminary rescinding the firing of 12 professors last year.

The Rev. John Holt, pastor of Luther Rice Baptist Church, and the Rev. A. Lincoln Smith, pastor of Congress Heights Baptist Church, said the meeting Monday rescinded the dismissals and instead asked the professors to submit resignations. By resigning, the professors are eligible for rehiring, they explained. Actually, 11 of the 12 professors have new positions and the 12th is taking postgraduate work.

The professors were fired last summer over a dispute regarding the extent of faculty voice in the administration of the seminary.

The meeting yesterday was held in District Baptist Convention headquarters, 1628 Sixteenth street N.W. The Rev. Harry McKnight, pastors' conference president, presided.

Virginia Affairs

Virginia's 'Organized Common Sense'

By Benjamin Muse

IN THE MIDST of the desegregation furor the Virginia Committee for Public Schools can best be described as representing the organized common sense of Virginia.

Muse

It is neither segregationist nor "integrationist." It is simply for public schools. But it recognizes the necessity for complying with the law, and it puts the desegregation matter in its proper perspective.

Many firm believers in segregation are active in its ranks. This point of view was well expressed the other day by the son of a distinguished former Governor of Virginia, John S. Battle Jr.

"I am and always have been unalterably opposed to mixing of the races in the public schools of Virginia," Battle said. "—But, in spite of this deep and abiding belief, I cannot agree to advocate any approach to the problem which is either foolish or unlawful. It would seem to me that the abandonment of our wonderful system of public schools would certainly be foolish—and under our present constitution, unlawful."

THAT AN ORGANIZED movement to save public schools should be necessary in Virginia in the middle of the 20th century might be hard for some to realize, in spite of the depressing developments in Prince Edward County. The danger has been tragically brought home to the people of Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal, and it is apparent to all who followed closely the activities of the recent special session of the General Assembly.

An effort to "take the state out of the public school business" by constitutional amendment was defeated in the House of Delegates by a vote of only 53 to 46. The defeat of that attempt and the arresting of the whole trend of extremist folly was due in no small part to the Committe for Public Schools. The protests of its spokesmen and the sheer fact of the existence of an organization of more than 20,000 Virginians standing firmly behind public schools had a telling effect.

"Committee" is actually a misnomer for the organization. Its membership has now passed 24,000. Local committees are functioning in Alexandria, Arlington, Blacksburg, Charlottesville, Christiansburg, Fairfax-Falls Church, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Richmond, Waynesboro and Rockingham and Warren Counties. Committees now being formed in Radford and Abingdon will bring the number of local units up to 15.

The new legislation removed, for the present at least, the danger of disastrous state-wide action and put an end to school-closing imposed from Richmond on unwilling localities. It decentralized the danger, leaving the fate of public schools largely in the hands of the communities themselves. But it left open many dangerous possibilities. Where fanatics get the upper hand, it is still possible to reduce the public school system to a pitiful minimum.

The paramount issue is not that of whether a few Negro children shall attend schools with white children, as they are doing in Maryland, West Virginia and many other states. That is not a catastrophic prospect even from the point of view of those who prefer segregation. The paramount issue is that of the preservation of public schools.

Much will depend during the coming year on the strength and further growth of the Committee for Public Schools. Those who believe in public schools and have not done so should lose no time in enrolling in it. (A post card addressed to the Virginia Committee for Public Schools, Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 19, will do it.)

No payment is required, but for those who have a little balance in their bank accounts, a few dollars will help. The organization is hard-pressed for funds. But the main thing is to see that your name is included in the impressive list of Virginians who insist that the public school system shall be kept intact.

North Virginia Officials Favor Perrow Report

Most Northern Virginia officials received the Perrow Commission's report favorably yesterday. But down-State segregationists branded it as a "surrender to integrationists."

State Senator Armistead Boothe of Alexandria said the commission has done an "excellent" job in its report on containing desegregation. "This is all we can do if we want to maintain a State school system and still stay in the Union."

Delegate Kathryn Stone of Arlington called it a "moderate plan." She said she would want to study some proposals carefully, particularly the recommendation that would allow localities to dispose of school property.

She said she was greateful no change was recommended in the constitutional requirement that the State maintain a public school system. She also said she was happy the commission suggested that compulsory attendance laws be re-enacted.

Reasonable Approach

State Delegate Omer L. Hirst of Fairfax County said the local option phase of the report is "a return to a more reasonable approach to this problem."

Mr. Hirst added that the "financial burden of the broadened scholarship program must be kept within manageable proportions so it does not impair the financial foundation of the free public school system."

State Senators Charles R. Fenwick of Arlington and John K. Donovan were members of the commission that drafted the report.

Delegate William Winston of Arlington said the report "presents an intelligent approach to the problem" and "returns to the localities many of the rights relating to the operation of the public schools." He said it "will not preserve total segregation, but neither did massive resistance."

Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria, also a member of the commission, signed the report with reservations. Mr. Thomson also signed a minority report that said: "We are not willing to strive simply for containment."

Marshall Beverley, opponent of Mr. Boothe in the Alexandria Democratic primary for the State Senate, gave a hesitant approval of the plan. "It gives us a choice, and I will still fight for segregation," he said.

Representative Abbitt, Democrat of Appomatox, said he was very much disappointed with the majority report.

"Its recommendations result in complete surrender to the integrationists. It affords little protection to the localities. If adopted, it will mean mass integration at the whim and fancy of the NAACP and the Federal courts. It does not afford freedom of choice," said Mr. Abbitt.

Mr. Abbitt asserted that the report requires the operation of public schools, even though reduced, in every locality, regardless of how much integration is forced upon it—"and to my mind that is not freedom of choice."

Lt. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens defended the report.

"All in all, I think it's the only approach they could take, but, of course, a great many details remain to be ironed out," he said.

Dalton Gratified

"Those who think this is capitulation need not be discouraged," he continued. "It's not capitulation. It's just realism, drawing up the lines for the next battle in a long, long war."

State Senator Ted Dalton, Republican of Radford, said: "It is gratifying to see that our State is coming gradually to a pupil assignment plan administered by the localities. The sooner we get there the safer our schools will be. Too, I know that educators will be relieved to see the compulsory school attendance laws reinstated."

Representative Tuck, Democrat of Virginia, said, "We need more resistance, not less."

Mr. Tuck said the report carries "many of the earmarks of State Senator Ted Dalton's campaign platform which was repudiated by the people in November, 1956," when Senator Dalton ran for Governor.

Edward R. Carr, chairman of Fairfax Country-Falls Church Committee for Public Schools, said:

"The report attempts to provide the framework for a diversity of solutions to the current school problem in order to offer alternatives based on varying local conditions. . . ."

State Action Due Soon on Perrow Data

RICHMOND, Mar. 28 (AP)—Virginia's General Assembly will reconvene its special school session Tuesday but is not expected to come to grips with the Perrow commission's top secret proposals for another week.

It appears virtually certain the Assembly merely will go through the formality of meeting at noon Tuesday and then will recess again until April 6.

This will permit printing of the education commission's proposals and give the legislators a chance to delve into just what the commission and the Governor want them to enact as new legal deterrents to classroom integration of the races.

Capitol sources said there is doubt the commission recommendations will be ready for distribution to the Assembly Tuesday — assuming the 40-member commission gives its final approval to the report at its meeting Monday afternoon.

Challenges Anticipated

Clerks of both the House of Delegates and Senate advised members of their temporary legislative staffs living away from Richmond they would not need to be present Tuesday. The few exceptions included key aides to the clerks.

It still appears the commission will not recommend any action on repeal or amendment of the constitutional section requiring the State to operate a public school system. Instead, informed sources say the recommendations will be geared to some form of local option in coping with desegregation.

On whether the new recommendations designed to supplant the now defunct massive resistance to integration laws would be subject to constitutional challenge, one commission source commented:

"I think it would be safe to assume that anything the Legislature enacts designed to contain school integration at token levels will be challenged."

When the Perrow commission—appointed by Gov. Almond and headed by Senator Mosby G. Perrow jr. of Lynchburg—launched its assignment early in February, it generally was expected to come up with some proposal to give localities an escape from the requirement of operating public schools as now required by the constitution.

Local Option Considered

As the commission met at the State capitol during the past week, it became apparent thinking was against any constitutional change in the immediate future. Instead, commission sources indicated there might be a proposal to allow reduction of State school appropriations to the financial minimum provided in the constitution. This would amount to a drop in the bucket compared with the present totals.

Localities would be given the equivalent of the present allotment in school funds, but the money would not be earmarked for schools. In effect, this would give the localities the option of full or limited public school operation.

When the Assembly convened its extra session January 28, the Governor told the Legislature he would ask the commission to study the constitutional questions, as well as such matters as disposal of surplus school properties; pupil enrollment, transfer and attendance; pupil transportation; teacher retirement and sick leave; and the tax situation, including the long range impact of tuition grants and the imposition of a sales tax.

The commission is not expected to touch on the tax problems in its forthcoming report to the Governor.

Along with its recommendations ill go some 15 to 20 bills designed to carry out the proposals. The Governor will make his recommendations to the Assembly, probably in a personal appearance.

Political realities indicate some members of the Assembly would prefer to defer any action on controversial legislation in the package the Governor sends down until after April 15. That

Perrow Asks Local Option

Assembly to Get Plan on Schools

By ALEX R. PRESTON
Star Staff Writer

RICHMOND, April 1.—A "freedom of choice" plan to prevent enforced attendance at integrated public schools is embraced in new legislative proposals sent to members of the Virginia General Assembly today.

The lawmakers yesterday recessed their special session until Monday after witnessing a demonstration of about 5,000 die-hard segregationists urging them to continue the path of massive resistance.

This was after the Perrow Commission on Education handed Gov. Almond the result of its eight-week study of new ways to contain or minimize the effects of Federal court-ordered desegregation in Virginia. The commission approved the report by a 31 to 9 vote.

Copies of the report were not made available to the legislators yesterday but were put in in the mail last night. The Perrow Commission's findings are to be announced in the press tomorrow.

Almond Address Monday

Gov. Almond will address a joint session of the House and Senate on Monday, conveying his own recommendations on the commission report.

He declined an invitation of the 5,000 demonstrators on the South Portico of the State Capitol to appear before them. They in turn declined his invitation to send a dozen or so spokesmen to his office on the top ffoor of the building.

The group converged on Richmond under the title of "Bill of Rights Crusade." Headed by Benton Coiner of Waynesboro, the group's executive committee voted to organize a permanent Virinia Committee on Constitutional Government.

Speaking from the steps of the one-time Capitol of the Confederacy, Mr. Coiner told an enthusiastic but orderly crowd:

"Constitutional government in Virginia is in jeopardy because some of her leadership has degenerated to political expediencies. Many in high office no longer lead but rather . . . bow to illegal Federal decisions with token resistance."

"End of Rope"

Gov. Almond had told General Assembly before it's recess on February 2 that Virginia had reached the end of its legal rope in staving off Federal court orders to desegregate. Advance indications of the Perrow Commission's new "freedom of choice" program indicate that this must be accepted as a fact which cannot be escaped.

Mr. Coiner sounded the keynote of the Assembly when he told the gathering: "We are calling on our elected representatives to interpose the sovereignty of this Commonwealth against the tyranny of the Federal Government."

Edward J. Silverman, a Blackstone newspaper advertising official, noted the absence of Gov. Almond whom he called a great orator and citizen.

Sees Surrender

"But," Mr. Silverman added, "his voice no longer rings out against Federal tyranny and it appears he wishes this legis-

lative body to surrender and submit to the ruthless might of Washington."

The crowd was noisy in its applause but presented no problems to the 17-member Capitol police staff assisted by a number of State police troopers.

At the end of Mr. Silverman's talk somebody in the crowd called "where's the Governor" and there was a shout of "drag him out." The Governor was in his office overlooking the South portico.

Mr. Silverman quickly called on the crowd to do nothing to reflect on the organization or themselves. He then asked a minister to close the session with a prayer.

Senator W. F. Stone of Martinsville said the mass meeting "was one of the most inspiring incidents in my public career.

Senator Harry F. Byrd, jr., of Winchester, said he couldn't remember a larger crowd in Capitol Square. He said the people were exercising the fundamental right of cittizens to petition their elected representatives.

Senator E. E. Killey of Richmond remarked that Mr. Silverman said a lot of things "we'd like to be able to do. It's just a question of somebody showing us how to get it done."

Attorney General A. S. Harrison, jr., said he thought the group was made up of dedicated Virginians who made the suggestions in good faith and in an effort to help.

An aide said Gov. Almond would spend most of today reading the new legislative proposals and drafting the special message he will deliver to the Assembly on Monday.

Choice Expected

While details of the commission report remained secret, authoritative sources had indicated in advance that it would recommend that no change be made in the State Constitution which requires Virginia to maintain a system of free public schools.

Advance indications also have been given that localities and individual parents would be given a choice of accepting court - ordered integrated schools or State funds for tuition in private schools.

Federal and State courts have struck down the key provisions of Virginia's old massive resistance laws which refused to recognize racial integration anywhere in the State.

As a result, 51 Negroes have been ordered admitted to 11 formerly all - white public schools in Arlington, Alexandria, Norfolk and Warren County. At least 12 Negroes are due to be admitted to two white schools in Charlottesville in September.

Perrow Unit's School Plan Meets Delay

Racial Proposals Due to Come Up in Assembly Monday

By ALEX R. PRESTON
Staff Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Mar. 31—The General Assembly today was due to put on until next Monday consideration of a "freedom of choice" substitute for Virginia's discarded massive resistance laws dealing with public school desegregation.

Approximately a three-to-one agreement was reported reached by the 40 members of the Perrow Education Commission in a secret session to put final touches on their legislative report last night.

The commission was scheduled to meet behind closed doors again today, one hour before a special session of the General Assembly reconvenes. The assembly has been in recess since February 2, awaiting the commission's report. Today's commission meeting was set for members to sign the report.

Copies of the new legislative approach to the racial problem, however, could not be printed in time to go to each of the 140 members of the Legislature today. Leaders were prepared to ask the lawmakers to take a second recess to come back and begin work on the new laws Monday.

Release Due This Week

The Perrow Commission recommendations will be released to the public and members of the General Assembly later this week, probably on Thursday.

Designation of the program as "freedom of choice" came from an administration source who said that Gov. Almond was highly pleased with the reported majority approval the plan has been given.

Indications already revealed are that the majority report will recommend retaining a section of the State constitution which requires Virginia to maintain a public school system.

About a score of new bills have been drafted revising the present tuition grant program for private schooling and setting up new legal procedures for localities to deal with their own particular racial problems.

The basic concept would be to allow a city or county freedom of choice in maintaining a public school system or switching to tuition grants for private education. It also contemplates that individual parents would be allowed a freedom of choice in sending their children to segregated or desegregated schools.

Minority Report Planned

A minority report on the Perrow Commission's studies also was due to be sent to Gov. Almond, along with the majority's findings. A member of the minority group said "10 or more" members of the 40-member group would sign this report.

When the commission began its deliberations on instructions from Gov. Almond in February, it reportedly was divided between 24 "moderates" and 16 in favor of pursuing massive resistance.

The courts, however, already had overthrown the kay laws in the State's massive resistance approach which refused to recognize integration anywhere.

Schools in Arlington, Alexandria, Warrent County and Norfolk were desegregated last month by Federal court decrees. In Warren, however, all white students have remained out of the desegregated school.

Meanhwhile a number of massive resistance-minded citizens, principally from Southside Virginia, were planning a demonstration at the State Capitol today. The group, called the Bill of Rights Crusade, is headed by C. Benton Coiner of Waynesboro.

The crusaders claimed in advance they would have several thousand here from at least 70 counties and 11 cities in the State.

Gov. Almond has informed the group he would meet a delegation of 10 or 12 of their number in his office later today.

Virginia Tries Again

The recommendations of Virginia's Perrow Commission add up to a sincere attempt, we believe, to make the best of an extremely difficult situation.

At the outset, the commission was faced with a formidable array of conflicting pressures. It had to accept, and it did accept, the Supreme Court's ban on racially segregated public schools. It had to contend with a strong, but probably a minority, sentiment in the State which opposes any integration anywhere. This was shown by the fact that nine of the 40 commission members turned in an unyielding dissenting report, while five others signed the majority report with "reservations." It also was evidenced by an extraordinary spectacle in Richmond—5,000 people cheering a so-called Bill of Rights Crusade speaker who said that legislators permitting any integration were "traitors." At the other end of the equation, the commission was faced with what we believe to be the dominant sentiment in Virginia—an unwillingness to abandon the State's public school system, at least at this time.

In an effort to reconcile these conflicting interests, the commission has come forward with an elaborate plan which is bottomed on the principle of local option. Broadly speaking, each locality is permitted to decide whether it will have an integrated public school system, segregated schools, or, if the issue is forced, private schools on a tuition-payment basis plus a skeletonized public school system for Negroes.

This certainly is not an ideal solution of Virginia's problem. It may be improved, or it may be made worse, when the General Assembly receives the program next week. But one thing is self-evident—those who would condemn the Perrow Commission's effort should be ready to come forward with a better answer to this most difficult problem.

14d(1) 1959

VIRGINIA

Negroes May Ask U. S. Court To Open Schools in Virginia

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, Jan. 21—A Negro attorney said today the Federal court will probably be asked to force the reopening of closed schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Warren County if the school boards fail to reopen them soon.

The attorney, Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, said the school boards should be given a "reasonable time" to comply with Federal court desegregation orders, now that the State's "massive resistance" laws have been knocked down by Virginia and Federal courts.

Nine schools were shut down in the three communities by Virginia's school closing law to thwart desegregation. But that law and other anti-integration laws were invalidated by court decisions on Monday.

This placed the school boards in the position of being under Federal court order to desegregate schools which now have no legal reason for remaining closed.

The boards were put under pressure to keep them closed by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond in a speec hlast night. He vowed unyielding resistance to any desegregation and urged continuance of private schooling.

Gets Byrd Support

Today the Governor got unsurprising support for his stand from Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), architect of "massive resistance," who predicted that Almond's "notable" speech "will further stiffen resistance."

Almond received about 500 telegrams today, and his aides reported they supported the Governor by a 15 to 1 margin.

The Governor apparently has assembled a list of legislators whom he will appoint to a commission to draw up further defenses against desegregation.

He checked the Senate appointees with Lt. Gov. A. E. Stephens today. will check the House appointees with Speaker E. Blackburn Moore on Thursday and probably will announce his selections on Friday.

The commission membership was being readied amid increasing reports that a short special session of the General Assembly will be called almost immediately to resurrect the disabled tuition grant laws, and then adjourn while the commission works on a program for submission to a later special session.

The present tuition grant laws for private schooling were declared invalid by the State Supreme Court because they would be financed by funds withheld from closed public schools.

Board Not Affected

Closeted with the Governor today was the three member State Pupil Placement Board. Almond issued a statement later saying the meeting was called because of inquiries about the Board's status in the wake of the court decisions.

"These decisions," said Almond, "did not pertain to the Pupil Placement Board which is operating as it has done since it was established."

In Virginia's desegregation cases so far, the Federal courts have consistently refused to recognize the State Pupil Placement Board as a factor and have held local school boards responsible for pupil assignments.

Meanwhile, the Arlington School Board, which has faithfully but reluctantly followed the massive resistance program, fought another legal battle before the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals sitting here today.

Arlington is appealing an order of Alexandria Federal Judge Albert V. Bryant admitting four Negroes into Stratford Junior High Schol on Feb. 2. In a cross appeal, Negro attorneys are appealing the rejection of 26 other Negro applicants who sought to enter Arlington white schools.

The three-judge court took the case under advisement after hearing arguments. A decision is expected shortly.

Negro attorneys insisted that the Arlington School Board's pupil assignment can be judged legal only if applied fairly to all transfer students, white and Negro.

The primary contention of the Negroes is that the school board applied the five criteria —attendance area, scholastic achievement, overcrowdedness, phsycological problems and adaptability only to the Negro applicants.

"No matter how you cut it," said Frank D. Reeves of Washington, "it is clear that they were treated differently, in a manner related solely to the factor of race."

"We would not object," he said, "if the criteria were applied to all the students applying for transfer and applied fairly."

The outcome of that argument is significant. If upheld, it would set a precedent for the use of pupil assignment plans elsewhere in the South.

In his decision, Judge Bryan supported the School Board's rejection on the Negro applicants who failed to meet the standards of attendance area, scholostic achievement and overcrowdedness. He did not rule on those rejected for phsychological reasons because they also had been rejected for ther reasons.

The four pupils which he ordered enrolled had been rejected by the School Board under its "adaptability" standard. The Judge ruled the School Board did not present sufficient evidence to support the reiections.

VIRGINIA PASSES KEY SCHOOL BILLS

Almond's Plan for Easing Integration Is Approved —Extremists Active

By HOMER BIGART
Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31—The Virginia General Assembly completed action today on the emergency program of Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. designed to soften the impact of school integration.

But the extreme segregationist bloc, by permitting quick Senate action on the Governor's bills, won an Administration promise that the special session of the Assembly would continue through Monday.

These members want to be ready to renew pressure for the closing of all public schools in the event of any disorders in Norfolk and Arlington, where the state's first integrated school classes are scheduled to open Monday.

Hopes for peaceful acceptance of token integration in those communities are being clouded by preparations of extremist groups. In Arlington, where four Negro students are scheduled to enroll in Stratford Junior High School, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties will picket the school, urging white students to boycott the classes.

Picketing Planned

Jack Rathbone, executive secretary of the Defenders Arlington chapter, said that forty pickets would parade near the school grounds. He said that other Defenders in automobiles would follow the school buses, calling on children to "stay home and let the General Assembly solve it."

"We will have signs for the kids to carry," he said.

The program approved by the General Assembly implies acceptance of token integration but encourages a boycott of integrated schools. One bill repeals the compulsory attendance laws; another makes tuition grants available for children shifting from an integrated public school to a private non-sectarian school.

The Administration's tuition plan bill, which the House approved yesterday, was passed unanimously in the Senate this afternoon after it had finally been freed by the Finance Committee.

Closure Bill Killed

The committee, in executive session, first killed, 19 to 7, a bill by Senator Gordon Gray that would have the effect of closing all integrated public schools. It had the support of the most ardent segregationists, including State Senator Harry Flood Byrd Jr.

The Governor's bill to repeal the compulsory school attendance law was approved 36 to 3.

Senator Ted Dalton, Republican leader, warned that the Assembly was "striking a blow for ignorance in Virginia."

He said that repeal of compulsory attendance invited 900,000 Virginia school children to "loaf on the street corners or hitchhike around te country" and that juvenile delinquency was certain to increase.

It took many years for Virginia to adopt a compulsory school attendance law as "the bedrock of the public school system," Senator Dalton said. Now, he said, it is being thrown out in what he called a desperate and futile attempt to prevent the mixing of races in school rooms.

He warned that the Virginia economy would be adversely affected by failure to maintain the schools.

'Forced on Us'

Administration speakers retorted that the repeal action, while "unwise in normal conditions," had been "forced on us by this tremendous crisis."

Senator Edward L. Breeden of Norfolk, where seventeeen Negroes are to enroll Monday in six public schools, said that he hoped parents would keep the childern off street corners by placing them in private schools.

The Senate also passed a bill aimed at preventing an expected flurry of bomb threats to integrated schools.

Still awaiting action was a number of bills and resolutions from last-ditch segregationists for eleventh-hour action to prevent any integration on Monday. Among them is a resolution asking the State Board of Education to close all schools next week pending action by the General Assembly to insure "peace and tranquility."

Sex Separation Urged

Another bill introduced in the House would enforce segregation of school children by sex. Any teacher who permitted the mixing of sexes in a racially integrated school would be discharged and could not be rehired by any other school in the state.

Collins Denny of Richmond, counsel for the Defenders, was the chief spokesman for the extreme segregationists at a public hearing of the Senate Finance Committee on the Administration's tuition grant bill.

Mr. Denny supported the substitute Gray bill, which would cut off funds to any integrated school.

Defending the Administration bill, Attorney General Albertis Harrison warned that unless the tuition grant program appeared free of the taint of racial discrimination it would be quickly struck down by the Federal Courts.

21 Negroes Peacefully Enter 7 White Schools In Virginia; Only Minor Incidents Occur

Police Out In Force, But Unneeded

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL
Associated Press Staff Writer

Richmond, Va., Feb. 2.—Virginia gluttony gave way to racial integration Monday and hesitantly took 21 Negro children into seven white schools.

The Negro pupils came and went unmolested at schools in Norfolk and Arlington County. In each community a few white children who refused to attend school with them picked up their books and left.

Special police details turned out to maintain order. But they didn't have to work at it. There were no commotions, serious incidents, or even any catcalls—only the usual loud chatter of teen-agers.

President Pleased

White House press secretary James C. Hagerty said in Washington that President Eisenhower had been following the integration process in Virginia quite closely and "thinks it is a fine thing that it has been orderly."

Arlington school officials reported after classes were over for the day that an anonymous telephone call, apparently from a woman, had come through about noon saying a bomb had been planted in Stratford Junior High and timed to go off at 1:30 p.m.

A quick search turned up nothing. In the belief the call was a hoax, authorities ruled out evacuating the building.

A new book tells how Louisville School Superintendent Omer Carmichael became convinced that Louisville was ready for desegregation of its schools. *Story on Page 3.*

3 Boys, Girl Sent Home

Firecrackers flipped out a window were the nearest thing to a bombing. Three white boys were sent home for that. A white girl was sent home, too, for uncomplimentary remarks about the school principal.

Between the white pupils and the handful of Negroes who joined them there apparently was a minimum of ill will.

Yet it was with grimness and discontent that the Old Dominion watched the ancient ramparts of segregation start tumbling down in a state that once paced the Southland in "massive resistance" to the mixing of races in the schools.

21 Negroes Enter

Through the gaps 17 Negro youngsters filed into six junior- and senior-high schools in Norfolk, the state's largest city. Another four entered Stratford Junior High in Arlington County, a prosperous suburb of Washington.

The Legislature here rang out with continued cries of segregationists.

"This," said Delegate Sam E. Pope, "is one of the blackest days Virginia has faced since Reconstruction."

"The rape of our constitutional rights is an accomplished fact," said Senator Mills E. Godwin. Both Pope and Godwin are from the Southside, the area most heavily populated with Negroes.

Search for A Way Out

Segregationists in the Legislature still hunted hopefully, but with slim chances of success, for some new device to halt integration. One rallying point, a new school-closure bill, was defeated in the Senate.

Governor J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., and legislators alike voiced gratification that the transition to integration was peaceful.

The Negro newcomers offered no complaints at their treatment. Demonstrations against them were lacking, even though camaraderie was lacking, too.

Yet bespectacled Lewis Cousins, the one Negro admitted to Maury High in Norfolk, said he "made a few friends, mostly in the halls."

Norfolk's six secondary schools had been closed since last summer. They never opened in September after federal courts ordered the 17 Negroes admitted and Virginia brought into play a now dead law to close them automatically.

In the interval most of the pupils went into other public or private schools or tutored classes.

The expected enrollment last fall would have been 9,950. Monday's belated enrollments totaled 6,443—about 1,000 less than school officials had expected. Whether this difference measures the extent of protest against integratiotn was impossible to say

Precautions Not Needed

In every instance the arrival and departure of the Negroes at the schools was without incident. Police watched unobtrusively, mainly from cruise cars.

In Arlington, precautions were far more elaborate but equally unneeded. A hundred police, equipped for riots, surrounded Stratford School.

They blocked off streets and a large area around the school grounds, refusing entry even to parents.

The four Negro pupils arrived by car and went into a rear entrance.

Nervous but showing no fear, the quartet became the first Negroes to break the color line in Virginia schools.

Volunteers showed the four—Ronald Deskins, Michael Jones, Lance Newman, and Gloria Thompson—to their seventh-grade rooms.

Proud of Peacefulness

The County school administration said 73 of the 1,076 white pupils were absent—fewer than usual—and that "no particular tension was present."

School authorities both in Arlington and Norfolk exulted at the smoothness of the change-over to a measure of integration.

John J. Brewbaker, superintendent of Norfolk schools, commented:

"Virginia and the entire nation should be proud of the manner in which our city has shown the fine caliber of its citizens."

But police in both cities were under instructions to stand by indefinitely, as long as school officials want them on hand.

And Arlington put a ban on any events at night in the school—even meetings of civic and parent-teacher organizations.

Associated Press Wirephoto

INTEGRATED CLASS . . . Patricia Turner, one of five Negro students assigned to Norview Junior High School, yesterday took her place in a classroom with white pupils of Norfolk.

In new race meetings—

Virginia suffers double setback

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 24—(AP)—Two federal courts in separate rulings struck new blows at Virginia's anti-integration program Friday by strengthening desegregation orders for Arlington and Norfolk schools.

The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ordered Arlington County officials to admit four Negro children to the all-white Stratford Junior High School Feb. 2 — the start of the new term.

THE RULING UPHELD U. S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan's Sept. 2 decision that the transfers of four of the students from a Negro school was denied on the basis of race. The appeals court withheld for further study a decision on the transfer of 26 Negro pupils turned down by Bryan.

At about the same time, a special three-judge federal court issued a permanent injunction prohibiting state officials and Norfolk school authorities from closing any public school or grade solely because of integration while other schools are kept open on a segregated basis.

The injunction was the outgrowth of the court's ruling Monday that struck down the state's school-closing law. That ruling coincided with decisions by the Virginia Supreme Court that knocked all the key statutes of the state's massive resistance anti-segration program.

THERE APPEARED to be an inclination on the part of school authorities in both communities to allow desegregation. But members of the Arlington School Board indicated an appeal will be made and a stay sought. And the Norfolk situation was confused because of a city council proposal to cut off funds for all grades above the sixth to both white and Negro schools.

Under the school-closing law, nine Virginia schools—six in Norfolk, two in Charlottesville and one in Warren County—have been shut down since September.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. said "the situation is very serious." He has been holding an endless series of conferences with legal aids and legislators on a new program of resistance. He must be convinced that such legislation will be effective and not futile," Almond said regarding an early special session of the General Assembly. "It cannot be approached on an overly hasty basis."

VIRGINIA SCHOOL ENTRY ORDERED

Admit Negroes in Arlington, Says U.S. Court

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—The U.S. 4th Circuit Court Friday ordered four Negro children admitted to an Arlington County white junior high school at the beginning of the February semester.

The appeals court deferred further consideration of 26 other Negro applications for admission to white schools in the northern Virginia county, just across the Potomac River from Washington. The court said these applications "require further examination of the relevant circumstances before final conclusions can be reached."

EARLIER ENTRY ORDER

U.S. Dist. Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria had ordered the four Negro children admitted to Stratford Junior High School Feb. 2.

The 26 other Negro applicants were denied admission to white schools under various criteria applied by the school board.

The case involved a cross-appeal. The Arlington School Board appealed that section of Bryan's order directing the admission of the four Negroes, while the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People took issue with the section rejecting the applications of the 26 other Negroes.

The four Negroes ordered admitted to Stratford Junior High passed all the tests set up by the school board, save an adaptability text.

'SHOULD BE ADMITTED'

In its ruling, the appeals court confined its discussion to these four successful applicants. It said, "We are in accord with the conclusion of the district judge that they should be admitted at the beginning of the second semester which is now imminent."

Oral arguments in the case were heard by the circuit court earlier this week.

Until now, in situations where school boards were faced by final orders to admit Negroes to white schools, the state has stepped in and closed the schools to prevent race mixing.

However, the school closing law under which shutdowns were effected was ruled unconstitutional Monday by both the State Supreme Court and a special three-judge federal court in Norfolk.

High Courts Bar Racial Maneuvers By Virginia Schools

Rulings Hit Holdup on Integration

Order to Admit Four Negro Students on Feb. 2 Upheld

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 23 (UPI)—Two high federal courts late today struck down legal maneuvers of Arlington County and Norfolk to postpone public school integration.

The U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld an order directing Arlington County, the big suburban area just outside Washington, to admit four Negro students to all-white Stratford Junior High School.

A few minutes later, a special three-judge federal constitutional panel sitting in the same courtroom killed the Norfolk City Council's plan to close its entire secondary school system to avoid integration.

The decisions may doom hopes of the two Virginia localities to avoid integration. School boards in both places have pledged to open the schools, integrated if necessary, if given an opportunity.

Thirty Turned Down

The four Arlington Negro students, along with 26 others, were turned down last summer by the county school board on the basis of a locally administered assignment plan. U.S. District Judge Albert Bryan of Alexandria, Va., ordered four of the students admitted, however.

"We are in accord with this finding, for it is clear that the transfers were denied on the basis of race," the circuit court said.

Norfolk's locally adopted plan of "massive resistance" was killed in the same order which destroyed Virginia's school-closing law.

The three-judge constitutional court, the same one that knocked the heart out of the state "massive resistance" laws, prohibited Norfolk authorities from carrying out their plan to shut down Norfolk's entire secondary school system. The move would have left more than 17,000 children without public schooling.

Norfolk Enjoined

The court enjoined Norfolk from "engaging in any evasive schemes or devices looking to the cut-off of funds for schools or grades affected by the mixing of races or the closing or elimination of grades in such schools."

The order also permanently enjoined Gov. Lindsay Almond and other officials from closing a school to avoid integration.

The injunctive order against Norfolk was tacked on to what was expected to be merely a formal declaration of Monday's ruling.

The appeals court deferred ruling on Judge Bryan's refusal to order Arlington to admit 26 other Negroes to white schools. The court, in its brief opinion, said it had not had an opportunity in the two days since the case was argued to review the grounds on which the Arlington School Board rejected the students.

Joint Meeting

The Arlington County Board and School Board met in joint session last night and pledged to 500 Stratford parents that the school would be kept open, regardless of the circuit court's opinion, and would admit the Negroes if ordered to do so.

A four-point resolution also ruled out the possible transfer requests from white Stratford students, declaring that disapproval of integration was no grounds for transfers.

Arlington School Superintendent Ray Reid was given instructions to do what he deems necessary to maintain the operation at Stratford. The two boards voted to automatically suspend any student creating a disturbance at the school and, in effect, bar newsmen and others not on school business from Stratford.

Gov. Almond spent the day conferring with legislative leaders to complete plans for a special commission to draft new anti-integration measures.

Mixing Ordered In Virginia School

RICHMOND Va. (AP) — The U.S. 4th Circuit Court Friday ordered four Negro children admitted to an Arlington County white junior high school at the beginning of the February semester.

The appeals court deferred further consideration of 25 other Negro applications for admission to white schools in the northern Virginia county, just across the Potomac River from Washington. The court said these applications "require further examination of the relevant circumstances before final conclusions can be reached."

U.S. Dist. Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria had ordered the four Negro children admitted to Stratford Junior High School Feb. 2.

The 26 other Negro applicants were denied admission to white schools under various criteria applied by the school board.

The case involved a cross-appeal. The Arlington School Board appealed that section of Bryan's order directing the admission of the four Negroes, while the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People took issue with the section rejecting the applications of the 26 other Negroes.

The four Negroes ordered admitted to Stratford Junior High passed all the tests set up by the school board, save an adaptability test.

In its ruling, the appeals court confined its discussion to these four successful applicants. It said, "We are in accord with the conclusion of the district judge that they should be admitted at the beginning of the second semester which is now imminent."

Oral arguments in the case were heard by the circuit court earlier this week.

Until now, in situations where school boards were faced by final orders to admit Negroes to white schools, the state has stepped in and closed the schools to prevent race mixing.

However, the school closing law under which shutdowns were effected was ruled unconstitutional Monday by both the State Supreme Court and a special three-judge federal court in Norfolk.

The Arlington County School Board said earlier Friday there would be no automatic shifting of white pupils to avoid integrated classes in the junior high school.

It also announced that any pupil creating a disturbance at the school would be suspended automatically.

The board's statement was made to a meeting of 500 persons —mostly parents of Stratford pupils—in advance of the court ruling.

Shortly after the court's opinion was released, a three-judge U.S. District Court issued a permanent injunction to keep Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, other state officials and Norfolk school authorities from closing any public school or particular grades in Norfolk solely because of the assignment or enrollment of children of different races or colors" while other schools are kept open on a segregated basis. The court on Monday held the school closure law was invalid. Friday's order implemented that decision.

VIRGINIA WILL GET INTEGRATION PLAN

Legislative Group Supports Option for Private Schools or for Mixed Classes

RICHMOND, Va., April 1 (UPI) — A legislative commission recommended Wednesday that communities and individuals in Virginia receive the greatest possible "freedom of choice" in coping with future school integration.

Those willing to accept Negro students in previously white classrooms may do so.

Those insisting on continued segregation will get state financial aid to help set up a private school system.

"We believe that under present conditions these proposals will produce results more acceptable to the people of Virginia than abolition of all public schools," a formal report of more than fifty pages said.

It was signed by thirty-one of the forty legislators who spent nearly two months drafting it for persecution to the General Assembly, which begins its debate on the proposals next Monday.

Nine stanch segregationists who dissented urged that the state abolish its public schools rather than yield to more integration orders.

Thirty-four Negroes entered previously white schools in Norfolk, Arlington and Alexandria last February, following court decisions striking down the state's uncompromising stand of "massive resistance" against integration.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., in naming the commission to draft new segregation safeguards, told the Assembly that the state now found itself in an indefensible position to challenge new integration attempts.

The commission—noting that it opposed integration — said that it felt its local-option type program was the best solution and that to maintain total segregation, every public school in the state would have to be closed.

It invited anyone with a "better plan" to come forward and it would be supported "with all the vigor at our command."

School Setup Is Realigned in Falls Church

3-2 Board Ruling Moves 7th Grade to Elementary

The Falls Church School Board voted unexpectedly last night to take the seventh grade out of high school and put it back in elementary schools.

The surprise grade realignment, adopted over the protests of the superintendent, will take effect next September.

Instead of the present set-up of six grades in elementary schools and six in high school the city will have a division of seven grades in elementary school and five in high school. The six-six system has been in effect in Falls Church for nearly a decade.

Only six citizens attended the meeting at which the unannounced change was decided. One school board member, Chairman Thomas H. Lewis, was absent.

Board members Mrs. Jane Dexter, acting chairman, and Francis J. Acosta, jr., strongly opposed the action. Members Lytton H. Gibson, H. P. Stropl and Joseph R. LeMoine supported the motion proposed by William R. Pierce.

Held 'Irresponsible'

The plan was branded a "massacre" of the school system by Mr. Acosta. "It is a step backward for the Falls Church schools," argued Mrs. Dexter in a heated exchange with the board majority. "I've sat here for five years," she said, "and I've never heard such irresponsible proposals the entire time."

Both Mrs. Dexter and Mr. Acosta scored their colleagues for acting in the face of strong public reaction expressed at earlier meetings and in opposition to the superintendent's recommendation.

They pointed out that the current departmental teaching would have to be dropped; that the motion's backers were unequipped with plans to administer the change, and that the city's successful school system would be jeopardized.

Mr. Pierce defended the move as the most effective means of relieving anticipated overcrowding at George Mason Junior-Senior High next year. Furthermore, he said, the seventh graders will "get better education" than they are currently receiving at the high school.

Would Add Rooms

He explained that his proposal would divide the seventh grade among the three elementary schools, with the construction of two or three rooms on Mount Daniel School if necessary. Plans for a two-room addition to the Thomas Jefferson School already have been adopted by the board.

Superintendent Irvin H. Schmitt said the realignment "will be a mess to work." He warned that some George Mason teachers have threatened to resign rather than to teach at the elementary level. Moreover, he said, there isn't enough classroom space in the elementary schools for the seventh grade.

"It is better to overcrowd the elementary schools than the high school," retorted Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Schmitt had proposed a lengthened high school day as a temporary overcrowding relief measure.

At the conclusion of the stormy two-hour session, Louis T. Olom, chairman of the Citizens for a Better Council group said, "The CBC will do everything in our power to reverse the beginnings of massacre of the school system."

He said he would investigate possible remedies "to defeat the arbitrary and capricious action of the school board."

An appeal to the Circuit Court of Fairfax was mentioned as a possible step.

The Virginia Test

THE DEMOCRATIC primary in Virginia this week is of more than passing interest. It is the first chance the voters have had to directly express their feelings on their General Assembly's actions in meeting the school crisis.

When Virginia's program of massive resistance was felled by the courts and it became clear that the issue was some integration or no public schools at all, the legislature shifted all possible responsibility from the state to local governments. Gov. Lindsey Almond told Virginians that the problem no longer was one of stopping integration but controlling it.

Since then, some communities have accepted integration. Others, where the problem is acute, are more reluctant. Prince Edward county for instance, where Negro students outnumber whites, has replied to a court order to integrate by announcing no taxes will be collected to support its public school system.

Gov. Almond's legislative fight to keep the schools open was won by the narrowest of margins and brought down the wrath of the powerful political machine of Sen. Harry Byrd on his handsome, silvery head.

The upcoming elections will indicate the future of public education in Virginia as well as the futures of its leading, and contending, political figures.

Virginia Bar Challenges NAACP Law Methods

Evening Star p. B-3
Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, Va., June 30 (AP).—Methods used by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in promoting school integration cases in Virginia have been challenged in a suit filed by the Virginia State Bar.

A petition filed in Richmond Chancery Court yesterday by Aubrey R. Bowles, jr., counsel for the State bar, asked the court to bar the NAACP and two related organizations from practicing law, directly or indirectly, in the Commonwealth.

6-30-59

Named as defendants with the NAACP were the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., and the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches.

Brotherhood Also Charged

A similar suit, charging the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with unauthorized practice, was filed simultaneously by Mr. Bowles.

In both cases the State bar objected that the organizations—and not the litigants or clients—inspired, directed, controlled and financed the litigation. The State bar is an official arm of the State government responsible for helping the courts administer the practice of law.

The complaint against the NAACP groups said "authorizations are obtained from various individuals, in many cases without explaining to them the nature or purpose thereof." These authorizations, the complaint said, "purport to permit the defendants (the NAACP groups) to commence litigation."

In the lawsuits that follow, the NAACP organizations — through lawyers chosen "without the individual litigation having any choice in or knowledge of the lawyers' selection—maintain absolute and complete domination and control over such litigation. . . ."

Clients Held Not Consulted

The complaint continued: "The lawyers . . . neither communicate with nor accept instructions from the individuals they purport to represent nor do they advise such individuals of the nature, progress or status of the litigation. . . .

The complaint said these things amount to the continuing unauthorized practice of law.

In the complaint against the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the bar centered its case on the Brotherhood's legal aid department and its relation to cases in which union members were injured or killed in the course of their employment.

Consultation Held Demanded

In such cases, the victim or members of his family were often advised that claims against the employer should not be settled without consulting the regional or legal counsel, the complaint charged.

Regional or legal counsel further makes advances for the support and maintenance of the injured Brotherhood member or the family of deceased members pending settlement of claims that he agrees to handle for them," according to the complaint.

The bar asked that Bernard M. Savage of Baltimore, an attorney for the union, and Norris W. Tingle of Baltimore, a regional investigator for the union, be restrained from the unauthorized practice of law in Virginia.

The bar, in its complaint, said Mr. Savage—while an attorney—was not licensed to practice in Virginia.

Negroes Lose Test In Norfolk

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sat 5-9-59

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—U.S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman Friday approved the Norfolk School Board's rejection of 134 Negro applications for admission to white schools last September.

The board's action, Hoffman said in a memorandum, "was not arbitrary, capricious or illegal."

And, he added, the standards, criteria and procedures used by the board in passing upon the Negro applications are "not unconstitutional on their face."

In his order approving the board's action, however, Hoffman said his order shall not be construed as limiting the 134 Negroes or any other Negroes from applying for admission to white schools for the school year beginning in September.

At the same time the board rejected the 134 applications, it assigned 17 other Negroes to six white secondary schools.

Attorneys for the 134 applicants later attacked the validity of the standards and procedures on which the applications were denied.

Almond Eyes Air Appeal for Partial Mix

Journal & Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sun 5-10-59

RICHMOND, Va., May 9 (AP)—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. indicated Saturday he may turn to the fireside chat technique to try to win wider acceptance of his view that public schools cannot be retained without a degree of racial integration.

Almond said before he left for a week's vacation at a seashore retreat he had been considering going on a statewide radio-TV hookup to explain "the bitter truth" of the choice the state has been forced to make.

In the governor's view the choice lies only between integration, contained or minimized as much as possible, or no public school system—either state or local.

* * *

ALMOND MADE no bones about his feeling that those who still contend the state can operate integration-free public schools if it would only assert its authority are doing Virginia a disservice. The broadcast would aim partly at rebutting such a view of state authority.

"The people must be made to understand that no state has the power to stand against the final decree of the federal courts. As I said in my address to the General Assembly the only way to prevent any integration is by complete abolition of the public schools," he said. "To resort to that course smacks of surrender."

* * *

ALMOND'S SCHOOL program aimed at containing integration but holding onto the public school system left some scars in the preponderantly Democratic General Assembly which adopted it.

And it also fanned the enmity of some super-segregationists who argued that Almond, once one of the leading spokesmen for massive resistance, had thrown in the towel in the fight for segregation when the going got too tough.

Negro Seeks to Enter School in Lynchburg

Evening Star p. C-3
Washington D.C.
June 10-1959

LYNCHBURG, Va., June 10 (AP).—The first request from a Negro parent to enroll his child in a white school in Lynchburg was reported yesterday.

Dr. Paul M. Munro, superintendent of schools, said that the request came from M. W. Thornhill, jr., who made his request to enroll his 12-year-old son, Murrell W. Thornhill III, in the seventh grade of summer school at John W. Wyatt School.

Dr. Munro said he had been told by the parent of a Negro girl that a request will be made this fall to enroll her in the white Robert E. Lee School in the eighth grade.

The request from Mr. Thornhill will be sent to the Pupil Placement Board in Richmond, Dr. Munro said.

School officials said that John W. Wyatt School "might be" a few blocks nearer the street where the boy lives, than Dunbar High School where summer courses are offered to Negro pupils. Actual travel time on a bus would be just about the same, they said.

Dr. Munro said there were summer courses for Negro students at Dunbar and that these courses contained the subjects which the Thornhill youth seeks to study.

Negro Transfer Bids Due in Floyd Today

Evening Star p. B-2
Washington D.C.
June 6-9-59

FLOYD, Va., June 9 (AP).—The Floyd County School Board meets today to receive a number of Negro transfer requests which could result in school closure this fall as an alternative to integration.

The county has only 28 Negro pupils of high school age and at least 14 of these were expected to petition for transfer to Floyd's three white high schools.

On the eve of the school board meeting, the county supervisors yesterday cleared the way for a fund cut-off that would shut down the schools by placing the county budget on a month-by-month appropriation basis.

No Negro High School

Floyd County at present has no high school for Negroes. Negro students of high school age are sent to Christiansburg Institute in adjacent Montgomery County. The county has facilities, however, for notice by the simple expedient of declining to appropriate funds for their operation.

The board appropriated $12,500 for county schools in July and $22,294 for operation of the the county government. They will appropriate funds for August at a meeting next month.

The transfer petitions to be laid before the school board today, drawn up by Reuben Lawson of Roanoke, lawyer for the Negro applicants, are the first to be submitted in southwest Virginia — where the Negro population is small. Mr. Lawson said several weeks ago, in announcing that the transfers to white schools would be sought, that if they were rejected, a desegregation suit would be filed.

Negroes of elementary school age, and it was not anticipated that transfer requests would be made to the school board on behalf of any pupils in the lower grades.

A school board spokesman acknowledged that the board had received the Negro petitions yesterday but said they would not be formally considered until today's meeting. It was hinted broadly that the board probably would forward the applications to the State Pupil Placement Board in Richmond for processing.

On Monthly Basis

The board of supervisors yesterday placed the county budget on a monthly basis without debate effective immediately. Should integration occur and should the supervisors choose to do so, they could effectively close all the county's schools on 30 days'

Bi-Racial School Group In Virginia Is Urged

By CASPAR NANNES
Star Staff Writer

NORFOLK, June 10.—A Statewide bi-racial commisison to recommend methods of gradual school desegregation was requested yesterday in a resolution by the Virginia Methodist Conference.

After overwhelmingly urging preservation of a public school system, the nearly 1,000 delegates approved with negligible opposition the commission proposal made by the conference's Board of Social and Economic Relations.

Gov. Almond was requested to appoint the commission "to make a thorough study and recommend methods, in keeping with the law, to effect slowly but consistently the consummation of the Supreme Court directive in this integration problem. . . ."

The resolution suggested that "educators, ministers and other public spirited citizens of both races" make up the commission.

Key to Action

The key to the action was a move by Nelson R. Thurmond of Vinton, Va., a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, substituting recommendations for those originally proposed by the board.

Mr. Thurmond said, "it seems to me that a more moderate and reasonable approach with which most of us can go along is desirable. This is no time to make a further breach between the races in our State, but rather to keep open the lines of communication between them."

Major points in his amendment were:

1. "We stand insistent upon the preservation of a system of public education and we caution against the use of public school funds to pay the tuition of any pupils who choose to attend private schools.

2. "We firmly believe that the complete abolition of our compulsory school attendance law will result in the weakening of our public school system.

3. "We commend the tolerant and law-abiding spirit shown by the people of Virginia in communities where long-established customs affecting the operation of our schools have suddenly been changed."

2 Other Points

Dr. Garland Evans Hopkins, of Herndon, Va., proposed incorporation of points 1 and 5 of the board's original report in Mr. Thurmond's amendment. Point 1 reaffirms the 1958 Virginia conference statement opposing the use of church buildings for private schools. The other urges the Governor to appoint a bi-racial commission on school integration.

Both Dr. Hopkins' addition and Mr. Thurmond's amendment were passed with only a scattering of "woes."

The delegates also approved without dissent a resolution calling on Methodists to aid in the fight against pornographic literature on the newsstands and elsewhere. This section also appeared in the Board of Social and Economic Relations report, of which the Rev. J. William Hough, pastor of Fairfax Methodist Church, was chairman.

The committee on world peace today will submit a report terming the increased "industrial and military power of Communist China" and the indifference of American citizens to foreign problems major threats to peace.

Denver Delegates Chosen

Three Washington area Methodists were among the 10 lay delegates elected yesterday to attend the General Conference of the Methodist Church to be held in April, 1960, at Denver, Colo.

They are Dan L. Grantham of Clarendon Church, Arlington, a lawyer and lay leader of the Alexandria District; Mrs. R. G. Pullen, wife of the pastor of Franconia Church, president of the Women's Society for the Virginia Conference, and John H. Rixsie of Trinity Church, Alexandria, an engineer with the Agriculture Department.

The Rev. Harold Hughes, pastor of Arlington Church, was one of six ministers elected to the conference yesterday. Two, including Dr. Roland C. Ridick, superintendent of the Alexandria District, were chosen Monday.

The Virginia Annual Conference, largest in the national Methodist Church, will close its four-day meeting tomorrow when Bishop Paul Neff Garber of Richmond reads the ministerial appointments for the coming year. The conference has 332,667 members in 1,198 churches.

11 Negroes Assigned To Two White Schools

CHARLOTTESVILLE, June 13 (AP).—School officials assigned 11 Negroes to two white public schools for the fall term yesterday, bringing their court-approved assignment plan into play for the first time.

Nine of the 11 were plaintiffs in the Charlottesville desegregation case and were ordered into white schools by Federal Judge John Paul.

The other two gained admission to Lane High and Venable Elementary schools by satisfying requirements of the assignment plan, which specifically excludes race as a consideration.

Judge Paul ordered 12 Negro children admitted to Lane and Venable last year, precipitating the closure of these schools under Virginia's massive resistance to integration laws. The 12 Negros stayed out of school during the first semester.

Delay Approved

When State and Federal courts tossed out massive resistance early this year, Federal courts granted Charlottesville a six-month delay of integration. The stay was granted with the understanding the school board would submit for approval a racially nondiscriminatory assignment plan, and the 12 Negroes would be tutored sufficiently to bring them up to their normal grade levels by September.

Last March 30, Judge Paul approved the assignment plan, the two key provisions of which are geographical school districts and pupil-teacher ratios. NAACP attorneys went along with the plan to "give the school officials an opportunity to demonstrate their good faith."

Assignment of the 11 Negroes to the white schools for the September term was announced by the school board in a prepared release. The children were notified by a stamped form on their report cards, mailed yesterday.

Of the 10 Negroes ordered into Lane by Judge Paul, one—Olivia Ferguson, daughter of the local NAACP president—is being graduated. The other, John E. Martin, has been reassigned to Lane.

John Martin will be joined in the white high school by his brother, Donald, who has completed the seventh grade at a Negro school.

Two Negroes entering school for the first time applied for white schools. The application of one was approved. The other was turned down.

Expects Appeals

Ray Bell, public relations chairman for the local NAACP chapter, said he definitely expected some Negro children to appeal their assignments to Negro schools under the procedures provided in the assignment plan.

Generally, the plan calls for assignment of elementary school children in the districts in which they reside. But assignments across district lines are possible.

June 25 is the deadline set by the school board for appeals.

Charlottesville would be the fourth Virginia community to desegregate its schools.

Token integration occurred in February in Norfolk, Arlington and Alexandira. Warren County High School opened its doors to both white and Negroes in February, but only 21 Negroes turned up. Prince Edward County, ordered to desegregate a white high school this fall has gotten out of the public school business.

IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA

13 Negro Students End First Integrated Term

Thirteen Negro students of Northern Virginia today are ending their first semester of desegregated education.

School officials and persons close to the students said integration at four schools in Arlington and Alexandria have proceeded smoothly and calmly.

The 13—four in Arlington and nine in Alexandria—were among the first group to enter white schools in Virginia. In Arlington four were admitted Stratford Junior High School. In Alexandria two entered Ficklin Elementary, first went to Rasmsay Elementary and two entered Hammond High.

The four at Stratford, who will pick final report cards Monday are expected to be promoted from the seventh to the eighth grade.

Five Do "Well"

In Alexandria, Supt. T. C. Williams said that five have "done well," one is a borderline case and three have made failing grades. He declined to give more specific information because it might "identify the individuals."

Frank Reeves, one of the Negro attorneys involved in the Northern Virginia desegregation suits, said the students "were not selected on the basis of their scholastic ability. Their success or failure will depend on their individual capabilities."

An Arlington white woman who has been tutoring the Negroes attending Strafford, said they are "working hard and seem to be happy" in their new school.

Get Helping Hand

She said the Negroes have adjusted well and are getting a helping hand from many of the white students.

"When they firfist came to me they were uncomfortable and didn't do any of the things kids usually do," the woman said. "Not long after they started to Stratford, they came to my house one Saturday and one of the boys pinched the little girl. I knew the pressure was off then. They were more comfortable. I am sure they have made a good adjustment."

She said the four are "B" and "C" students. Two of them received a D grade in mathematics the first report period, but have bettered their marks since then, she said.

Attorney Reeves said that reports he gets indicate that the Negro students are "being accepted just like any other new students."

White Pupils Gave Help

Mrs. George Turner, mother of three of the nine Alexandria students, said that in some instances white students "have gone out of their way to be helpful."

Arlington Supt. Ray Reid said some extracurricular activities were cut out at Stratford to "elminate the possibility of any incidents." The ninth-graders were allowed to have their graduation prom since one of the Negroes was in that grade.

Stratford is still off limits to all but students and school personnel.

Supt. Williams said that no orders have been given to curtail activities at the three Alexandria schools. He said that to his knowledge the "normal activities" at all three schools have been carried out without incident.

14d(1) 1959 VIRGINIA

Jan.1959
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
GIVEN INTEGRATION ORDER

ALEXANDRIA GIVEN INTEGRATION ORDER

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 14 (UPI)—A Federal judge today ordered the Alexandria School Board to stop using race as a factor in assigning students.

United States District Judge Albert V. Bryan issued an injunction against the Alexandria board on behalf of fourteen Negro students, ordering an end to racial discrimination in school assignments.

He did not, however, pass on the validity of the city's pupil assignment plan, which considers such factors as mental maturity and academic achievement in considering transfer requests.

Judge Bryan said the injunction would become effective Feb. 4, the start of the second semester, pending "the application of fair, just and valid administrative rules and regulations."

In Norfolk, Archibald Boswell, a lawyer representing a group dedicated to keeping public schools open, said he would ask a Federal court to enjoin the city council from closing Norfolk's secondary school system to avoid integration.

Mr. Boswell said the action would be based on the ground that the Norfolk City Council violated the United States Constitution when it voted 6-1 yesterday to close all grades in the city above the sixth if the state's anti-integration laws were overthrown, as is expected in court tests due for rulings this month.

VIRGINIA YIELDS MORE GROUND

Alexandria Schools To Integrate With 9 Negroes Enrolling Tuesday

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Virginia reluctantly gives up more ground in the school integration dispute Tuesday through the court-ordered enrollment of nine Negro children in white schools in Alexandria.

The Alexandria School Board, like its counterparts in Arlington and Norfolk, found itself without suitable legal remedy at hand to halt integration, even temporarily. A last-ditch appeal for a stay of the desegregation order failed Saturday at Baltimore. Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals said he could find no reason to give the school board more time to prepare for racial mixing.

For the third time in eight days Virginia was due to see its traditional "separate but equal" policy of educating white and Negro children breached. The massive resistance program that managed to keep that policy intact for so long collapsed with court rulings last month.

Last Monday Arlington admitted four Negro children to a white junior high school. Some 200 miles distant, in the thriving port city of Norfolk, 17 Negro youngsters entered six white schools, reopened for the first time since last June.

As in Arlington and Norfolk, state and local officials hoped Alexandria's admission of nine Negro children to the white school system would be a peaceful transition.

Plans for integration were proceeding. School Supt. T. C. Williams, Commonwealth's Atty. Earl F. Wagner and School Board counsel John Barton Phillips said there were no plans to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, a step taken by Arlington officials two weeks ago without success.

There was no word Sunday of any special precautions being ordered in advance of the Negro enrollments at Alexandria. A heavy police cordon was set up at neighboring Arlington's Stratford Junior High School with the start of integration last week.

Alexandria's integration is due on the eve of a gathering of state lexislators in Richmond. The 40-member special school study commission appointd by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. meets Wednesday to chart a long-range program aimed at containing or minimizing the spread of school integration.

Almond, according to his close associates, would go before the commission with proposals aimed at preserving a state system of public education while resisting with all legal weapons any wholesale race mixing.

The governor was said to be firmly opposed to any plan that would permit junking of the entire public school system. Strong segregationists, expressing their views in no uncertain terms during the past week, favor such alternatives to even token integration.

While most of the attention will be focused on Alexandria in the northern section of the state, U.S. Dist. Judge John Paul will be convening court at Harrisonburg Tuesday to hear a new plea from plaintiff attorneys for immediate integration of 22 Negro children at the Warren County High School at Front Royal.

The Warren County School Board has decided it should not reopen the school until September. Oliver Hill of Richmond, chief legal counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in Virginia, asked Paul for the new hearing.

The Warren County school, like the six at Norfolk and two at Charlottesville, shut down in September under the state's school closure laws. The two white schools at Charlottesville reopened segregated last week pending submission of an integration plan to Paul.

Front Royal mixing ordered—

First elementary schools integrated

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 10—(AP)—Nine Negro children entered three previously all-white public schools in this historic Southern city without incident today.

They were admitted under court order and backed by a display of police force but there was nothing to indicate any need for the guard.

Alexandria thus become the third Virginia community to accept racial integration since the collapse of the state's "massive resistance" program and the failure of last-ditch court efforts to obtain at least delay.

Previously 17 young Negroes in Norfolk and four in Arlington County adjoining Alexandria had been admitted to junior and senior schools. Seven of the nine in Alexandria were the first to get into former white elementary schools.

IN HARRISONBURG U. S. Judge John Paul today ordered the reopening of Warren County High School on a desegregated basis Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The school at Front Royal in Northern Virginia — the county's only high school—was the first to be closed under the state's now defunct massive resistance program.

Paul turned down the plea of W. J. Phillips, Warren school board attorney, to defer desegregation until next September. Phillips argued a shift from private facilities to the public school at this time would be disruptive and harmful.

FIVE YOUNGSTERS, ranging in age from 6 to 11, walked quietly into Ramsay elementary school.

Two others entered Theodore downtown section. Another two were admitted to Hammond High School.

Authorities had prepared for the possibility of a disturbance. As predicted, however, nothing happened.

Between 60 and 65 police were deployed in the vicinity of the three widely scattered schools.

AT FICKLIN School James Edward Lomax, 8, and his sister, Margaret Irene, 6, were accompanied by their mother, Mrs. Hazel Lomax. Two friends walked to the school grounds with them but only Mrs. Lomax was admitted to the building.

Most of the other Negro children at other schools also were accompanied by parents.

Patsy Ragland, 14, and James Ragland, 13, brother and sister, quietly entered Hammond High School. The children were brought to the school by a clergyman and dropped out at the front entrance.

There was a notable lack of attention from other students.

AT WILLIAM Ramsay Elementary the five entering ranged in age from Kathryn Turner, 11, to her first grade brother, Gerald Turner, 6. The others were Jessie Mae Jones, 8, Sarah Ragland, 8, and a third Turner child, Sandra, 7.

After the nine Negroes had entered the three schools Raymond F. Sanger, assistant superintendent of schools of Alexandria told reporters: "It was a normal situation all around."

Alexandria, with an estimated population of about 35,000 has a school population of about 14,000 of whom 4000 are Negroes.

The Negro children entered Ficklin as white pupils were arriving for today's classes.

The only excitement any of the white pupils displayed was an expressed hope they might get their pictures in the papers. A battery of photographers were snapping away as the Lomax children marched into the school.

SEVENTEEN police officers were on duty at the school but had nothing to do but tell reporters and photographers where they must station themselves.

The size of the police guard and the atmosphere in general contrasted with that at Stratford Junior High in Arlington last week when the first Negro children were admitted to previously all-white classes in Virginia.

Nearly 100 policemen, wearing battle helmets and carrying riot equipment, patrolled the Stratford grounds and vicinity. There were no incidents.

IN ALEXANDRIA today the police were more relaxed and carried only standard equipment service revolvers and night sticks.

In all, seven grade school and two high school pupils had been ordered admitted to Alexandria schools.

WARREN COUNTY Atty. Phillips noted 780 of Warren High's 1000 pupils now attend private classes in Front Royal.

But Paul said those in private classes were not getting all the advantages that would be available to them in private schools. He said also consideration must be given to 100 white children not now attending any school as well as to the 22 Negro children for whom no educational provisions have been made.

Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, NAACP counsel who represented the Negro pupils, based his argument for reopening the school on the state's constitutional requirement for public schools and on recent state and federal court decisions invali-

dating the closure laws.

Phillips said he was now in a position to promise that the school would be reopened next September on a desegregated basis and that the school board was making every effort to plan for orderly integration at that time.

BUT PAUL, noting that the Virginia General Assembly reconvenes in Richmond March 31 to try to map a program to contain integration, commented:

"The Legislature may devise some futile laws as they did in 1956. My feeling is that you want to wait until next Fall in the hope that some way to avoid integration will be found."

Court Balks Alexandria Delay Plea

Federal Judge Rules Schools Must Admit 9 Negroes Tuesday

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

RICHMOND, Va. — More racial integration in Virginia's public schools next week appeared inevitable Saturday as a federal judge refused to stay an order admitting nine Negro children to three white schools in Alexandria.

Six schools in Norfolk and one in Arlington enrolled 21 Negroes without disturbance last Monday in an historic breach of Virginia's traditional "separate but equal" policy for teaching its white and Negro children.

LAST-DITCH PLEA

In Baltimore, Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals heard Saturday a last-ditch plea from the Alexandria School Board for more time in which to prepare for integration.

Sobeloff turned down the plea after telling the school officials he would grant a stay only if the board could show how the lower court's desegregation order "would cause you grave and irreparable damage."

Sobeloff, who rejected a similar petition from Arlington authorities 11 days ago, lectured school boards for seeking "guidance from the courts" and further delays in school desegregation edicts.

"School boards," the chief judge said, "should work out some plan to comply with the sense of the law. It shouldn't be how you can stave it off but how you can comply."

NO ANNOUNCEMENT

There was no immediate announcement from Alexandria officials what, if any, extra precautions would be adopted in the interest of peaceful integration at the three facilities. Alexandria, like Arlington, lies in the shadow of the nation's capital in a section of the state where anti-integration sentiment is less pronounced.

Police and school officials greeted last Monday's initial crossing of the school color line with a cautious and ready eye. But there was little else to do but watch.

PLACID AFFAIR

The entry of 17 Negroes at six white schools, including three big high schools at Norfolk, and four Negro children to a junior high school in Arlington was a placid affair.

The first week of mixed schools ended on a note of optimism and gratitude sounded by city and school officials in both communities.

Mayor W. Fred Duckworth of Norfolk congratulated everyone concerned for "making the change with as little friction as possible."

Dr. Herman M. Williams, assistant school superintendent at Norfolk, said integration had been conducted "in an orderly, calm and dignified manner." He called this "a tribute to teachers, students and parents who faced the situation with sanity and understanding."

School Supt. Ray Reid of Arlington, noting the police guard around integrated Stratford Junior High might be withdrawn next week, said things at his school had gone "very well" and that "adjustment seems to have been made nicely."

Another community, Warren County, faces new pressure next week to admit 22 Negro children to the white high school at Front Royal in the northwest corner of the state.

AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NINE NEGROES ENTER SCHOOLS

ALEXANDRIA, VA. (AP) — Nine Negro children entered three previously all-white public schools in this historic Southern city without incident today.

They were admitted under court order, and backed by a display of police force but there was nothing to indicate any need for the guard.

Alexandria thus became the third Virginia community to accept integration since the collapse of the state's "massive resistance" program and the failure of last-ditch court efforts to obtain delay.

Seventeen Negroes in Norfolk and four in Arlington County, adjoining Alexandria, previously had been admitted to junior and senior high schools. Seven of the nine in Alexandria were the first to get into former all-white elementary schools.

Five youngsters, ranging in age from 6 to 11, walked quietly into Ramsay Elementary School.

Two other entered Theodore Ficklin Elementary in the downtown section. Another two were admitted to the Hammond High School.

Authorities had prepared for the possibilty of a disturbance but nothing happened.

Between 60 and 65 police were deployed about the three schools.

Alexandria, with an estimated population of about 95,000 has a school population of about 14,000 of whom 1,800 are Negroes.

Both Arlington and Alexandria are Washington suburbs. Many of their residents work in the nation's capital.

The Alexandria integration went into effect as a fourth Virginia area was put under court pressure. In Harrisonburg, U. S. Dist. Judge John Paul arranged to hear a plea for the immediate reopening of Warren County High School at Front Royal.

9 Students To Enter Va. School

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI)—Virginia slipped quietly into the second week of public school integration Monday with an orderly reception predicted for nine more Negroes who enter white classrooms in Alexandria Tuesday.

Alexandria, historic suburb of Washington, will join neighboring Arlington County, and Norfolk in carrying out court-ordered integration.

Twenty-one Negro students, 17 in six previously white schools at Norfolk, and four in an Arlington junior high, continued classes as calmly as they began one week ago.

Attendance at the three high and three junior schools in Norfolk rose by 150 students Monday over that at the end of the first week of integration. City school officials said the attendance, 7,018, was 2,380 shy of the enrollment when the schools closed last June. Many students are in private classes, others have moved and others have quit school. The six Norfolk schools had been closed since September.

Arlington's Stratford Junior High reported its attendance had remained about normal since four Negroes entered the seventh grade.

City and school officials predicted a calm beginning of racially-mixed schooling in Alexandria which will be the first Virginia city to enroll Negroes in a white elementary school.

Police Chief Russell A. Hawes said more than 50 officers would be stationed at the three schools, Hammond High, Ficklin and Ramsay elementary schools. Crowds would not be permitted to gather, he said, and no parking will be permitted near the schools.

Hawes said he did not anticipate any organized trouble.

At the same time Alexandria lowers its racial bars Tuesday, a court effort will be made to force a Tourth locality to reopen another school disclosed last Fall under Virginia's "massive resistance" laws.

NAACP attorneys will ask Federal District Judge John Paul to order Warren County to comply immediately with an order to enroll 22 Negro students in the county's only high school at Front Royal.

Court Asked to Order Desegregation Plan

Evening Star p. 3-B
Washington D. C.

Attorneys representing Negro children are trying to persuade a Federal court to force Arlington County to adopt a comprehensive new plan for school desegregation.

They asked Judge Albert V. Bryan in Alexandria yesterday to order the county school board to submit such a plan by July 27 and to put it into effect promptly.

Tues. 6-30-59

Judge Bryan has scheduled a hearing on the motion for next Tuesday.

The surprise request came as 22 Negro pupils, whose applications twice have been rejected by the Arlington board, renewed their legal fight for admission to white schools.

Four other colored students have abandoned efforts to enter white schools in Arlington, according to their lawyers.

The motion filed yesterday urged Judge Bryan to require the school board "promptly to implement an adequate and comprehensive plan to effectuate an orderly transition of Arlington schools into a racially nondiscriminatory school system."

Asks Admission Order

It also asked him to order the school board not to deny the 22 Negroes admission to white schools next fall.

It further requested that the board be presented from "regulating the admission or assignment of all others on the basis of racial considerations."

The attorneys accused the school board of racial discrimination and charged that it will persist in an illegal policy of segregation unless the court intervenes.

The 22 children were among 30 Negroes whom the school board rejected when they tried to enroll in white schools last fall.

Judge Bryan refused to reverse the rejection of 26, but directed that four of the pupils be admitted to Stratford Junior High School.

The United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in March told Judge Bryan and the school board to reconsider the remaining 26 applications.

Board Decision

The board did so, but last week again rebuffed the Negroes, citing lack of scholastic achievement by the pupils as its primary reason.

Attorneys for the pupils charged yesterday that the latest school board action demonstrates that it "is continuing and will continue the unlawful policy and practice of racial segregation in the public schools" unless the court acts.

Referring to Supreme Court decisions, they asserted that Judge Bryan is empowered to direct Arlington to draft and submit for his approval a plan for desegregating the school system.

They also said he may order a child admitted to a white school if he thinks the pupil has been discriminated against because of race.

Adequate Plan For Arlington School Desegregation Urged

World Birmingham, Ala.

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — (NNPA) — Attorneys for the NAACP have asked the Federal District Court here to order the Arlington County, Va., School Board to adopt an "adequate and comprehensive plan" for desegregation of the county's public schools.

Wed. 7-8-59

The motion they filed requested Judge Albert V. Bryan to require the county school board to submit such a plan by July 27 and put it into effect promptly.

It also asked that Judge Bryan restrain the school board from refusing to admit 22 colored children to white schools this fall.

The applications of the 22 children, on whose behalf the motion was filed, have twice been rejected by the Arlington school board. The children have renewed their legal fight for admission to white schools.

The motion urged Judge Bryan to order the school board "promptly to implement an adequate and comprehensive plan to effectuate an orderly transition of Arlington schools into a racially nondiscriminatory school system."

It also requested that the board be enjoined from 'regulating the admission or assignment of all others on the basis of racial considerations."

BOARD ACCUSED

The attorneys accused the school board of racial discrimination and charged that it will persist in an illegal policy of segregation unless the court intervenes.

The 22 children were in a group of 30 students whom the school board rejected when they tried to enroll in white schools last fall.

Judge Bryan upheld the rejection of 26 but ordered that four of the applicants be admitted to Stratford Junior High School.

The United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in March directed Judge Bryan and the school board to reconsider the 26 applications.

The board did so, but two weeks ago again turned down the colored students, giving lack of scholastic achievement as its reason.

POLICY CONTINUES

Attorneys for the pupils charged Monday that the latest school board action demonstrates that the board "is continuing and will continue the unlawful policy and practices of racial segregation in the public schools" unless the court acts.

Wed. 7-8-59

Referring to Supreme Court decisions, they said Judge Bryan is empowered to order the Arlington board to draft and submit for his approval a plan for desegregating the school system.

They also said he may order a child admitted to a white school if he thinks the pupil has been discriminated against because of race.

P. 26.

26 Fairfax Negroes Apply at White Schools

Evening Star p. 2-B
Washington

The Fairfax County School Board has received 26 applications from Negro students seeking admission to eight white county schools next September.

Tues. 6-23-59

George Pope, an assistant superintendent, said the board previously had received applications from two of the students listed yesterday. One of these, for the first grade at Flint Hill Elementary School, has been rejected by the school board because the applicant lived closer to a Negro school. The other application has not been disposed of.

Mr. Pope said the 26 applications were "mimeographed requests." Pupil placement

Mr. Pope said the 26 applications were "mimeographed forms were not used, he said. Existing Virginia law requires that assignments be made by the State Pupil Placement Board, but court decisions have left the board's status uncertain.

Mr. Pope said a letter from Attorney Otto L. Tucker, enclosed with the applications, asked for notification of action within 14 days.

Mr. Pope said the school board was not scheduled to meet until July 7. He added that he did not know whether a special meeting would be called.

He said further that he did not know whether the use of mimeographed requests instead of placement forms would make any difference in handling the applications.

The schools involved and the number of pupils applying are: Flint Hill, 2; Belvedere Elementary, 12; Hollin Hall, 2; Parklawn Elementary, 1; Devonshire Elementary, 3; Groveton High School, 1; James Madison High, 3, and Annandale High, 2.

The applications at Belvedere include one the school board had received previously.

Fairfax County had received no integration applications until this year, and so far is not involved in race litigation.

26 Negroes Rejected Again in Arlington

Evening Star p. 2-B
Washington D.C.

The Arlington County School Board yesterday again refused to assign 26 Negro children to predominantly white schools.

It rejected applications of the same pupils last fall, but was ordered by a Federal appeals court to reconsider its decision.

In a statement submitted to Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan in Alexandria, the school board declared that 21 of the students lacked sufficient academic accomplishment.

Tues. 6-23-59

It said it was rejecting the other five because Washington-Lee High School is overcrowded, because they did not live within the attendance district or because they probably have psychological problems.

The board also cited some of these latter reasons to justify its rejection of some of the pupils it called academically unqualified.

The 26 Negroes were among 30 that requested transfer to all-white schools last fall.

Using an assignment plan with most of the same criteria cited yesterday, the school board originally rejected all 30.

Attorneys representing the Negroes went to court and Judge Bryan ordered four of the pupils admitted to Stratford Junior High School last February. Stratford has been the county's only integrated school with enrollment of the four students.

Attorneys appealed on behalf of the remaining 26 and the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals subsequently directed the school board to review their applications. The appeals court sent the case back to Judge Bryan.

24 in Negro Schools

School Board Attorney James H. Simmonds said that 24 of the pupils have been attending all-Negro schools, and one is enrolled in a private school, and that one has moved to Philadelphia.

Attorney Frank Reeves, counsel for the applicants, reported he would consider another appeal to the court.

He said Judge Bryan has granted him a week in which to file an objection to the school board action, and has agreed to conduct a hearing July 7, should there be any appeal from the school board's decision.

Last Meeting Sunday

The board acted on the applications at several closed-door meetings, the last of which was held Sunday, the day before the deadline.

A board spokesman said Chairman Robert A. Peck, Mrs. Helen S. Lane and L. Lee Bean voted to reject all 26. James G. Stockard, who maintains that overcrowding of classrooms and proximity of the student's home to the school in question should be the determining factors, voted approval of eight of the applicants on those grounds. Dr. Barnard Joy voted for one child rejected by the majority for academic reasons, the spokesman said.

Negroes Assail Closed Schools

By Jean M. White
Staff Reporter

DANVILLE, Va., Oct. 9 — Closed schools will offer Southern communities no escape from complying with the Supreme Court school desegregation decree, delegates to a Virginia Negro parley were told here today.

Speakers emphasized that the ballot box and the courts will be the principal weapons in the push by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for "first class citizenship" for Negroes.

At the State NAACP Conference, they called for continuing pressure to break down discrimination in housing, employment, unions, hospitals, and civil rights. But first priority was given to school desegregation.

Prince Edward County's closed schools came up again and again in speeches and workshop sessions. The Southside Virginia community has cut off all funds for its public schools in the face of a court order to start desegregation this fall.

Some 1500 white students are attending parent-financed private classes. The 1700 Negro pupils have no schools.

Gloster B. Current, national director of branches for the NAACP, told the delegates, "Massive resistance has failed. Closed schools are not the answer."

If white and Negro Virginians cannot sit down together and work out ways of complying with the Supreme Court order, he said, the NAACP has no choice but to continue the fight in the courts.

He singled out school placement laws as one legal target. These, Current emphasized, give "prejudiced officials" a device to keep Negroes out of white schools. Ultimately, he added, they will be declared unconstitutional.

In his welcoming address this afternoon, Dr. Philip Y. Wyatt warned against complacency in the fight for integrated schools.

The victim of one-room schooling, he said, may be tempted to look out on a "beautiful, segregated half-million-dollar school and say: 'Segregation doesn't seem so bad. Look what we have.'"

The modern, segregated school, Dr. Wyatt said, is just as wrong and harmful as the segregated one-room school with its utdoor toilets and underpaid teachers.

Other speakers at an afternoon workshop included Dan Bowers, executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. One of the jobs for Negroes, he said, is to encourage white citizens to take a stand against racial discrimination.

Funds Provided Ft. Royal Schools

FRONT ROYAL, Va. — (NNPA) — The Warren County School Board was assured money to operate desegregated schools for the full year Wednesday night when the County Board of Supervisors voted to provide school funds on a yearly basis.

The action rescinded previous quarterly appropriations of county school funds and renewed them on an annual basis for the year ending June 30, 1960.

The move was interpreted as evidence that the Supervisors felt assured that the desegregated public high schools would operate smoothly.

The favorable 3-2 vote for the yearly appropriation came at a public hearing at which the four Supervisors became deadlocked on the issue, and sharp contrast to the harmony in the audience of about 80 persons.

The issue was resolved by Howard Duncan, the official tie-breaker, who voted with two of the supervisors for the yearly appropriation.

Enrollment in the public high school is 421, including 20 colored pupils. An additional 451 white students are attending a private high school sponsored by the Warren County Educational Foundation.

The Supervisors acted after the Rev. Carlton Blankenship, who favored the private school, asked that $80,000 be set aside for tuition grants to children attending it.

John G. Bowman of Front Royal, a Supervisor, said he would not object to the tuition grants, but argued that if the grants were to be provided on an annual basis, school appropritions should also be made annually.

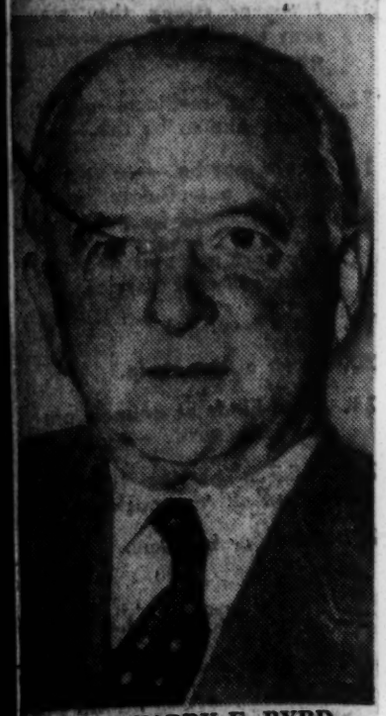
His position was backed by H. E. McVay, plant manager of the American Viscose Corp., which employs about 2200 people. The Supervisor set aside $118,000 for tuition grants and made available $78,708 for the public schools for the rest of this year.

Virginia Votes Tuesday With Mixing Big Issue

'Total Resisters' Drive to Control Legislature, Stop Integration Now

By HAROLD DAVIS
Atlanta Journal Washington Correspondent

RICHMOND, Va., July 11—Virginians go to the polls next Tuesday to elect the members of what may be the most important session of their Legislature since the Old Dominion seceded from the Union in 1861.



SEN. HARRY F. BYRD
He Remains Silent

Tuesday's Democratic primary is the last chance for the "total resisters" to stop racial integration in Virginia before it becomes more widespread. The unyielding segregationists, called "massives" here, will never have another opportunity as clear-cut as this one.

The roots of the present situation go back to last Jan. 19 when all of Virginia's "massive resistance" laws were wiped off the books by a pair of court decisions.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. called a special session of the Legislature to write new laws and a legislative committee headed by Sen. Mosby G. Perrow Jr., of Lynchburg, did the spadework.

* * *

THE PERROW committee's recommendations vastly displeased the "massives." Mr. Perrow acquiesced in the small degree of integration which had already taken place in three Virginia communities (Arlington, Alexandria, and Norfolk), and he put forth a "freedom of choice" program for Virginia.

The program is very complicated. In essence it lets each community decide how much of a public school system it wants to run. Localities like Arlington and Alexandria are left free to run their schools with integration if they like. Segregationist counties like Prince Edward's are at liberty to abolish their public schools (except for a tiny skeleton which must be retained).

This flexible program will lead to increasing amounts of integration in those sections of Virginia which apparently do not mind it, while it will protect those very conservative communities which evidently cannot stand it.

* * *

THE RICHMOND newspapers, bulwarks of "massive resistance," editorially endorsed the Perrow plan, although with reluctance. They said Sen. Perrow and his committee came up with the best practical plan that could be devised for keeping the public schools open while maintaining maximum segregation.

The Perrow recommendations, embodied in 15 bills and a resolution, passed the special session of the Legislature last spring. The margin of approval was hairline thin.

In the House, which has 100 members, the measures were taken up separately and cleared by nine to 15 votes.

IN THE 40-member Senate, the vote was 20 to 19. One solon, Sen. Robert F. Baldwin of Norfolk, was in Europe and did not participate.

Today, three days before the election which will name 100 representatives and 40 senators, the "massives" have one overpowering objective—to knock off enough Perrow backers to gain control of the Legislature. Since Gov. Almond gave his all-out support to the Perrow proposals (they are sometimes called the Almond plan), the "massives" seek a Legislature which will be hostile to the governor, and which will undo his school program.

Virginia politics are unlike the politics of most Southern states. They are infinitely more complex.

In some parts of this state, there are relatively few Negroes and segregation is usually not an important issue, mainly in the mountains and the Shenandoah Valley. In other places, the social atmosphere is somewhat cosmopolitan (Alexandria, Arlington, and Norfolk), and these people, too, are comparatively calm on the subject.

* * *

AND THROUGHOUT Virginia, about 30 per cent of the voting population are openly and proudly liberal. They would tend to back Mr. Perrow and Gov. Almond.

That leaves what is called the "Southside," a great tier of counties across the bottom of Virginia where Negroes are plentiful. The white people there are unbending on the subject of integration. They don't want any, anywhere, any time.

The spokesmen for the "massives" in Virginia today are the officials of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, which has headquarters on East Franklin street in Richmond. The Defenders, as they are called, are masterminding the move to unhorse enough Almond-Perrow supporters to get control of the Legislature.

* * *

ADMITTEDLY, they have their problems.

"What we have to do is fight fatalism," said Robert Crawford, state president of the Defenders. "It might appear we have lost some battles but the war is not necessarily lost."

Mr. Crawford, like most people in or on the fringes of politics, is an optimist. He expects to win the Virginia Senate by a small margin. He thinks the "massives" may also take the House, but concedes the prospects are slimmer.

The Defenders had a hard time rounding up strong candidates to run against the Almond-Perrow people.

In fact, many are unopposed for re-election. Sen. Perrow himself, even though he comes from the Southside, has no opposition.

* * *

BUT SEVERAL strong "massive" contenders are in the field and some of them may pick off Almond senators, or Perrowtroopers, as Mr. Crawford calls them.

The "massives" are fully mobilized in an assault on four Almond-held Senate seats in particular: one in the city of Richmond, one in Norfolk, one in Alexandria, and one in the 29th Senatorial District which lies in northern Virginia along the Potomac.

On the other side of the coin, one "massive" senator is being fought down to the wire by a man who, if elected, will probably be an Almond-Perrow backer.

Further complicating the issue, another Almond supporter (Sen. Stuart B. Carter of Botetourt) has quit politics. He is being replaced by a man who is an unknown quantity

* * *

THERE ARE OTHER Senate contests in Virginia, but in them the school question is not an issue, or is a subordinate one.

So as the situation stands three days before election, the "massives" are strongly challenging four Almond-held Senate seats; the Almond people are putting up a fight for one "massive" seat; one Almond senator has quit and is being replaced by a question mark, and the senator who was vacationing in Europe is home. He is counted as an Almond man sure to be re-elected.

The contest for the upper chamber could go either way, but the Almond people believe they have a slight edge. They also think they definitely will keep control of the House, and most of the newspaper reporters covering the races full time agree with them in the latter particular.

Gov. Almond, who is not up for re-election, is keeping hands-off the race although he is making a series of appearances around Virginia talking on what his staff calls "issues." Likewise, the great friend of the "massives," U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Berryville, remains silent.

* * *

SOME SEE the struggle as an undercover fight between Almond and Byrd, but there are no outward and visible signs of this.

At a recent political rally in Alexandria, one of the Almond senators who is being hard-pressed by a "massive" was asked what he thinks the "massives" will do if they win the Legislature.

* * *

"THEY WILL repeal the Perrow laws and revert to massive resistance," State Sen. Armistead Boothe replied.

In Richmond, Defender President Crawford said that is correct.

Two "massive" bills were introduced in the special session last spring but they got nowhere, he recalled.

If the "massives" win, he said, the sponsor of the measures, State Sen. Edward O. McCue Jr. of Charlottesville, will drop them in the hopper again.

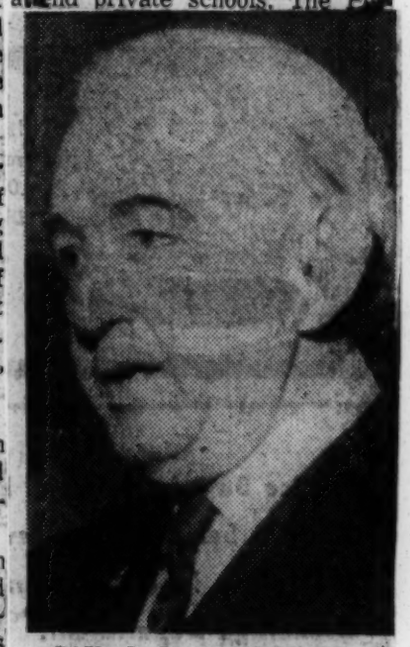
In essence, they transform the Legislature of Virginia into a pupil-assignment board. A standing committee of the Assembly would be created to put white pupils into white schools and Negro pupils into Negro schools, with the whole Assembly taking responsibility for the action.

* * *

MR. CRAWFORD said if the federal government doesn't like it, the only thing it can do is put 140 Virginia legislators in jail. He doesn't think Washington will want to go that far.

"This is a sort of applied interposition," the Defender leader asserted.

If the "massives" win, Sen. McCue will also present a new tuition grant law to help pupils attend private schools. The Perrow laws include a grant provision but evidently Mr. McCue and the "massives" prefer their own.



GOV. J. L. ALMOND JR.
Called Special Session

The professional political manipulators in Virginia are playing the race cautious. They see an unusual number of "ifs" involved.

* * *

AMONG THEM are the following assumptions, none of which is entirely safe: That all the newcomers to the House and Senate will join the "massives"; that the House and Senate will vote on substantially the same issues next January that they voted on last spring; that if they do, the re-elected legislators will vote the same way in January as they did last spring; that there will be no new round of court decrees to change radically the present situation, and that the new school term in September will open quietly and in good order.

With so many "ifs" involved, the more cautious of the politi-

cians are not even sure they will know next Wednesday morning whether the Perrowtroopers or the "massives" have won the election.

Gov. Almond asks for public schools

By RUFUS WELLS

FRONT ROYAL, Va.— We cannot secede from the nion. We cannot overthrow the federal government, and we cannot reverse the final decree of a federal court . . .

With these words Virginia's Governor J. Lindsay Almond took a stand in support of public schools Tuesday night. It marked a complete turnabout for the white-haired politician who last year ordered nine public schools closed under the state's 'massive resistance' laws.

Speaking at commencement exercises for 18 graduates of the Warren County Educational Foundation, Almond called on Virginians to support him in his fight to maintain the state's public school system "before it is too late."

THE EXERCISES were held in a downtown theater. The Foundation is an improvised private school facility for white children established last fall when the county's only high school was closed by state law. (The massive resistance laws have since been declared unconstitutional by the federal and state courts.)

It is believed that the Foundation will be dissolved this fall and that the white pupils will return to the county high school, where 21 colored pupils are now in attendance.

The foundation's board of directors is now functioning on a stand-by basis until the general membership decides whether to operate private schools in the 1959-60 school term.

In his most forceful speech to date in favor of public schools, the governor made it clear that desegregation of public schools was inevitable.

"We must save, sustain and support the cause of public education in Virginia," he said.

* * *

"NOTWITHSTANDING the claims of some, the General Assembly cannot under the pretense of invoking the police power take over and operate the public school system and thereby negate the final decree of a federal court. People who permit themselves to be fooled by such delusions deserved to be fooled," he continued.

Almond told the graduates and some 900 parents attending the program that the General Assembly "cannot confer upon the Governor, any board, agency or person, any power which it does not itself possess."

"Those who assert to the contrary are the recipients of a long-standing and unaccepted invitation to come forward with a valid plan to accomplish that which the overwhelming majority of the people of Virginia desire.

* * *

"THOSE WHO claim the clairvoyance and genius to evolve such a plan should submit it in all of its detail to the scrutiny of the people."

Almond said the only sure way to prevent desegregation anywhere in Virginia "is the total abolition of every public school everywhere in Virginia. If this is what they advocate, the people of Virginia should now be told with complete clarity and frankness.

"I tell you now that we cannot secede from the Union; we cannot overthrow the federal government, and we cannot reverse a final decree of a federal court."

Almond said Virginia cannot afford "to destroy or suffer the catastrophe of permitting the public school system to be destroyed."

He continued:

* * *

"THE TIME has arrived to take stock, not of theory, and indulgence in wishful thinking, but in actual conditions and realities, and the laborious and soundest procedures within the limits of our genius to devise for the present and future welfare of Virginia.

"We must not allow the welfare of our children and the future of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, the threat of political purge . . . and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder."

The governor said no mistake could be more costly than to "succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and dependency and the dungeons of delinquency."

* * *

VIRGINIA MUST bear in mind that there are some 800,000 children in the state's public school system, he said. There are only 112 sectarian schools with a total enrollment of 26,610 and 110 non-sectarian schools with a total enrollment of 10,325.

"This points up the magnitude of the problem of accommodating children denied access to public schools," he said.

"In considering any such transition, we must walk with measured steps, with full appraisal of the consequences."

"Abandonment of public support of education would constitute an open invitation to the federal government to assume that function," he warned.

The federal government "in the exercise of its power of eminent domain could acquire public buildings adaptable to its purpose," the governor added.

* * *

"IT WOULD establish federal standards, cover the nation's teaching under civil service, prescribe curricula and integrate both faculties and schools."

"We would do well to consider which is better and which we would prefer — public education administered as a function of the federal government, or public education administered as best we can with state and local support, control and regulation."

Almond praised the people of Warren County for their response to the closing of the county high school last fall.

"You held aloft as a brilliant beacon, for all of the nation to see, the name and honor of Virginia unsullied by the stigma of ugliness and violence," he said.

Governor Almond's speech was widely publicized in advance as a "major" address. It was obviously directed to the state as a whole and was considered a setback for the die-hard segregationists who still seek to resist federal court desegregation orders by abandoning public schools and substituting make-shift private facilities.

Efforts are currently being made in Prince Edward County to raise funds for a private school system for white pupils. The county is under a federal court order to desegregate this fall.

Ironically, Gov. Almond now finds himself on the side of the NAACP which is also working to maintain the state's public school system.

450 Attend First Day

Segregated Classes Opened For Pupils At Front Royal

FRONT ROYAL, Va (AP) —By county school bus and private car, an estimated 450 white students came to segregated classes Thursday as the private Warren County Educational Foundation began its second year of operation.

Students in grades 9 through 12 gathered on the lawn of a restaurant that is to be their school to hear their principal say:

"This is the only time this year I am going to use the word integration or segregation. We are here through free choice."

Glen Sunderlin told the open air convocation students attending Warren County High School also exercised that same free choice. He urged the students to avoid any unpleasantness or friction with the public high school students, who number 430 - 20 of them Negroes.

The foundation came into being last year when Warren County High shut down in the face of a federal court order calling for the admission of Negroes. Virginia's anti - integration laws, since knocked down in the courts, called for the closure of any school in which the races were mixed.

The high school reopened in February but was boycotted by white students who continued to attend the foundation's classes. Twenty-one Negroes attended the high school.

A foundation official said all pupils in the private classes have paid or agreed to pay $220 tuition. The official said another $15,000 is needed.

Declare Va. unable to stop mixing

RICHMOND, Va. (NNPA) — A legislative study commission Thursday told the Virginia General Assembly "that neither the General Assembly nor the Governor has the power to overrule or nullify the final decrees of the Federal courts in the school [illegible]

The 40-man Commission on Education in its report to the General Assembly submitted that it would be necessary "to close all public schools throughout the state in order to prevent any integration."

If the recommendations are approved by the General Assembly, it would mean complete abandonment of the program of "massive resistance" to the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

* * *

THE BASIC FORMULA of the recommendations is "freedom of choice." Under the proposals, local communities might desegregate their schools without their being padlocked by the state and without losing state funds.

Localities would control pupil assignments and to a large degree school appropriations.

Localities would be allowed wide discretion in dealing with desegregation. The localities could, in effect, evade the desegregation decree, leaving schools with meager state support in communities that refuse to put up money for racially mixed schools.

The commission submitted these proposals to the General Assembly:

1. **MAKE STATE** and local funds for scholarships available to children who prefer to attend private, non-sectarian schools. All students in private schools would be eligible and not just those who pull out of public schools to avoid desegregation.

2. Reenact the compulsory school attendance law on a local-option basis.

3. Return to local school boards the responsibility for assigning pupils to specific schools with a new appeals procedure spelled out.

4. Allow voters to force the sale of surplus school property in localities that may abandon public education.

5. Change local budget procedures so that appropriations could be made on a month-to-month basis.

* * *

ALSO PROPOSED is a bill to permit any locality to close its public schools whenever Federal troops are present.

The commission's report was approved by a vote of 31 to 9. Five of those signing the majority report did so with reservations.

The minority report said the majority report "makes it legally possible for a locality to proceed with as much integration as that locality desires.

"We are not willing to strive simply for containment; we are not willing to accept a little or token integration," the report read, adding:

* * *

"**THE PEOPLE OF** Virginia, and not the General Assembly, ultimately will have to decide how massively they wish to resist integration in our public schools. We must not now meekly surrender."

But the majority report said, "Regardless of how unsound we may regard the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court of the United States... we are compelled to recognize the existence of that decision and the overwhelming power of the Federal Government by the use of force to carry out Federal court decrees."

So far, colored pupils have been admitted to previously all-white schools in Arlington County, Alexandria and Norfolk and others are to be admitted to white schools in Charlottesville in September.

"Under the recommendations, no child will be forced to attend a racially mixed school," said the commission which made an eight-week study under the chairmanship of State Senator Mosby G. Perrow Jr. of Lynchburg.

VIRGINIA COUNTY LOSES SCHOOL TEST

U.S. Appeals Court Orders Integration in September at Prince Edward Classes

RICHMOND, Va., May 5 (AP)—A Federal Appeals Court pushed the reluctant state of Virginia farther along the school integration road today.

In a reversal of a District Court decision allowing Prince Edward County a seven-year grace period, the United States Fourth Circuit Court ordered the rural county to prepare to admit qualified Negroes to white schools in September.

Officials in the county have pledged to abandon public schools for private classes rather than accept integration.

The Prince Edward case, which has been in the Federal courts since 1951, was one of the five that figured in the United States Supreme Court's desegregation decision of May 17, 1954.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. who conceded in January that total segregation could only be kept by abandonment of public education, said today:

"This may well point up the justification for the timely action of the special session of the General Assembly."

The Legislature last month enacted Governor Almond's freedom of choice program designed to contain or minimize integration while continuing the public school system.

Expresses Gratification

Oliver W. Hill, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, expressed gratification at the court action. He said:

"We hope that this case has finally awakened Virginia to the fact that massive resistance and the latest method of evasion will not solve the problem."

The court order did not necessarily mean that integration would start or that public schools would be abandoned in Prince Edward next September. More likely it meant additional rounds of litigation on whether state pupil placements were being made solely because of race.

The court noted in its opinion that other Virginia communities—Norfolk, Arlington and Alexandria—had proceeded with a degree of integration but that no move had been made by officials of Prince Edward to comply with the desegregation order.

It sent the case back to District Judge Sterling Hutcheson and directed him to issue an order forbidding the school authorities to take any action affecting the enrollment, admission or education of Negro children on a racial basis.

The order applies to Negro applicants for high school in September. It also requires the school board to ignore race in considering applications for elementary schools but it set this for "the earliest practical day" rather than at the start of the next term.

'No Argument Needed'

Reviewing the long history of the litigation and the "total inaction of the school board" the court said these proceedings "speak so loudly that no argument is needed to show that the last delaying order of the district judge cannot be approved."

Referring to the Supreme Court decision in the Little Rock case, it said:

"Law and order are not here to be preserved by depriving the Negro children of their constitutional rights."

In his comment on the decision, Governor Almond also took another jab at the Supreme Court. He said its assertion that the principles it had laid down in the desegregation opinion were to be "assessed and elucidated by the district court was nothing more than idle verbiage and was never meant to have any rational meaning."

Other early comment came from the Prince Edward County man who heads the strongly pro-segregation Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties. Robert B. Crawford of Farmville said there would never be integrated schooling in the county. He said Prince Edward was ready to turn to the private classroom system it had set up in reserve for several years.

The judges who reversed the District Court were Circuit Judges Morris Soper and Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. and District Judge Roby C. Thompson

Races Prefer Segregation Board Finds

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The State Pupil Placement Board said Tuesday its experience in 2½ years of operation "is convincing demonstration that voluntary segregation is the wish and desire of the overwhelming majority of both races."

The board said this is borne out by the fact that no appeal has ever been filed with it, though the board has placed almost 420,000 students in Virginia public schools. In no case has a Negro child been assigned to a white school, or vice versa.

VALIDITY QUESTIONED

Constitutionality of the legislation setting up the placement board has been questioned, but never finally established.

Under state law, the board has sole authority to assign students to public schools. Local school boards are divested of this power. However, in several instances in desegregation cases, federal judges have advised Negro plaintiffs they need not fill out placement applications, thereby bypassing the placement board.

In issuing a statement explaining its opposition and policies, the board said it always has recognized it could not "forbid a Negro child from entering an all white school on the sole ground of race or color."

NO COURT CONCERN

But, the board added, the Supreme Court did not "decree integration." "It is recognized by [illegible] tion of the races in the public schools is of no concern to any court . . . ," the statement continued.

"Upon these two basic propositions, the board is under no duty to take any positive action to mix or accelerate the mixing of the races in the public schools. The board does not intend to propose any plan for the mixing of the races in the public schools."

order passed in an emergency to preserve the right of the plaintiffs to a public school education."

The suit was instituted by a number of white children and their parents to prevent the closing of certain grades in Norfolk's public schools, which would have deprived more than 17,000 pupils of public education.

The complaint charged the City Council was engaged in an evasive scheme to nullify integration orders issued by the district court.

The suit against the City Council was heard on Jan. 28, shortly after the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals knocked down the state's package of massive resistance laws. On the same day the state court acted, Hoffman announced the decision of a three-judge court in the other Norfolk suit, holding the state school closure law unconstitutional

The Appeals Court said the District Court was justified in its conclusion that the City Council action was taken as part of the plan of massive resistance adopted by the state Legislature in 1956 to retain public school segregation.

"A glaring inconsistency is manifest between the earlier action of City Council and that which was taken later when it became apparent that the plan of massive resistance had failed," said the Appeals Court.

Appeals Court Frees Norfolk School Fund

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals today upheld District Judge Walter E. Hoffman's order restraining the Norfolk City Council from withholding public schools to avoid integration.

In a 15-page opinion written by Circuit Judge Morris A. Soper, the Appeals Court said it understood Hoffman's injunction was not a final adjudication but "rather an

Must Be Authentic

American Negro History Considered For Schools

Fri 7-10-59

By OTIS PERKINS
News and Courier Staff Writer

The Charleston City School Board indicated yesterday it has no objection to teaching of American Negro history in Charleston Negro schools. But the board has one qualification: The history should be authentic.

Board members discussed the subject after Acting School Superintendent Thomas A. Carrere presented a "guide" for Negro teachers to use in conjunction with regular history classes.

The teaching guide, prepared by local Negro educators, would be used by the teachers to interpolate history to show Negro contributions to American history, Carrere said.

Previously the board approved in principle the teaching of Negro history in local schools if an authentic text book could be found and approved by state and local school officials. No such text book was located. The board then authorized drawing up of the guide.

But on preliminary examination yesterday, board members said the guide—drawn up in workbook form—had many generalizations and comments which were not qualified as to whether they were based on fact.

Board members decided to study the guide further before taking action on it.

The board also took some precedent-setting action regarding admittance of a student who is married and has a child. The student, Mrs. Linda D. Smith, requested permission to return and complete senior year requirements for her high school diploma.

Some members expressed fear that marriage and motherhood may not mix well with academic studies. Others said her family may have a settling influence. On the basis of tentative approval, Mrs. Smith apparently will be allowed to enroll.

The board confirmed the appointment of Edward T. Simmons as principal of Buist School for the 1959-60 school year. He had been named earlier to fill a vacancy left by John R. Collins.

It also approved appointment of these teachers:

Jean Wade Carter and Rebecca Clayton, teachers for Rivers High School and Mitchell Elementary School, respectively; Harold Bradford, Rebecca Manigault and Juanita Washington, teachers at Burke High School, and Britanna Bright, Buist School.

Carrere announced these teachers have resigned: Mrs. Mare Rogers of the High School of Charleston; Mrs. Ruth Mallard of James Simons School and Mrs. B. K. Green of Burke High School.

Miss Caroline Black was granted a leave of absence because of illness. She will be replaced during the coming school year by Miss Carter.

The board turned down a request from Russell Wragg for permission to set up a piano studio on a rental basis in the Craft School building. Board Chairman Charles A. Brown commended Wragg for community activity but expressed the opinion the board shouldn't set a precedent by approving rental of school building space, especially for individual enterprises.

Action on proposed policy for allowing — or prohibiting — fund drives in schools was deferred. It was discussed at a May 13 meeting and held over for study.

Negro Pupils' Plea Balked In Virginia

FLOYD, Va. (AP) — The Floyd County School Board Tuesday refused to take any action on a petition requesting the transfer of 14 Negro pupils to the southwest Virginia county's three white public high schools.

In a statement issued at the end of a closed session, the board said no action was taken because the petition was not accompanied by official transfer applications from the pupils' parents or guardians and were not on the forms prescribed by Virginia law.

If proper applications are received from the Negro pupils and their parents, the board said, they will be turned over to the State Pupil Placement Board in Richmond.

The county has only 28 Negro pupils of high school age.

The county supervisors Monday cleared the way for a fund cut-off that would shut down the schools by placing the county budget on a month-by-month appropriation basis.

Floyd County at present has no high school for Negroes. Negro students of high school age are sent to Christiansburg Institute in adjacent Montgomery County. The county has facilities, however, for Negroes of elementary school age.

The board of supervisors placed the county budget on a monthly basis without debate, effective immediately. Should integration occur and should the supervisors choose to do so, they could effectively close all the county's schools on 30 days' notice by the simple expedient of declining to appropriate funds for their operation.

Virginia asked to stand pat on race issue

RICHMOND, Va., May 23—(AP)—Former Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia, credited in some quarters with a major role in triggering the Little Rock integration crisis, Saturday night called on Virginians to stand fast on the race issue.

"Don't falter and don't let us down," he said in a speech prepared for delivery to a meeting of the defenders of state sovereignty and individual liberties.

"The people of the Southland are looking to Virginia, the oldest state in the union and the 'mother of presidents,'" Griffin said.

The Georgia governor, who kept his campaign vow that during his term no schools in his state would be integrated "come hell or high water," addressed a Citizens Council rally in Little Rock shortly before the school integration controversy erupted there.

Blamed by Hays

IN HIS SPEECH, Griffin referred to the fact that former Rep. Brooks Hays blamed him for some of the strife.

While denying responsibility for racial strife, Griffin said "If I stirred them up I will say that I am glad. And if they were getting ready to stick their heads in an integration noose without protest, they needed stirring up." But, he added, he was sure that was not the case.

Griffin declared he was not in Richmond to tell Virginians how to run their business but to "volunteer my services and join with you in keeping alive and promoting a general conscience for the preservation of constitutional government, the rights of states, the rights of individuals and the system of free enterprise."

Praises Warren patrons

THE GEORGIAN, who formerly taught school in Virginia and whose wife is a Virginian, praised the patrons of Virginia's Warren County white high school as "people of courage who refused to be browbeaten, intimidated or coerced by the long arm of the federal courts which are bent and determined to destroy every vestige of state sovereignty and set up the first American reich in our great nation."

Griffin warned that "we need to watch the defectors in our own states," and said "If we are ever trampled under by federal boots in the South, it will be because some of our people opened the gates and let the enemy in."

Negroes in [illegible]

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. [illegible] (AP)—Negro pupils outnumbered whites in the 1959-60 school registration here for the first time in history. The record showed 19,204 Negro children and 17,749 whites in the city's 57 public schools.

Integration Effective Today In 4 Virginia Communities

Fri, 9-4-59

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 7 (AP)—Schools in four communities will admit sixty Negro students along with white pupils tomorrow as Virginia expands racial integration under Federal court edicts.

For Charlottesville and Warren County, the mixing of students in the public schools will be a new experience.

In Prince Edward County Thursday, there will be still another test of the state's new "freedom of choice" school policy when a private organization opens facilities for virtually all the county's white children.

Norfolk to Admit 21

Norfolk and Alexandria will resume integrated operations when classes begin tomorrow. Both cities admitted Negroes for the first time in February after the collapse of the state's school closure and other anti-integration laws in the courts. Norfolk will admit twenty-one Negroes to seven white or predominantly white schools. Nine Negroes are to be admitted to three schools in Alexandria.

Arlington resumed integrated operations Tuesday by enrolling sixteen Negroes along with white students.

Parents of 2,600 children in Charlottesville and Warren County must decide whether to send their children to racially mixed public schools or segregated private schools.

The Charlottesville Educational Foundation will open classes tomorrow for children who object to integration. Twelve Negroes will be admitted to two public schools.

More Private Classes

The Warren County Educational Foundation will offer private segregated classes again this year but has set no opening date. Eighteen Negroes have enrolled in the public high school.

The Prince Edward School Foundation will conduct all-white private classes in lieu of public schools abandoned by the county government. There have been no plans for schooling the county's 1,750 Negro pupils.

14 integrate two 'new' Va. communities; more slated

Afro Baltimore, Md.
10-3-59.

ROANOKE, Va. (NNPA)—At least 14 colored students have won the right to attend Floyd County and Galax public schools at the beginning of this year's second semester.

Federal Judge Roby C. Thompson ordered them admitted but denied an injunction which would have admitted an additional six students from Grayson County to Galax High School.

He said that they must first apply for transfers. Galax and Floyd county have small colored populations. Judge Thompson delayed the start of desegregation to give the localities time to adjust.

* * *

IN ARLINGTON, Federal Judge Albert B. Bryan ordered seven more colored students admitted to predominately white schools. At first 16 colored students applied for admission; nine were turned down by the school board which took no action on the other seven. The rebuffed students were denied on the grounds of either residence or academic background.

Of the other seven, however, Judge Bryan says the record "gives no ground for denying" their admission. Thus there will be 23 colored students in formerly all-white schools.

NAACP attorney Otto Tucker delivered the judge's order to school officials after Supt. Howard Bowen said: "We will proceed to enroll the students as soon as we get the court order."

The students are: Oliver Brown Jr., 11; Jacqueline B. Huggins, 12; Brenda B. Fagg, 11; Joyce Battle, 11; Bernard C. Hamm, 11; Dennis E. Spinner; and Sheila A. Eldridge, 6.

* * *

IN FARMVILLE, About 1,500 white students entered a system of private schools set up by the Prince Edward School Foundation. No provision was made by local citizens for the 1,750 colored students. Some, however, are attending schools elsewhere.

IN FRONT ROYAL, the Warren County Educational Foundation opened its second year of private school operation. Students were warned to avoid friction with public school students where 20 colored children are enrolled.

The public high school opened on a desegregated basis in February. White students who had been attending Foundation private schools refused to return to the public school.

However, in September, 410 white students returned.

End Of School Placement Laws Seen By Current

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
10-13-59

FARMVILLE, Va. — A high N. A. A. C. P. official predicted here this week that school placement laws will be declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court because of the way they are being used.

Speaking before the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches, Gloster B. Current, director of NAACP branches, declared that "this law gives prejudiced officials a device with which to deny admission of Negro pupils to previously all-white schools."

These laws permitted "only a token number of schools to be desegregated in North Carolina, Virginia and Arkansas," he said.

Mr. Current then called on more Negro parents and pupils to make applications for admission to local schools in order to receive the best education afforded in their communities.

"We must prepare our children for the new opportunities which exist," Mr. Current continued, "and motivate them to earn better grades and strive to even higher standards of performance."

The Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches was holding its 24th annual meeting attended by delegates from the 85 branches throughout the state.

Virginia, like other NAACP state conferences, is in the midst of a national NAACP drive for 500,000 members during 1959, Golden Anniversary year of the NAACP.

P-TAs in Virginia Reject Segregation Resolutions

Post
Washington, D.C.
10-15

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 14 (AP)—Two resolutions opposing desegregation of public schools failed to gain approval of the Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers convention today.

A resolution favoring the separation of races in public schools and urging the use of "every legal means to preserve such separation," was voted down without debate.

A similar resolution was withdrawn. It would have asked the P-TA to "urge the Governor and the General Assembly to do everything within their power to resist integration of the races anywhere in the Commonwealth of Virginia."

The second resolution said desegregation would place Virginia's public school system "in grave danger of extinction."

The delegates approved a resolution calling on Gov. J. Lindsay Almond and the Legislature to oppose "any course of action designed to weaken the present state constitutional and legislative guarantees of public education, including adequate financial support thereof."

Virginia, faced with Federal court orders to stop public school segregation, has repealed its compulsory attendance law. Some localities have adopted their own.

One county, Prince Edward, has closed public schools rather than submit to a Federal court desegregation order. Public schools are desegregated in five other localities.

The legislative program adopted by the P-TA calls for the continuation of public schools.

PTA Meets in Virginia, May Shun School Fight

Evening Star, Wash., D.C.
Mon. 10-12-59. p. B-2

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 12 (AP).—Some 1,000 parents and teachers assembled for their annual convention here today, many of them wondering if a spark exsited to touch off another prolonged fight over the school issue.

Many members of the Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers apparently felt, however, the school matter would tae a back seat to the question of Federal aid to education.

This will be the first convention since the special session of the General Assembly early this ear which fashioned the "freedom of choice" school pan. It is a more moderate program than the defunct massive resistance laws which automatically closed schools.

It was generally felt that any resolution calling for indorsement of the new program of for return to massive resistance policies could be the spark to touch off long debate such as filled the 1958 session. Some resolutions dealing with the school segregation issue are expetced to be submitted before the deadline tomorrow morning.

Any resolutions indorsing the Perrow Commission program or calling for a return to close-the-schools resistance certainly will bring a fight because the delegates reflect the complexities of public opinion throughout Virginia.

A resolution advocating "local option," the heart of the Perrow Commission freedom-of-choice program, squeezed through the 1958 convention by two votes after the delegates split 557 to 557 on a resolution indorsing massive resistance.

Convention resolutions will go through a resolutions committee headed by Hershel Gardner of Mount Solon. Other members are Mrs. Charles Duncan, Radford; Mrs. G. L. Morrow, Jarrett; Mrs. C. B. Coe, Hamption, and Hugh Davis, Richmond.

District PTA meetings in southside counties, where massive ressistance has its deepest roots, have adopted resolutions calling on the Governor to do everything possible to prevent mixed schools.

And out of Northern Virginia have come distrcit resolutions urging the Governor and the General Assembly to make sure no child in Virginia is denied an education.

This year's convention comes with Prince Edward County, one of the defendants in the 1954 United States Supreme Court decision, having shut down its public school system rather than accept integration.

The convention may get resolutions calling for support of private school movements. Others might be critical of the General Assembly for repealing the State's compulsory school attendance law.

The convention resolutions committee will make its report Wednesday morning.

Meanwhile, the State PTA legislative program has won adoption by a majority of the 20 districts within the organization. This program includes provisions backing public schools and compulsory attendance laws. No further action is necessary on the 12-point program.

A program geared to strengthening the State's public school system is the overall convention goal.

More Legal Attacks Seen on Virginia Segregation

By a Staff Reporter

DANVILLE, Va., Oct. 10 Oliver W. Hill, Chief Legal Officer of Virginia's National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, promised continued legal attacks on school pupil assignment plans today.

While Virginia has been making progress in school desegregation, Hill emphasized, it has been "just token . . . due to the fact courts have given a certain validity to pupil assignment plans."

Hill spoke at a workshop session for delegates attending the 24th annual convention of the Virginia State NAACP Conference in this South-side community. The 3-day conference will wind up Sunday with a freedom rally in the City auditorium. The speaker will be James M. Nabrit Jr., Dean of the Howard University Law School.

Hill warned the delegates that they shouldn't expect to win equal footing in civil rights by court action alone. Negroes, he said, must work as citizens in their communities instead of adopting a "waiting-for-Johnny-to-do-it attitude."

One of the big questions at this session has been what legal action the NAACP will take to try to force reopening of the public schools in Prince Edward County. Hill refused to be pinned down publicly on this question and would say only that some "legal problems" have caused a delay in testing program inaugurated this year, he indicated, might possibly be used for the purpose of "containment" of school desegregation in the state. Both Henderson and Robert B. Johnson, Virginia Union University professor, urged all Negroes to work to widen their cultural horizons so they will not be "embarrassed" when segregation breaks down.

The speaker at the Jackson Memorial Dinner tonight was Ruby Hurley, secretary of the Southern Region of the NAACP. Sunday morning new officers will be elected and committee reports presented.

going to the courts to date.

In Prince Edward County the Board of Supervisors refused to levy taxes to operate the schools when faced with a court order to begin desegrating the schools this fall. White students are attending private classes but the 1700 Negro pupils there are receiving no education.

Vivian C. Mason, chairman of the State NAACP Education Committee, told the workshop audience that Negroes must keep applying to enter white schools or else the number of eligibles would be slowly reduced by the "process of attrition" and all recent progress in school desegragation would "fall into oblivion."

This year, Mrs. Mason reported, 86 Negroes are enrolled in formally all-white schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville, Warren County, Alexandria and Arlington.

Another speaker, Thomas Henderson, Dean of Virginia Union University, said Negroes must keep working to close the gap between the average test scores of their youngsters and white pupils. A state-wide

Negro Files Racial Suit In St. Louis

Sat. 10-10-59.

ST. LOUIS (AP) — A suburban Negro doctor is seeking to get his two children into the all-white Maplewood - Richmond Heights school district.

The physician, Dr. Harold G. Russell of Richmond Heights, has filed a writ of mandamus at St. Louis County courthouse in Clayton in behalf of his children, Lillette, 5, and Harold Jr., 8.

Named as defendants were the school district, E. R. Adams, school superintendent, and Floyd S. Heffly, principal of West Richmond School, in which the physician seeks to enroll his children.

Dr. Russell contended in his petition that he tried to enroll his children in the West Richmond School but was told by Heffly to apply for enrollment with the board of education.

This he did, Dr. Russell said, and the children were directed to go to the all-Negro Lincoln School about a mile from their home. Dr. Russell said the West Richmond School is about 10(yards from his home.

The petition contended that the Russell children "solely because of their race were denied" the privilege of attending the West Richmond School.

DIXIE ROUNDUP

Judge Tells County Five Years Long Enough To Get Schools In Order

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 10 — (UPI) — Federal District Judge Roby C. Thompson said today Grayson County had done nothing in five years to prepare its teachers, students and citizens for school integration.

Thompson, hearing a suit seeking to admit eight Negroes to the all-white high school at Galax, seemed to grow impatient with the arguments of attorneys that Negroes who travel 43 miles to a Negro high school in Wytheville, Va., were better off than they would be at Galax.

Grayson county does not have a Negro high school.

County School Supt. Alonzo Monday told Thompson the county needed more time to prepare its people for integration.

Thompson observed that the school board had had five years to do this but had failed to come up with any plan to handle the six Negroes it sends to Wytheville.

Judge Thompson Tuesday heard arguments on a request to admit 12 Negroes to two all-white high schools in Floyd County which sends the Negroes to the Negro Christiansburg Institute, 45 miles away.

Rev. L. Francis Griffin, president, declared in a statement this week.

The county board of supervisors refused to vote funds for school operation this term, thus forcing the closing of all public schools. White pupils in the county are attending private, segregated classes.

EXCEPT FOR about 50 seniors and juniors sent to the high school department at Kittrell (N. C.) college, and others who have managed to continue in public schools outside the county, colored pupils have no schools this term.

Rev. Mr. Griffin said that the association, which has no interest in sustaining, encouraging or lending support to segregated public or private schooling, is busy forming permanent committees to expand its work.

THE PRIMARY objective is restoration of public schools in the county. It will seek to coordinate the efforts of the NAACP,, other organizations, groups and individuals in its drive to reopen the schools which were closed when a court order was issued for integration.

Another goal is providing the manpower necessary for an all-out poll tax, registration and voter campaign.

AMONG THE immediate crisis objectives are placement of junior and senor high school pupils in accredited schools, setting up study - play groups for the remaining children and conducting an educational and cultural program designed to elevate and broaden the perspective of Prince Edward citizens.

Vote Drive Among Its Objectives

Placing Junior And Senior Students Is One Immediate Task

FARMVILLE, Va. — The Prince Edward County Christian association, born as a result of the public school closing crisis in the county, will expand into a permanent organization "after the county has returned to spiritual, politic al and educational sanity," the

1 Area Pupil Quit School Under Law

A compulsory school attendance provision which allows parents, with "conscientious objections" to keep their children home has been used by parents of only one student among the 79,160 in Arlington, Fairfax, and Falls Church public schools.

Arlington school officials reported yesterday that one of 23,505 students had left school by invoking the "conscientious objection" clause. Superintendent Ray E. Reid refused to disclose which school was involved.

In April, the Legislature, which had repealed the statewide attendance law, allowed localities to adopt their own truancy ordinances. The Legislature required localities to include the "conscientious objection" clause so that no parent would be forced to send his child to a desegregated school.

The Alexandria School Board in refusing Wednesday night to recommend the truancy law, said the clause would make it meaningless. Superintendent T. C. Williams said the law could not be enforced. He added that Alexandria does not have a truancy problem.

Arlington, Fairfax, and Falls Church have adopted local attendance laws. Fairfax and Falls Church school officials said yesterday that no student in their areas has used the "conscientious objection" clause.

Negroes Appeal School Decision

Ten Arlington Negro students applying to schools for white pupils said yesterday they would appeal the July 25 decision of Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan, who upheld the County School Board in rejecting them.

Their attorneys filed an appeal notice in Alexandria so that the case can be reviewed by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Bryan said the School Board's rejection of the 10 was valid because they live closer to Negro schools. The Judge also agreed with the Board that two of the 10 also could be turned down on academic grounds.

Perrow Report In

Gloomy Outlook Seen For Va. Public Schools

(Journal & Guide)

RICHMOND, Va.—Now that the report of the Perrow Commission has been handed the Governor and General Assembly, the citizens of Virginia find themselves standing squarely at the crossroads as regards to public education. They can either accept the recommendations of the commission and retain a system of public education in which some consideration will be given federal court desegregation orders or they can take the path the state's Southside has already indicated willingness to follow: destruction of the public schol system.

The Perrow Commission report, in the main, puts the decision up to the localities. And the commission offers but three programs to the localities. They can 1) abandon their public schools and switch over to "private" classes with state aid; 2) abide by the letter of the law of the desegregation decisions or 3) forget all about education.

SAGE OBSERVERS cannot help but feel that Virginia is ready to launch another generation of illiterates if it follows the program proposed by the 9 dissenters to the finally-released Perrow report.

On the other hand, it is felt that if the report—in whole—meets approval and its recommendations are followed, the sorry spectacle would arise in which a locality could operate both a "private" and public school system both with public tax funds. The public system in this case—it is feared would eventually become a "colored" one or one serving indigent whites or "traitors" to southern superiority concepts who are willing to abide by the law of the land.

Two recommendations of the committee bear special scrutiny. These deal with giving localities ability to dispose of "surplus" school properties and the re-assignment of placement powers to the local boards.

TO THE CASUAL view, the proposals are harmless, but study of them shows the Commission to be playing into the hands of "private" interests. One recommendation says that the locality can sell school property whenever that property becomes "surplus" by lack of use by students. Conceivably, public school enrollment would fall off as students accept private school grants, making the building surplus. Proposals of the commission as to how these "surplus" sites may be purchased make it extremely easy for private foundations to acquire them.

And returning placement powers to local boards is an empty gesture. The local board would first make the assignment with the student being given appeal powers to the State Education Board, then to and through the state courts and into the federal courts. A child seeking to enter a first grade "of choice" could — through using the remedies which would be opened by the commission's proposals—be fifth or sixth grade age by the time they are exhausted.

A PACKAGE of some 15 bills are embodied in the report calling for legislation which would:

1) Allow the use of state and local funds for pupils who want to attend "private" schools;

2) Give localities the right to make up their own minds concerning desegregation (a definite turn-about from "massive resistance");

3) Let localities determine whether or not they want compulsory atendance laws;

4) Return pupils placement (now "pupil enrollment") powers to local school boards;

5) Keep teachers' contracts operating on a 30-day basis;

6) Allow use of public transportation by pupils attending "private" classes; and

7) Throw out all "massive resistance' 'statutes already outlawed by state and federal courts.

Recommendations

THE COMMISSION laid groundwork for consideration of these legislative proposals by stating:

"We recommend that scholarships be made available to children in every locality to attend non-sectarian private schools.

"WE RECOMMEND a flexible pupil placement plan, to meet the varied conditions throughout the State.

"We recommend a compulsorry attendance law with adequate safeguards which may be used by any locality that desires to do so.

"WE RECOMMEND local budgetary changes which will give the local tax levying body full control over local expenditures to the end that a locality faced with an intolerable situation can constitutionally withhold local support from public schools by the simple method of not levying taxes or appropriating money.

"UNDER THESE recommendations no child will be forced to atend a racially mixed school."

Viewed together, the proposals of the Perrow Commission have the appearance of being "buck passing" devices . . . to wit: passing the state's responsibilities over to local bodies. But it is unlikely that evasive schemes by localities can be operative. The Jan. 19, 1959 3-judge federal ruling on the state's school closure law says, "In the event the State of Virginia withdraws from the business of educating its children and the local governing bodies assume this responsibility, the same principles with respect to equal protection of laws would be controlling to that particular county or city . . ."

THE JAN. 19 ruling outlawed fund cut-off and the closing of certain grades because of integration, among other devices.

It is to the Commissions' credit that it recognized the fact that "All in authority in Virginia have exhausted every legal means of preventing any integration in our schools." The Commission also revealed its close scrutiny of the situation by noting that it is "of the opinion that it would be necessary to close all public schools throughout the State in order to prevent any integration."

IT CANNOT BE denied, however, that Perrow Committee proposals can be considered a re-hashing of "massive resistance" leanings which place the actual act of "resisting" upon the locality instead of upon the state.

Thus the program offered is still considered by many to be "buck passing" and the state now looks at the General Assembly for what promises to be a rough and tumble session.

Washington Merry-Go-Round

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.

Bombed School Tribute To Democracy

By DREW PEARSON

OSAGE, W. Va. — One year ago this week I stood before a gaping hole in the concrete floor of a schoolhouse in West Virginia. A bulge was punched into the ceiling above. Twisted school lockers, torn textbooks, broken plaster, splintered glass, desks and chairs were piled topsy-turvy.

Pearson

A hate-monger had stolen into the school on a Sunday night, carefully placed a case of dynamite in the hall, meticulously run a wire through the gymnasium, over the transom of the gym door to a car outside. From its safety he had blown up the school.

The man who wreaked vengeance on children was not caught. But the people of Osage and Monongalia County have not been idle. From the rubble and ashes they have rebuilt the school. It had looked as if it could never be rebuilt, but they rebuilt it.

And last week, the boys and girls of the Osage school band, decked out in green and white uniforms, sat in that same gymnasium, once littered with broken glass and broken plaster, to play the Star Spangled Banner during a ceremony rededicating the school.

★ ★ ★

OSAGE is not exactly a metropolis. It has a population of 1,000, most of them coal miners, and most of them out of work. It has seen tragedy before. It saw 57 bodies, wrapped in gunny sacks, carried out of the Christopher mine in 1942.

Tragedy and poverty are why the people of Osage long ago learned to live with each other. They learned, working underground that white coal miner has to rely on black, and vice versa, in a rescue operation. There is no color line underground. They learned also to govern their town by electing three Negro city councilmen and three white councilmen.

So when the Supreme Court ruled that Negro children had a right to study with white children, Osage, W. Va. had one of the first schools to integrate. There were 80 Negro children enrolled when the school was blown up one year ago.

14d(1) W.Va

SITTING in the gymnasium, as I did last week, listening to the very simple ceremony of rededicating the school, it seemed to me this was a historic occasion. It punctuated a period in American history when we suffered great setbacks, both at home and abroad. It was Oct. 4, 1957, while U.S. troops were occupying Central High School in Little Rock, that Russia first occupied outer space. It was one year later, Oct. 5, 1958, that the schoolhouse in Clinton, Tenn., was blown up. Four weeks later, the Osage school was shattered.

During this two-year period, 84 schools, churches, synagogues, or homes were dynamited in a war of hate. The committee of Americans against bombs of bigotry, headed by Gov. Pat Brown of California and Charley Taft of Ohio began mobilizing public opinion against the outrages, tried to raise money to repair the damage. It was not easy. National organizations usually outgiving in generosity, shied away. Too much political bitterness was involved.

★ ★ ★

MEANWHILE, in the race with Russia, we also fell behind. There was little cohesion in Washington, more concentration on budget-cutting than on progress-making. Instead of catching up in the conquest of outer space, we suffered defeat after defeat.

But in the little town of Osage there has been a historic victory. The shattered school was rebuilt.

This week, after the rededication ceremony, a reception was given in the home economics room. One year ago, its electric ranges had been blown into chaos. But in the middle of the room, untouched by the dynamite's blast, was a plate of biscuits. A little girl had baked them on Friday before the hate-monger had come in to wreck the building, and they sat there, surrounded by wrecked china closets, fallen chandeliers, and shattered glass.

This week, instead of the biscuits, Mrs. Merle Miller presented me with a cake.

★ ★ ★

LAST YEAR I had picked up a book: "Our Environment: How We Use and Control It," by Wood and Carpenter. The people of Osage had been trying to control their environment, and had made progress. But they had not been able to control hate.

On the wall, a year ago, hung a picture of Abraham Lincoln who once proclaimed a nation "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." He looked down from that picture on the broken plaster, the twisted cinder block of a school where children had been studying as equals, but had been forced to disrupt that study by one who disagreed with Lincoln.

This week, Lincoln looked down on a different scene—a brightly painted, freshly repaired school, completed by citizens determined to carry out his declaration regardless of those who stalk in the night carrying dynamite and nursing hate.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Sat 11-21-59

Courage Rebuilds Dynamited School

By DREW PEARSON

OSAGE, W.Va.—One year ago this week I stood before a gaping hole in the concrete floor of a school house in West Virginia. A bulge was punched into the ceiling above. Twisted school lockers, torn textbooks, broken plaster, splintered glass, desks and chairs were piled topsy-turvy.

A hate-monger had stolen into the school on a Sunday night, carefully placed a case of dynamite in the hall, meticulously run a wire through the gymnasium, over the transom of the gym door to a car outside. From its safety he had blown up the school.

In the months that passed, the man who wreaked vengeance on children was not caught. But in those months the people of Osage and Monongalia County have not been idle. From the rubble and ashes they have rebuilt the school. It had looked as if it could never be rebuilt, but they rebuilt it.

And last week, the boys and girls of the Osage school band, decked out in spic and span green and white uniforms, sat in that same gymnasium, once littered with broken glass and broken plaster, to play the Star Spangled Banner during a ceremony rededicating the school.

History Is Made

Osage is not exactly a metropolis. It has a population of one thousand, most of them coal miners, and most of them out of work. It has seen tragedy before. It saw 57 bodies, wrapped in gunny sacks, carried out of the Christopher mine in 1942. And it has seen historic events. It saw John L. Lewis stand under a tree in 1922, long before the United Mine Workers were a power in the coal fields, and proclaim that labor had as much right to organize as banks and business had to join together to promote industry. Walter Hart, a young reporter, now editor of the Morgantown Dominion-News, had his notes seized by the district attorney when he reported that speech. The D. A. seriously considered whether John L. Lewis should be prosecuted for treason.

Tragedy and poverty are why the people of Osage long ago learned to live with each other. They learned, working underground, that white coal miner has to rely on black, and vice versa, in a rescue operation. There is no color line underground. They learned also to govern their town by electing three Negro city councilmen and three white councilmen.

So when the Supreme Court ruled that Negro children had a right to study with white children, Osage, W. Va., had one of the first schools to integrate. There were 80 Negro children enrolled when the school was blown up one year ago.

American Defeats

Sitting in the gymnasium, as I did last week, listening to the very simple ceremony of rededicating the school, it seemed to me this was a historic occasion. It punctuated a period in American history when we suffered great setbacks, both at home and abroad. It was Oct. 4, 1957, while U.S. troops were occupying Central High School in Little Rock, that Russia first occupied outer space. It was one year later, Oct. 5, 1958, that the schoolhouse in Clinton, Tenn., was blown up. Four weeks later, the Osage school was shattered.

During this two-year period, 84 schools, churches, synagogues, or homes were dynamited in a war of hate. The Committee of Americans against Bombs of Bigotry, headed by Gov. Pat Brown of California and Charley Taft of Ohio began mobilizing public opinion against the outrages, tried to raise money to repair the damage. It was not easy. National organizations usually outgiving in generosity, shied away. Too much political bitterness was involved.

Meanwhile, in the race with Russia, we also fell behind. There was little cohesion in Washington, more concentration on budget-cutting than on progress-making. Instead of catching up in the conquest of outer space, we suffered defeat after defeat.

But in the little town of Osage there has been a historic victory. Thanks to the goading of editor Hart, the energy of school superintendent Charles Stevenson, and the vision of the county school board, the shattered school was rebuilt.

This week, after the rededication ceremony, a reception was given in the home economics room. One year ago, its electric ranges had been blown into chaos. But in the middle of the room, untouched by the dynamite's blast, was a plate of biscuits. A little girl had baked them on Friday before the hate-monger had come in to wreck the building, and they sat there, surrounded by wrecked china closets, fallen chandeliers, and shattered glass.

This week, instead of the biscuits, Mrs. Merle Miller presented me with a cake.

Last year I had picked up a book: "Our Environment: How We Use and Control It," by Wood and Carpenter. The people of Osage had been trying to control their environment, and had made progress. But they had not been able to control hate.

On the wall, a year ago, hung a picture of Abraham Lincoln who once proclaimed a nation "dedicated to the proposition that all men were created equal." He looked down from that picture on the broken plaster, the twisted cinder block of a school where children had been studying as equals, but had been forced to disrupt that study by one who disagreed with Lincoln.

This week, Lincoln looked down on a different scene — a

brightly painted, freshly repaired school, completed by citizens determined to carry out his declaration regardless of those who stalk in the night carrying dynamite and nursing hate.

14e(1) 1959

ALABAMA A & M COLLEGE

Ala. A. & M. Asks For $4 Million

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—Alabama A&M College has asked for $4,322,400 from the state in order to remain accredited. A&M teachers are the lowest paid of any Alabama college, and accrediting authorities have told the school to raise salaries, get more doctorates on the faculty or lose accreditation—$3,380,000 of the request is for new buildings and major repairs on existing buildings. AM has 1,245 students this year.

Two Colleges Facing Loss Of Rating

(Courier Press Service)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Montgomery Advertiser said last week that two Negro colleges, supported by the state, face possible loss of their accreditation.

In an article citing the needs of Alabama institutions of higher learning, the article pointed to the recent loss of accreditation of the engineering school of Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, and a possible loss for the school at the University of Alabama, both white schools.

Then it said: "Two Negro colleges, also, face possible loss of accreditation — and dormitory space is so short, there is student unrest." Negro state-supported colleges in Alabama are: Alabama State College here, and Alabama A&M College at Huntsville, Ala.

There was no further explanation of the report.

Evening Courses Offered At Alabama State College

The arrangement by which ambitious college graduates can use time and energy in learning in the evening while teaching in the day is being improved each year by Alabama State College. Already the college has received more requests than usual for evening courses and it is now in position to report some of the fields in which there has been increasing interest.

In Group A, the professional core, there is demand for Education 500, "The Scneitific Study of Education"; Education 502A. "The School's Community"; Education 502B, "The Community's School"; the investigations courses, which courses are listed in the Education 520 group and 509A, "Planning The Investigations Project."

In Group B, which is an upward extension of the student's academic concentration, the greatest demand, as usual, is for a history elective, with considerable interest being manifested in the "History of the South." This course is enjoying increasing popularity, although other history courses are also in demand. Among the social studies electives Social Studies 510, "Current Economic Problems," and Social Studies 511, "Comparative Economic Systems," have been requested by those whose concentration is in the economic phase of their major field. English 500, "Advanced Communications," is competing with English 509, "Twentieth Century Novel," and English 511, "Major American Writers," for consideration by those whose Group B electives are in this department.

Education courses in Group C are those of sequences that meet the needs and the interest of guidance or in-service teachers. The expressed need is for courses in psychology and guidance with Education 504, "Psychology of Learning," and Education 517, "Vocational Guidance," especially in demand, although there are requests for other guidance courses and for an elective in the field of administration and supervision.

Registration for the evening classes of the graduate division will be held in Paterson Hall on Tuesday, Sept. 15, from 6:30 to 8 p.m. This is the only period set for registration and it is important that the students assemble in Room 14 at 6:30 p.m. for instructions. It may be well for some to remember that those who have not requested courses for the first term should certainly be on hand to make their request in person.

Art Show Will Exhibit Works Of 'Bama State

One of the largest collections of art ever to be shown in one exhibit from Alabama State College was shipped to Atlanta during the past week for the 18th Annual Negro Art Exhibit.

A total of 56 pieces of sculpture, paintings and drawings were submitted by Hayward Oubre, chairman of the art department of the college, for the Atlanta art exhibit. All the creations represent the work of teachers and students of the college and from Carver High School.

The sculpture is done in wire, plaster of paris, and mahogany and cedar wood. The paintings and drawings are in oil, pencil, pen, water color, tempera, scratchboard and charcoal.

Several persons whose works are being shown have been recipents of awards in past shows. Archie Taylor, a former student, won second place in 1955, with a water color painting and honorable mention in 1956. John Feagin, now an art instructor of Carver High School, received honorable mention in 1957. Floyd Coleman, who submitted nine entries this year, received honorable mention in 1958 with water color prints. Herman Bailey, student at the University of Southern California has been contributor to the Atlanta show.

Among faculty members who have submitted art works are Alfred Stevenson who has several contributions this year; Gregory Ridley, currently teaching at Grambling College, Louisiana and Oubre.

Oubre set a record in 1957 when he won a first prize in sculpture and second in pencil drawing. He had won previous placements and honorable mentions.

The art collection includes the work of 16 students under the supervision of Oubre and Stevenson.

Members of the group and contributions are: Carl Abner, charcoal; Lennard Banks, water color or painting and one piece of sculpture of cedar wood; Alfred Bell, four paintings; Arthur Britt, six entries in water color, pencil and pen and ink; Walter Bush, five paintings in water color, pen and ink; Floyd Coleman, nine entries of water color, pencil and oil paintings; Willie Ford, three entries of paintings in ink and water color and one piece of sculpture; James Hall, one oil painting; Walker Hayes, a pen and ink drawing; Albert Lee, two scratchboard entries; Eugene Morgan, two paintings in tempera; Elmore Taylor, one painting; J. Warren, one painting; Marzette Watts, one painting, and Herbert Wilson, one sculpture work in mahogany.

For the first time a local high school was permitted to submit entries. Feagin, submitted an oil painting of himself and one plaster of paris sculpture work. Three of his students submitted creditable pieces of sculpture in African and primitive characteristics and designs. These students are Annie Rudolph, Bettye Averhart and Donald Arrington, all seniors.

Stevenson submitted two pieces of sculpture, both done in wood of mahogany and cedar and two works in oil. Oubre submitted one piece of wire sculpture and two paintings.

Dr. Trenholm Attending WCOPP Parley At Capital

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the Alabama State College, Montgomery is attending the eighth annual meeting of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Proefssions (WCOTP) being held here July 26 through Aug. 12.

The reports of the convention, which has attracted some 500 leaders of teacher organizations from 74 countries, is teaching mutual appreciation of eastern and western cultural values.

Most for the convention concerns the National Education Assn. of the United States, the largest professional organization in this country. Dr. Williams G. Carr, executive secretary of NEA, is secretary general of WCOTP. President is Sir Ronald Gould, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers of England and Wales.

In reports they have submitted for the meeting about one third of the WCOTP organizations hold that the schools of their countries are doing satisfactory jobs in teaching mutual respect and appreciation of Oriental and Western cultures. Another third thought that progress in this regard was unsatisfactory, but most noted that progress was being made.

Some countries, such as Nyasaland and Liberia, reported the problem of basic education so overwhelming that they were not yet prepared to consider teaching other cultures. A few, such as Hong Kong and the Philipines, thought that their unique geographical and political backgrounds made it unnecessary for them to make a special project of East-West cultural appreciation.

abama Colleges Get $500,000 S. Loan Fund For Science Students

NGTON (AP) — Almost will go to Alabama col- fiscal year for loans to under the Defense Edu- ct.

ister Hill (S-Ala), author l which created this act, Office of Education in- him it has allotted $463,- Alabama institutions of ducation for the year end- June 30.

ct, co-sponsored in the by Rep. Carl Elliott , provides that individual administer the loan pro- the local level and allo- he funds to applicants.

loans are designed to en- e students in the sciences mathematics. Incentives are ed for students who enter ng.

ill, in announcing the state al- ons, said:

"It is my understanding that the funds now available will come close to meeting the actual needs for students for the forthcoming academic year."

Funds available in the last fiscal year, first under the act, were far short of actual needs.

"This situation arose," Hill explained, "When the act proved far more popular both with students and educational institutions than even its strongest advocates had envisioned when the act was passed."

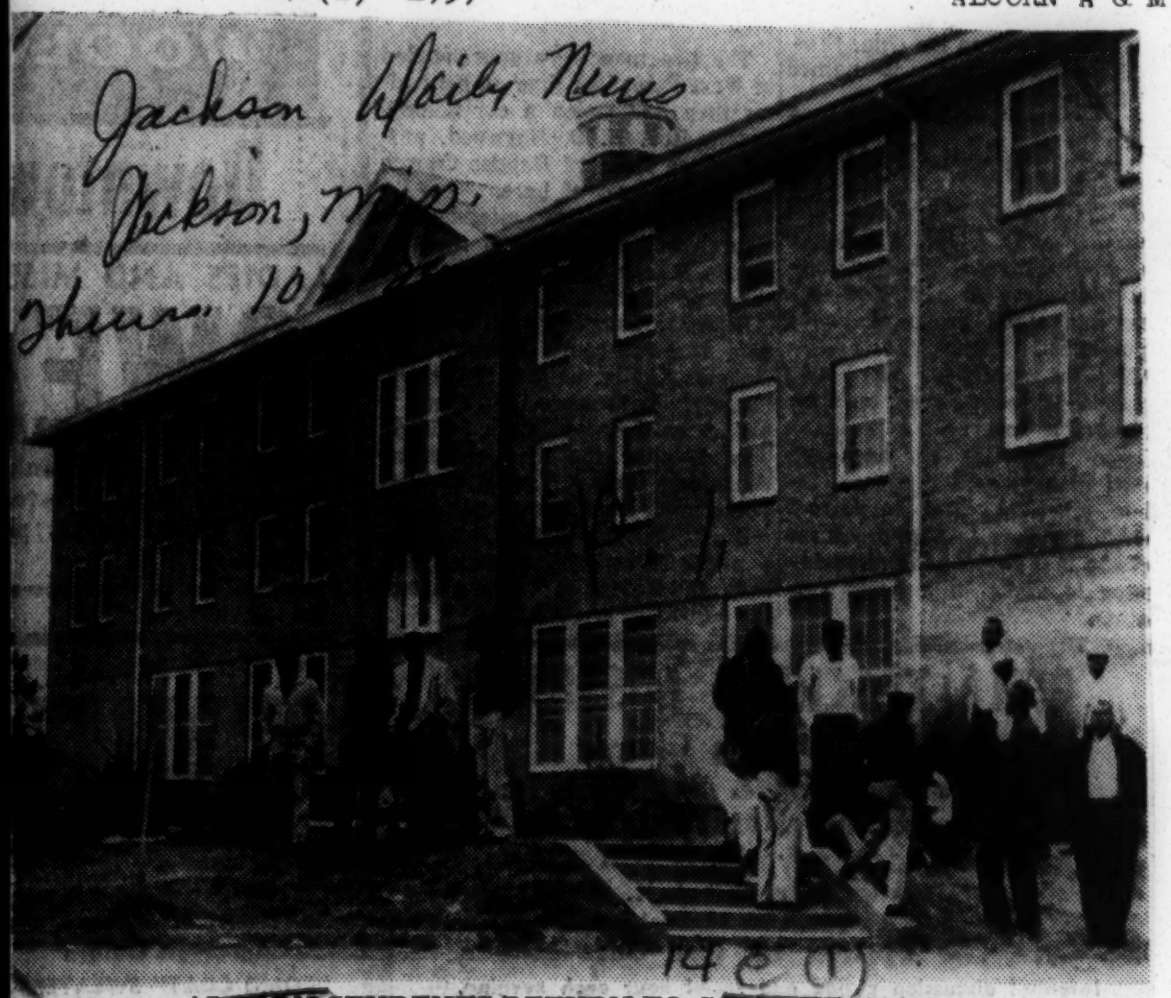
Hill said the Alabama schools and the amount each received for the present year are:

Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal $12,052; Alabama College, Montevallo $14,216; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn $133,700; Alabama State College, Montgomery $19,537; Athens College, Athens $3,320; Birmingham Southern College, Birmingham $3,769; Daniel Payne College, Birmingham $6,695.

Florence State College, Florence $26,696; Huntingdon College, Montgomery $7,133; Jacksonville State College, Jacksonville $17,709; Livingston State College, Livingston $4,394; Miles College, Birmingham $8,018; Sacred Heart College, Cullman $492; St. Bernard College, St. Bernard $4,661; Snead Junior College, Boaz $2,951.

Southern Union College, Wadley $2,460; Spring Hill College, Spring Hill $9,591; Stillman College, Tuscaloosa $7,447; Talladega College, Talladega $7,969; Troy State College, Troy $10,481; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee $38,489; University of Alabama, University, $119,508 and Walker Junior College, Jasper $1,982.

Sat. 9-19-59



ALCORN STUDENTS RETURN TO COLLEGE CAMPUS
Spent Afternoon Watching Classmates Come Home
Daily News Staff Photo by W. C. Shoemaker

BETTER DEAL IS PLEDGED AT ALCORN

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

LORMAN, Miss. — Students at Alcorn A&M College went to class today with promises of additional organized recreation.

Classes were expected to open on schedule today for the first time since the entire 900-member student body of the Negro college was sent home Saturday to "cool off" from demonstrations staged last week in protest of dating regulations and dismissal of one student.

Throughout yesterday afternoon students trickled back to the campus. Parents brought many and others came in chartered buses.

The school had reported earlier that classes were to resume at 1 p.m. yesterday but the only gathering was in the college auditorium where President J. D. Boyd addressed students.

OFFICERS ON DUTY

State highway patrolmen and sheriff's deputies had watched the departure of the studen body Saturday and had patroled the area through Tuesday. But none was seen yesterday.

Boyd refused to discuss plans for returning students to class but Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the State College Board said in Jackson that "everybody seems to be in a happy frame of mind."

He said student committees were appointed yesterday to work for beter relations with the faculty and that plans are being worked out for additional organized recreation.

The Legislature will be asked to appropriate funds for a student union building, he said.

Jobe said no disciplinary action is planned against leaders of last week's demonstrations. He blamed most of the trouble on the remote location and overcrowding of the school.

It is located on a winding state highway seven miles from Lorman in extreme southwestern Claiborne. Lorman, the nearest town, has three stores. Port Gibson is 17 miles away.

Students last week protested a college rule which says that coeds can't be taken off the campus at night. Others were disgruntled over the dismissal of a male student for drinking.

Some members of the student body said yesterday the demonstrations were staged by only a few persons.

Alumni of the college were scattered around the campus when students returned yesterday.

This is the same school where the entire student bodp staged a sit-down strike in protest of pro-segregation writings of history professor Clennon King in January 1957. King was later discharged, arrested when he tried to enroll at he University of Mississippi and has since moved to California.

Student leaders, however, claim last week's demonstrations are "nothing like" the strike which followed the uproar over King.

Alcorn Students Are Sent Home; See No Trouble

ALCORN, Miss. (UPI) — More than 1,000 students at the Alcorn A&M College for Negroes stayed home from classes today—on orders from the school.

The "forced vacation" started when school officials ordered them off the campus Saturday night under a police escort.

A holiday until Wednesday was ordered in the wake of student demonstrations last Wednesday and Friday nights protesting a change in dating regulations and the expulsion of a student who was accused of coming back to campus drunk.

State College Board President E. R. Jobe said in Jackson he didn't anticipate "any drastic actions" against any of the students unless they resume the demonstrations which caused classes to be suspended.

The entire student body left the campus in cars and special busses, the latter provided by the school. Thirty-five state highway patrolmen and county police escorted the students.

The student body cheered loudly Saturday when it was called into assembly and told classes would be suspended and they would be forced to return home for a "cooling off" period. School officials blamed the demonstrations on only 5 per cent of the enrollment.

Pupils Rebel At Alcorn

PORT GIBSON, Miss. (UPI) — Law officers were on duty today at Alcorn A & M College for Negroes following student demonstrations against the school president.

The students were reported rebelling against the discipline administered by Dr. J. D. Boyd.

Highway patrolmen and sheriff's officers were called to break up student demonstrations earlier this week and officers have kept an around-the clock watch on the campus for several days.

Neither Boyd nor officers at the scene would comment on the matter and Boyd said any statement would have to come from the state college board. But no board spokesman was available.

It was reported additional highway patrolmen and officers were rushed to the college Friday night when a recurrence of the trouble threatened.

Gov.-elect Ross Barnett, a militant segregationist, visited the college earlier Friday, but authorities said the trouble had no connection with his visit and Barnett said nothing happened while he was there. Barnett said he discussed improving the college facilities with Boyd.

Alcorn's entire student body staged a walkout two years ago in protest to anti-integration statements made by a professor, Clennon King, who later changed his views and tried unsuccessful integration.

Officials Close Doors

Alcorn Students Cool Off After Rebellion

ALCORN, Miss.—A "cooling off" period was deemed necessary when Alcorn A&M College closed its doors recently because of a student rebellion over dating regulations and a recent disciplinary action.

A squad of 35 highway patrolmen and sheriff's deputies had ushered students off the campus after about 1,000 of them attended an assembly meeting and were told that classes would be suspended for a short while.

The rebellion was believed caused by the expulsion of a student who was accused of coming in drunk, attempting to choke another student and refusing to get a permit for his car.

■

were called to break up the gathering.

ANOTHER BONE of contention was a reported rule prohibiting male students from taking co-eds off the campus at night.

After the first outbreak, during which a few windows were broken, students attended classes for the remainder of the week, but refused to cooperate with teachers.

Another demonstration occurred later in the week when an electrical wire was cut and police

Although reluctant to talk, one said, "We are adults and want to be treated like adults."

Close Alcorn A&M Over Student Row

ALCORN, Miss. — (UPI) — Alcorn A&M college for Negroes closed its doors for a "cooling off" period Saturday because of a student rebellion over dating regulations and a recent disciplinary action.

The student body, numbering over 1,000 was called to an assembly Saturday and told classes would be suspended until 1 p.m. Wednesday.

Thirty-five highway patrolmen and sheriff's deputies then ushered the students off the campus.

EXPULSION OF STUDENT

The rebellion was believed caused by the expulsion of one student who was accused of coming in drunk, attempting to choke another student and refusing to get a permit for his car.

Another reported item of contention was a rule which prohibited male students from taking co-eds off the campus at night.

The first demonstration was staged on campus Wednesday night, officials said, and a few window panes were broken.

REFUSED TO COOPERATE

Students attended classes for the remainder of the week, but refused to cooperate with their teachers.

Another demonstration was held Saturday night around the campus grill. An electrical wire was cut and police were called to break up the gathering.

State Public Safety Commissioner Tom Scarbrough said he believed "no more than five per cent of the student body has inspired this action."

RELUCTANT TO TALK

The students themselves were reluctant to talk about the trouble. "We are adults and want to be treated like adults," one told a highway patrolman.

In March of 1957 the entire student body at the all-Negro school walked off the campus in protest over a controversial history professor Clennon King, who had written a newspaper article criticizing the National Association for the Advascement of Colored People.

'Vacation' ends; Alcorn students resume classes

ALCORN, Miss. — Students at Alcorn A and M College returned to classes last Tuesday following a 3-day "forced vacation" ordered by officials of the state school.

The entire student body was escorted from the campus last Saturday by 35 state highway and county police following an assembly period during which they were told to go home for a "cooling off" period.

The vacation order followed demonstrations on Wednesday and Friday nights during which the students protested a ban on night campus dating and the explusion of a student who had returned to the campus after drinking.

Dr. John D. Boyd, president of the school, declined comment other than to state that classes had been resumed.

Other faculty sources, however, described the affair as "a minor incident which was blown up completely out of all proportion to what actually occurred."

Alcorn was the scene two years ago of a walkout by the entire student body in protest over the retention of Clennon King, a controversial history professor who had written several newspaper articles criticizing the NAACP.

14e(1) 1959

ALLEN UNIVERSITY

$10,000 Sought In Allen Drive

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Allen University trustees and alumni have announced plans to raise at least $10,000 to qualify for the Danforth Foundation's matching gift of $10,000 by the December deadline.

The trustees, through its chairman, Bishop I. H. Bonner, have pledged to give $100 each at the Youth Congress being held at Allen University in July to launch the drive. These pledges were made during the University's 89th commencement exercises.

J. T. W. Mims, president of the Allen University national alumni association, announced that 40 queens have entered the "Miss Allen University Alumni of 1959-60" contest to culminate in the alumni's financial efforts on November 21, 1959, during the institution's homecoming festivities.

These ladies from throughout the country represent their individual chapters and indications are that they are already working hard to raise enough money to earn the crown.

All alumni who live in areas where there are chapters are urged to support their queen while those alumni who live in other areas where there are no chapters, are requested to send their contributions to A. T. Butler, executive secretary, Box 100, Allen University, Columbia, S. C.

Dr. Frank R. Veal, Allen's president, stated that this is the third year that the institution has been one of the colleges selected for this grant and he expressed hope that the trustees and alumni will meet the challenge by the deadline.

AMA EDUCATORS MEET—Educational leaders of colleges under the supervision of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Christian Churches met last week at Dillard University, New Orleans, with Dr. Wesley A. Hotchkiss, executive secretary for the AMA. Seated, left to right: Dr. Samuel C. Kincheloe, president of Tougaloo Southern Christian College (Miss.); Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard, host university; Dr. Hotchkiss and Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega College (Ala.) Standing: Dr. Hollis F. Price, president of LeMoyne College (Tenn.); Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk University (Tenn.), and Dr. J. J. Seabrooks, president of Huston-Tillotson College (Tex.) Founded in the early days of the Reconstruction period, the AMA colleges have a long tradition for academic excellence.

14e(1) 1959

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Dr. Clement Discusses Conditions In Russia

Rapidly changing conditions in Russia make the task of the commentator on events there almost impossible in the opinion of President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University. Dr. Clement, in reviewing John Gunther's "Inside Russia Today" for the Atlanta University School of Library Service, noted that the author who collected the material for the book in 1956, was compelled to revise constantly while the book was in publication.

In reviewing Gunther's book, Dr. Clement added pertinent comments based on his own trip to Russia in the summer of 1958.

The people of Russia, as opposed to the government, are friendly to Americans in spite of the fact that they are constantly bombarded with Anti-American propaganda and have no access to foreign opinions, Dr. Clement said. Foreign scientific journals are available in libraries and are even translated into Russian abstracts, but all other foreign magazines and newspapers, although subscribed to by libraries, are kept under lock and key.

Dr. Clement called attention to many of the contradictions of the Russian scene, the fact that in spite of the de-Stalinization movement, there are still more pictures of Stalin than of Khrushchev on display, and almost as many as of Lenin; the exhibition of modern Russian-built cars at the Brussels Fair, contrasted with their absence from the streets of Moscow; the style shows where dresses are modeled which cannot be bought.

In Moscow, there is no telephone directory, no Who's Who, Dr. Clement said, adding that this might be a good thing because Who's Who today may not be Who's Who tomorrow. On the other hand, he found books and libraries everywhere, in schools, in stores, but with great emphasis on Russian culture.

The next book review will be on February 18 when Dr. Thomas D. Jarrett will review the Beat Generation and the Angry Young Men.

Atlanta University Awarded Grant For Trevor Arnett Library

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta university has received a grant from the Association of College and Research Libraries for a special file for periodicals at the Trevor Arnett library. It is one of 76 college and university libraries receiving a grant.

The Atlanta university grant of $250 is from funds contributed to the ACRL by the United States Steel Foundation, Inc. This is the fourth year of the grants program during which $165,000 has been distributed to over 300 libraries.

Atlanta University Given Federal Aid

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta University has received federal support for an institute in counseling and guidance during the first six weeks of the Atlanta University Summer School, according to Dr. Paul I. Clifford, director of the Institute. Fifty such institutes will be held in the United States during the summer.

The institute will explore various techniques which will identify the able high school student from a culturally impoverished background, Dr. Clifford said. Emphasis will be placed on means by which the students may be counseled to take the high school courses which will insure their acceptance by the colleges which they ought to attend.

The University is planning for 50 students in the institute. Participants will be restricted to people under contract to serve as counselors in secondary schools during the 1959-60 session. They must be nominated by the state department of education and come from the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, or Virginia.

STIPEND

Each student selected will receive a stipend of $75 a week and an additional $15 a week for each dependent for the six-weeks session. Six hours of graduate credit will be given those who successfully complete the course.

The federal support is authorized under the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

Dr. Clement Speaks At Notre Dame Conference

ATLANTA, Ga.—Tolerance, action within the law, acceptance of programs of desegregation which will minimize friction, and recognition that different communities will move at different speeds were urged as responsibilities of the Negro community as the directives of the Supreme Court on school desegation are corried out.

This is the opinion of President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta university, an elected member of the Atlanta Board of Education, speaking at a conference on public school desegregation at the University of Notre Dame, May 8-9.

"Permanence of change is much more to be desired than is the speed with which the change is attempted," Dr. Clement said.

The conference, sponsored by the school of Law of Notre Dame university, brought together 12 southern leaders including Senator Cooper of Kentucky, ex-Governor McKeldin of Maryland, Superintendent Hanson of the Washington, D. C., schools and Superintendent Omer Carmichael of Louisville and Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta, who addressed the conference by telephone hook-up.

Dr. Clement emphasized the fact that the Negro is not seeking social associations with others, but merely individual and group freedom, nor did he see school desegregation leading to "destruction of the white race" any more than standing in line at a post office general delivery window or riding in the same passenger coach or airplane.

Recognizing the validity of the criticism that Negro children made poorer scores than white children on "standardized tests," he blamed this on the separate school system in which Negro children had been shortchanged for deades under teachers who had themselves been victims of limited opportunities.

Dr. Clement counseled Negroes to be helpful in reaching agreement on programs which will lead to desegregation with the least attendant friction and greatest promise of community acceptance. Among measures which he would approve are grouping on basis of ability and the establishment of separate high schools for the two sexes, if this would allay fears.

The closing of the schools to avoid desegregation would work to the disadvantage of the average white family as well as to the vast majority of Negro families, since these would be those who could not afford private schools, he said.

'The situation imposes upon the Negro the obligation to work vigorously and continuously at the task of upgrading the group from within,' he concluded. "Jackie Robinson would never have broken the color line in organized baseball if he had not been better than the average performers who were engaged in this great American sport."

Clement speaks on desegregation

ATLANTA— Dr. Rufus E. Clement president of Atlanta University and a member of the Atlanta Board of Education, spoke on public school desegregation at the University of Notre Dame recently.

"Permanence of change is much more to be desired than is the speed with which the change is attempted," said Dr. Clement at the two - day Conference on Public School Desegregation.

He also called for a program which will minimize friction, saying it is the responsibility of the colored community to recognize that different communities will move at different speeds.

THE CONEFRENCE WAS sponsored by the School of Law of Notre Dame, bringing together some 12 southern leaders, including:

Senator Cooper of Kentucky, former Gov. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland, Supt. Carl Hansen of the District of Columbia schools, Supt. Omer Carmichael of Louisville, Ky., schools and Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta.

As Dr. Clement put it, the colored man is not seeking social association with others, merely individual and group freedoms.

NEITHER COULD he see school desegregation leading "to destruction of the white race" any more than standing in line at a post office or riding the same passenger coach of airplane.

The Atlanta University president recognized that colored children had made poorer scores than whites on "standardized test," but he blamed the separate school system for the shortcomings of the pupils.

He said colored children, under a separate system, had been shortchanged by teachers who had themselves been victimes of limited opportunities.

A. U. Gets Nat'l Science Grant

Atlanta University is one of thirty-three institutions at which the National Science Foundation will support an Academic Year Institute for science and mathematics teachers in 1959-61. The Foundation grants will provide stipends of $2000 for each participant, with additional allowances for dependents, books and travel.

The first institution in Georgia to receive a Foundation grant, Atlanta University has had two summer school programs and is at present offering an Academic Year Institute. The programs are designed for in-service teachers who need to be brought up-to-date in subject matter in rapidly developing sciences.

Dr. K. A. Huggin is director of the Atlanta University program, which will offer work in biology, chemistry and mathematics. Teachers interested in the Institute should address requests for information and application forms to Dr. Huggins.

This is the fifth year of the program and the grants to the colleges and universities will total $9,200,000. It is expected that approximately 1600 will be enrolled in the program.

Auburn Name Change Set

MONTGOMERY (AP) — Alabama Polytechnic Institute bows to its best-known nickname at 10 a.m. Friday when the school gets the official title of Auburn University.

Gov. John Patterson, in a special ceremony then, is scheduled to sign the name-changing bill into law. It was approved by the Legislature Tuesday.

President Ralph Draughon and other Auburn officials will be on hand when the long, tongue-twisting name of Alabama Polytechnic Institute goes out of existence.

AMERICAN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

INSTITUTE LECTURERS The Garrett-Nabtit lecture series will be presented at the American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., May 4-8. The lectures will be a feature [illegible] days. The lecturers, left to right: The Revs. M. H. Ribbins, E. A. McDowell, C. A. W. Clark, D. Wayne Oates and G. K. Offutt. The Rev. Mr. Clark is editor of the National Baptist Voice, and the Rev. Mr. Ribbins is chairman of the Sunday School Publishing Board of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.

AM&N Student Unit Would Oust Evans

Commercial Appeal 7-26-59

Statement Urges Removal Of School's Acting Head

Memphis Press-Scimitar 7-26-59

PINE BLUFF, Ark., July 25. (AP)—A statement urging removal of E. E. Evans, acting president of Arkansas AM&N College, has been issued by student leaders at the Negro school.

Lorenzo McKinney, president of the Student Government, and James Mays, vice president, said they spoke for the 1,300 students.

"The only way for this institution to progress instead of retrogress is by the removal of the acting president," McKinley said.

Mays said Evans had failed "to gain the confidence and support of the members of the college community."

Their criticism followed the departure of Dr. T. C. Cothran, resigning head of the Social Sciences Department, and three other department heads. The others were Dr. J. B. Jones of Student Personnel; Dr. Cleo Hearnton, director of Teacher Education, and Dr. H. B. Young, head of the Business Administration School. They have complained of loss of vacation pay upon resignation.

Evans said their contracts did not entitle them to the pay "without having worked for that contract year."

Lawrence Davis, school president, is on a one-year sabbatical leave. He offered to resign but officials turned the offer down. The school ended the past fiscal year without operating funds.

Thirty Teachers Resign Posts at Arkansas AM&N

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-1-59

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—A full-blown storm threatens the very foundations of land grant college education in this state as 30 or more members of the Arkansas Agricultural Mechanical and Normal College faculty announce they have resigned their positions for various reasons.

Acting President E. E. Evans, attempting to apply an economic pinch upon the dissenters, has announced that they will not receive their August vacation salary. Teaching under 12-month contracts, they had designated September 1 as the effective date of their individual resignations.

Approximately half of the withdrawing personnel reportedly tie their actions to a belief that Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, Arkansas A. M. and N. president since 1941, was ousted under unethical pressures, and that Acting President Evans is less than satisfactory in educational leadership ability.

Of the approximate total remaining 56 teachers, about half are committed to a watch-and-see attitude. Some are reportedly seeking suitable employment elsewhere, others are attempting to remain neutral and others, for various reasons, find themselves tied to the community.

■

LISTED AMONG the 30 resigning teachers were the names of A. M. Lovelace, chairman of the music department and director of the noted Arkansas A. M. and N. Choir; Dr. H. B. Young, Harvard-trained chairman of the department of economics; Dr. Cleo Owens Hearnton, elementary education, and Dr. J. B. Jones, educational guidance expert from the University of Washington.

Another is Tilman G. Cothran, Ph. D., University of Chicago, in sociology. The quintet represents more than 70 years of service to the Pine Bluff shrine, and are the persons most frequently requested to serve as public speakers or consultants, before professional groups.

While the real reasons for such an unprecedented upheaval have not been revealed, as yet, speculation is rife. Dr. Davis was the listed president at the September opening, almost a year ago. Fonuded in 1875, the enrollment for the 1958-59 term was 1,164 students.

30 Teachers Quit Jobs At Pine Bluff, Ark College

Sat. 8-8-59 Houston, Texas Informer

PINE BLUFF — A full blown storm threatens the very foundation of land grant college education in this state as 30 or more members of the Arkansas Agricultural Mechanic and Normal College faculty announce that they have resigned their positions for various reasons.

Acting President E. E Evans attempting to apply economic pressure upon the dissenters, has announced that they will not receive their August vacation salary. Teaching under 12-month contracts, the teachers had designated September 1 as the effective date of their individual resignations.

Approximately half of the withdrawing personnel reportedly tie their actions to a belief that Dr Lawrence A. Davis, Arkansas A M and N. president since 1941, was ousted under unethical pressures, and that acting President Evans is less than satisfactory in educational leadership ability.

Of the approximate total remaining 56 teachers, about half are committed to a "watch and see" attitude. Some are reportedly seeking suitable employment elsewhere, while others are attempting to remain neutral. Others for various reasons, find themselves tied to the community.

Among the 30 resigning teachers were A. M. Lovelace, chairman of the music department and director of the noted Arkansas A. M. and N. Choir; Dr H. B. Young, Harvard-trained chairman of the department of economics; Dr Cleo Owens Hearnton, elementary education and Dr J. B. Jones, educational guidance expert from the University of Washington.

Another is Tilman G. Cothran Ph.D, University of Chicago in Sociology. The five represent more than 70 years of service to the Pine Bluff college and are the persons most frequently requested to serve as public speakers or consultants before professional groups.

Journal - Sunday 14e(1)
Nov 15, 1959

College Presidents Chat

Dr. Dale H. Gramley, left, president of Salem College, Winston-Salem, N. C., who delivered a main address at A. and T. College, Greensboro, on Sunday, Feb. 22, chats with Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs, the A. and T. president, following the program.

14e(1)
A+T College

Close Out Debate Season

Debaters from Duke University and A. and T. College closed out the collegiate debate season with a match held recently at A. and T. College in Greensboro.

The debaters are from left to right: Walter T. Johnson Jr., Greensboro and Wallace Wortham, Chester, Pa., of the A. and T. team and John Koshiner, Ashland, Ky., and Steve Braswell, Marietta, Ga., of Duke University.

Duke won the match.

Duke University Debate Team Defeats A. & T.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — A debate team, representing Duke university defeated A. and T. College in a match held here recently.

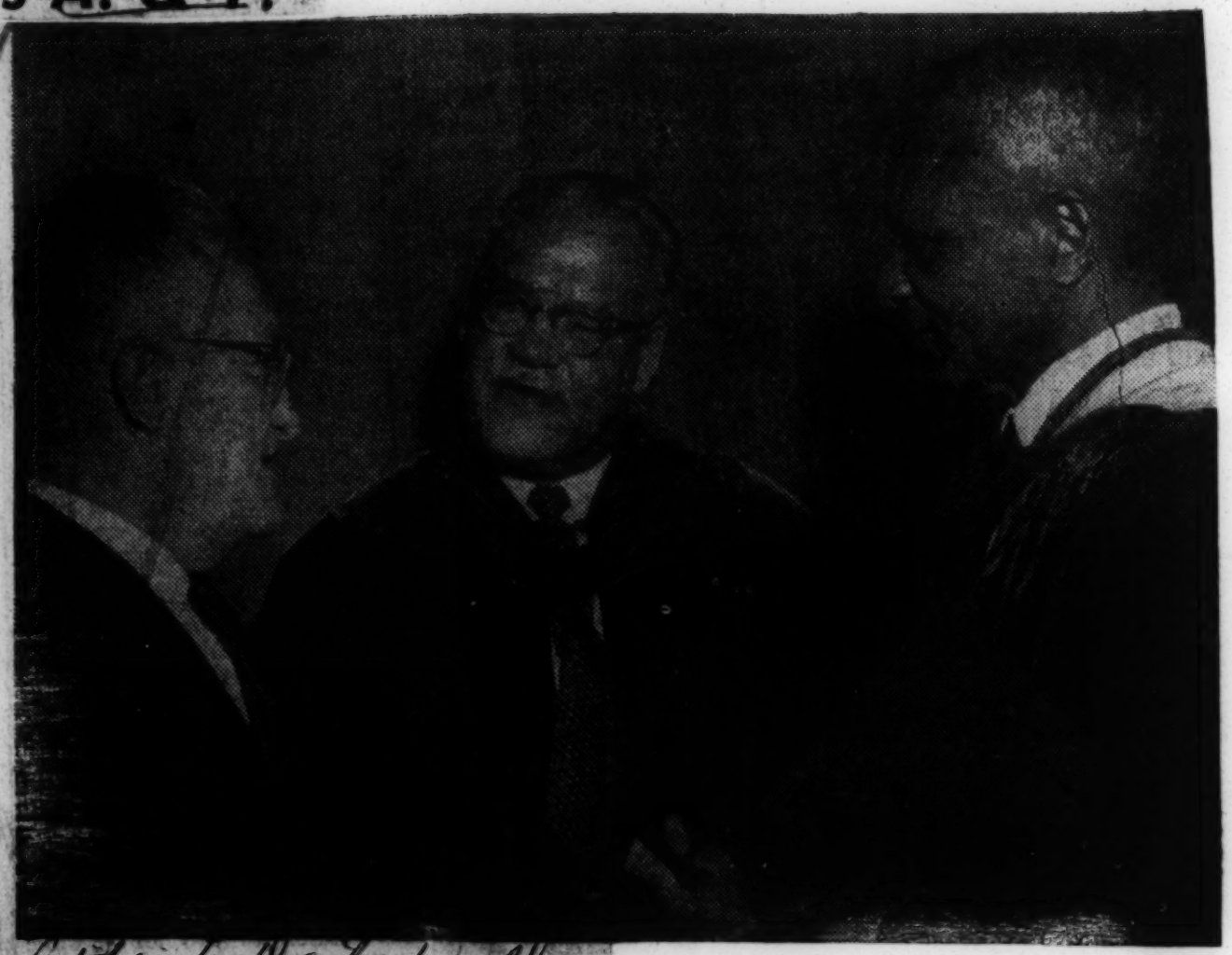
Arguing the subject, "Resolved: That the Further Development of Nuclear Weapons Should Be Prohibited Through International Agreement," the affirmative team from Duke swept to a unanimous decision in the opinion of the three judges.

COMPOSING THE winning team were Steve Braswell, a freshman from Marietta, Ga., and John Koskiner, a sophomore from Ashland, Ky.

Walter Johnson, Greensboro sophomore and Wallace Wortham, a freshman from Chester, Pa., composing the A. and T. team, debated the negative side.

The match marked the conclusion of the debate season for the Aand T. team which this year placed number five in Brooklyn College National Invitational Debate Tournament held in New York earlier this spring. The local group was coached by Mrs. Zoe P. Barbee, Lt. David McElveen and Warmoth T. Gibbs, Jr.

The event was a feature of the "Festival of Living" series being conducted this month at the college.



A. & T. FOUNDERS' DAY PRINCIPALS—On hand for the observance of annual Founders' Day at A. & T. College on last Wednesday were from left to right: O. Arthur Kirkman, High Point, state senator; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York City, who delivered the main address and Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs, president of the college. The event marked the 68th anniversary of the college.

14e(1) 1959

BENNETT COLLEGE

Three Bennett Students Named In Mademoiselle

GREENSBORO, N. C. — An announcement that three Bennett College students have been named to the college board of Mademoiselle magazine, New York fashion publication, has just been received here.

They are Misses Angela Faison, junior, home economics major, of Dudley, N. C.; Gladys Hemingway, junior, clothing major of Georgetown, S. C.; and Linda Brown, sophomore, French major, of Akron, Ohio.

Selection of the trio was based upon their having successfully performed the first of three editorial assignments made by the magazine. Successful completion of the remaining two will make them eligible for consideration for one of the 20 guest editorships which the publication will assign in the spring.

Guest editors will spend the month of June in New Yok City helping with the preparation of the annual fall college edition. In addition to housing and meals, they will be paid a salary for the period and will be guests at a number of social and cultural affairs to be arranged in their honor.

Will Work for Japanese Schools

Greensboro, N. C.—Dr. Willa B. Player, president of Bennett college, has accepted an invitation to serve as a member of the national women's

DR. PLAYER

planning committee of the Japan International Christian University Foundation, Inc., of New York City.

Dr. Player is also vice-president of the North Carolina Council of Churches.

14e(1) 1959

BENNETT COLLEGE

BENNETT RECEIVES GIFT —Dr. Willa B. Player, president of Bennett college, holds check for $1,250 which was presented to the college last week by the Delaware Conference of the Methodist church. The occasion was a convention on Christian Higher Education, and included gifts from the Washington and North Carolina Conferences. Bennett received $22,000. In the photo, left to right are Dr. L. L. Haynes, president of Morristown Junior college, Morristown, Tenn.; Dr. J. A. Tarpley, of Greensboro, a member of the Bennett board; Bishop Edgar A. Love, head of the Baltimore Area, who gave the convocation address; Dr. Player, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, of New York, chairman of the Bennett board of trustees and Dr. Noah Moore, pastor of Tindley Temple Methodist church, Philadelphia, Penn.

14e(1) 1959

BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE

$150,000 Fire Wrecks Dorm At Bethune

14e(1)

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—An early morning fire destroyed Curtis Hall, a three-story, 37-year-old brick dormitory building at Bethune-Cookman College. Damage exceeded $150,000. The 84 sophomore and freshmen girl students all escaped without injury. Four firemen were hospitalized during the five-hour fight against the fire, one for a serious injury.

College officials said it was insured for $150,000, plus $15,000 for the college equipment in the building.

3-14-59

FIREMEN SAID the blaze apparently started in a third floor utility room around 4 A.M., but Fire Marshall Frank E. Viall continued his investigation in an attempt to determine the cause.

Fireman Jimmy D. Williams, 24, suffered a fractured spine when his ladder slipped, causing him to fall from the flaming building about two hours after the Fire Department reached the scene. His condition was reported good at Halifax Hospital.

Three other firemen later were carried from the scene of Halifax, overcome by the smoke. Hospitalized for observation were firemen Edgar L. Brogdon, 305 Jackson St.; Francis DeBar, 540 N. Ridgewood Ave., and John T. Clardy, 844 Terrace Ave.

Fire Chief William Terry also had to receive hospital treatmant for smoke burn of his eyes, hospital attendants reported.

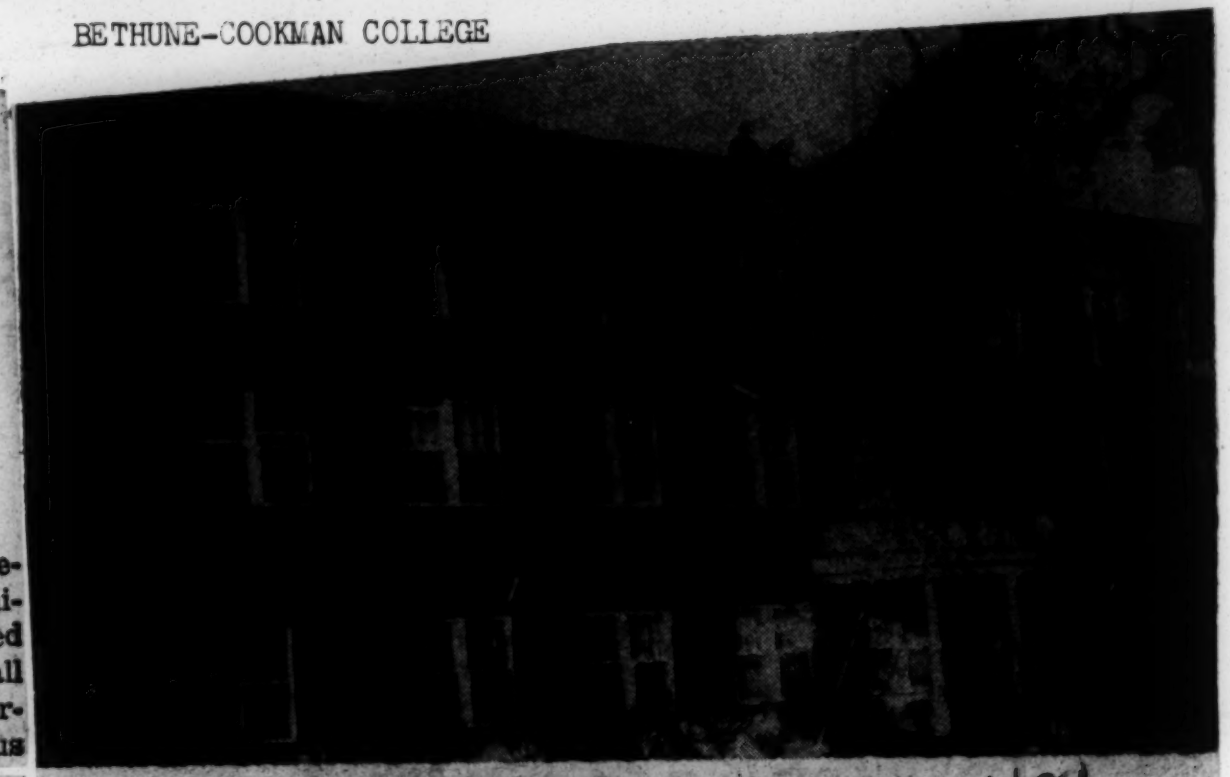
■

THE 84 students alerted by two girls who discovered smoke coming out of the third floor utility room, evacuated into the chilly dawn in their bed clothing, many barefooted.

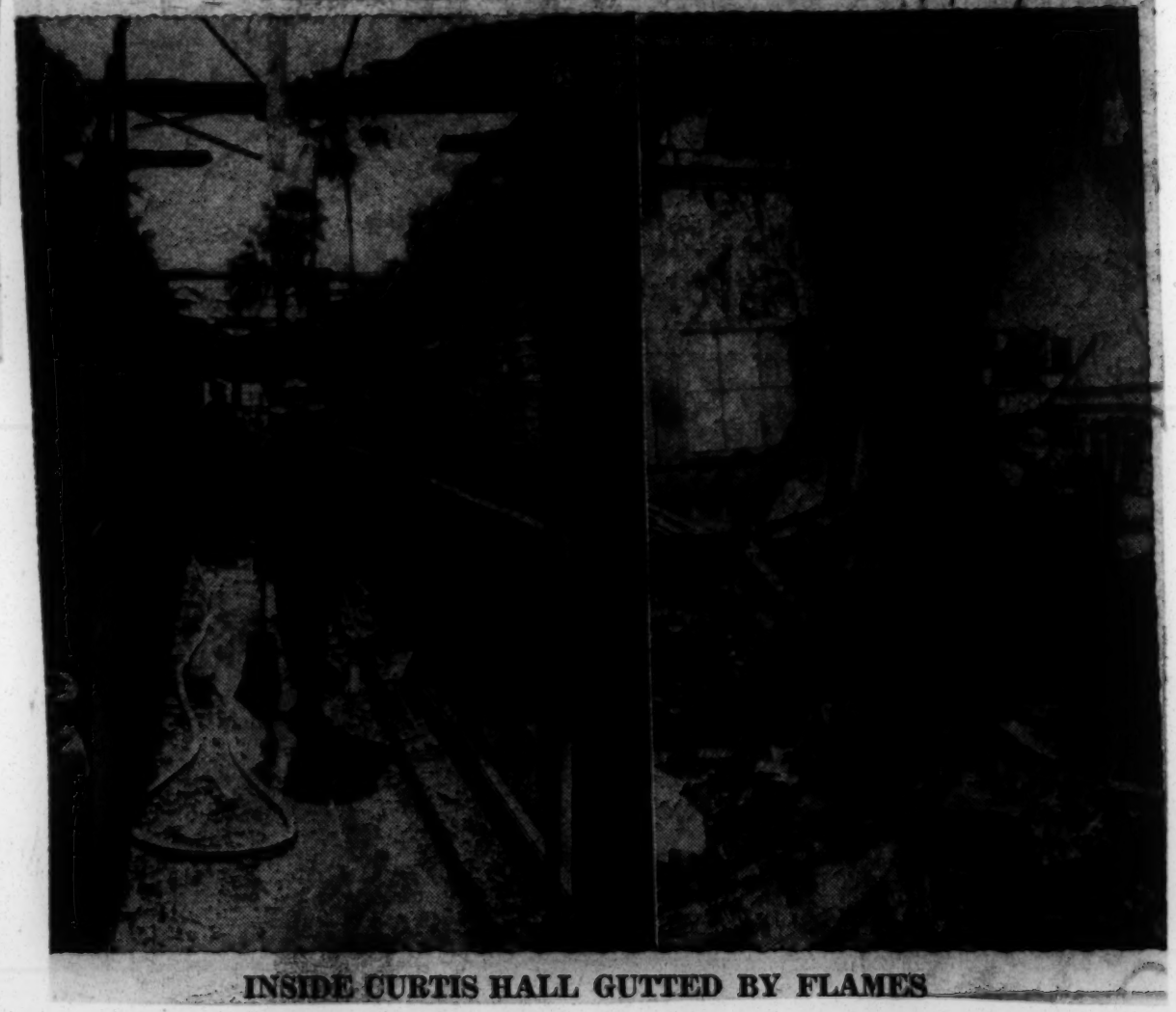
Mrs. Henrine Banks, dean of Women, said there was no panic as the fire swept through the building. She said the structure was cleared by the students within five minutes. The students lost all their clothing and belongings in the blaze.

But within several hours, a supply of clothing was sent to the college by the college advisory board. An appeal for more clothing was issued, and will be accepted at the City Island Recreation Hall, Mrs. Banks said.

Dr. R. V. Moore, college president, said it would cost at least $290,000 to replace the 55-room dormitory.



FLAMES EAT AWAY AT CURTIS HALL 14e(1)



INSIDE CURTIS HALL GUTTED BY FLAMES

FIRE RAVAGES DORMITORY

Firemen check a gutted room after a $200,000 blaze severely damaged a girls' dormitory Monday at Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach. About 85 students at the Negro college escaped uninjured from the 37-year-old, three-story building. The fire destroyed the roof and most of the third floor rooms and smoke and water damaged the rest of the structure. (Times-Union Photo)

DR. RICHARD V. MOORE of Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., will be guest speaker at the 50th annual convention April 12 - 15 in Cleveland Omega sorority and fraternity. In the photo with Dr. Moore are Mme. Marjorie Stewart Joyner, who will be one of the leaders of the convention, are some of the officials of the Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation and the Bethune Cookman college George W. Ingram, trustee. Not shown is John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago, Defender, also a trustee.

14e(1) 1959

BISHOP COLLEGE

Bishop College Joins TV Course

MARSHALL, Texas. — Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, is among some 300 colleges and universities throughout the country participating in the nationally televised college credit course, "Physics and the Atomic Age," on NBC-TV.

Sponsored by the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, the series has been called "a truly bold education experiment."

The course is designed primarily for physics teachers to demonstrate techniques essential for effective teaching of basic principals of physics and to provide students and high school science teachers with up - to - date information concerning recent developments in the field. Sessions, which began last October and will extend through June, are conducted Monday through Friday mornings.

Public school teachers and students from other colleges view the telecast on the Bishop campus each morning in the College Grill.

Bishop College Grads To Hear Dr. Martin King

MARSHALL, Texas. — President M. K. Curry Jr. announced this week that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will bring the commencement address to graduating Bishop college students this year. The commencement address is scheduled for Friday, May 22, in the Oscar A. Fuller Memorial chapel.

Dr. King received his education from the public schools of Atlanta, his A.B. degree from Morehouse college and the B.D. degree from Crozer Theological seminary. He did further study at the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard university. He received his Ph.D. degree from Boston university in 1955 in the field of systematic theology.

Dr. King currently serves as pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist church in Montgomery, Ala. He is also president of the Montgomery Improvement association, the organization which guided and directed the bus protest in Montgomery, Ala. He is also president of the Southern Christian Leadership conference, and vice-president of the National Baptist Sunday School and B. T. U. congress.

Dr. Ernest C. Estell Sr., pastor of the St. John Baptist church of Dallas and president of the Baptist Missionary and Educational convention of Texas, will deliver the Baccalaureate address on May 17.

Mrs. Blanche Strickland makes $7,500 gift to Bishop College

MARSHALL, Texas — President M. K. Curry Jr. announced last week the receipt of a gift in property valued conservatively at $7,500.00 to Bishop College from Mrs. Blanche Strickland, prominent matron of Los Angeles and Dallas. The gift, made earlier this year, was officially received by the Board of Trustees of Bishop College in its annual session held in Dallas, Texas on May 12. Mrs. Strickland was honored as special guest at the Board dinner on that occasion and received special appreciation from Dr. W. R. White, Chairman of the Board and President of Baylor University.

Mrs. Strickland was also a guest of the college at the exercises and shared the platform with college officials and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., commencement speaker.

* * *

LONG A SUPPORTER of Bishop College, Mrs. Strickland, the widow of the late Henry "Pop" Strickland, founder and president of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company of Dallas, Texas, has been very active with the Los Angeles Bishop College Club which is one of the largest alumni groups associated with the college.

President Curry also announced that Mrs. Strickland's gift is being used to match the Danforth Foundation grant of $15,000.00 to the college for the 1959-60 academic year and that she had been named Chairman of Danforth Matching Campaign.

Mrs. Strickland accepted this responsibility and promised to lead in raising another $7,500.00 in "new money" to complete the matching fund upon her return to Los Angeles.

Dr. Ernest Estell Leads Baptists In $400,000 Bishop College Campaign

MARSHALL, Texas. — Dr. Ernest C. Estell, Sr., who has not yet completed his first year as president of the Baptist Missionary and Educational convention of Texas, has announced that plans are being completed for the launching of a $400,000 Capital Funds campaign for Bishop college during the coming fall and winter months.

This will be the initial effort to underwrite the cost of constructing a new campus for the college in South Oak Cliff in Dallas, high on Simpson Stuart Road. Of the total goal, $300,000 has been earmarked for a building on the new campus. The balance will retire conventions Endowment Notes and its share of the cost of the church building purchased last year by four convention bodies.

According to Dr. Estell, the moderators of more than 20 associations affiliated with the Baptist Missionary and Educational convention of Texas, the auxiliary heads including Dr. G. A. Hobart Sheppard of the State Sunday School and Training Union Congress and Mrs. M. E. Colvin, president of the Women's Auxiliary, are joining with him and leading pastors from every section to harness the energies of at least 400 churches in this effort.

Local organizations have already been set up in nearly one hundred churches, and plans are afoot to line up three hundred more by the time the convention holds its annual session in Lubbock, Texas October 12-17.

The Community Service Bureau of Dallas has been retained to give professional counsel and guidance for this effort. The same fund-raising firm will serve in the Dallas campaign for Bishop college later in the winter.

It is Dr. Estell's plan to have the state completely organized by the time the convention meets and to initiate an intensive effort which will culminate around February 1, 1960, just prior to the start of the Dallas campaign. The campaign will be closed at a special convention Victory meeting which the president plans to call in Dallas on that date.

The effort by the B. M. & E. convention is being made at the same time that the American Baptist convention which also supports Bishop college is intensifying its campaign for $7,500,000.00 for its schools. From this campaign, Bishop college expects to receive some $100,000.00 for capital purposes.

According to Dr. Estell, this is the greatest challenge which Negro Baptists have faced in their history in Texas or anywhere else in America. Braced by their success in the effort four years ago to raise the minimum endowment for Bishop college and buoyed by the new enthusiasm everywhere evident with regard to the college and its future, the president predicted an overwhelming victory in this new effort.

14e(1) 1959

CAMPBELL COLLEGE

Campbell College Receives Help

BY EMORY C. DAVIS

President Robert Stevens, of Campbell College, reported in an exclusive interview with this reporter, that the citizenry of Jackson, Mississippi, have come to the aid of Campbell College, as a result of that institution's tragic fire and loss of Tyree Hall, (girl's dormitory) sustained on the night of January 24 at 1 a.m. The building was a total loss, and although it was insured to the maximum, anticipated proceeds from the fire insurance is expected to be only $75,000.00.

When asked, what the President thought it would take to make a modest replacement of Tyree Hall, he stated, that it would take somewhere in the neighborhood of $75,000.00

He further stated, that people from all walks of life, both racial groups, and varying religious groups have sent donations of clothing and cash contributions to aid in rehabilitating the dormitory. Some 30 girls housed in the building lost everything but the clothes on their backs.

President Stevens feels that the area will contribute some $25,000 to Campbell College through the many agencies and organizations who sympathize with the great loss.

This is the second major catastrophic fire the denomination's schools have sustained this winter. The needs of both institutions are great and all concerned will appreciate whatever the many friends of these institutions will do.

14e(1) 1959

CAMPBELL COLLEGE

Negro Girls Escape At Campbell College

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

Fire destroyed a dormitory at Campbell College for Negroes here early today one day after a college official had pleaded for its replacement.

The blaze at 1 a. m. sent 30 half-dressed girls screaming from their rooms.

Not a girl among the 30 who were housed in the two-story building at 1500 Lynch St., reported saving clothing. Some left the building in pajamas, others wore gowns and others had on less.

No injuries were reported. The blaze broke out in the kitchen on the first floor of the building, President R. M. Stevens said.

Students Gloria Robinson of Shreveport and Louisa Jordan of Miami discovered the fire. They said they awakened to find their room, directly above the kitchen, filled with smoke.

They notified Lela Bell Nelson, the dormitory matron, and the three aroused the other students.

The entire brick and wood building was aflame within minutes. It burned until 6 a. m. and only a shell was left this morning.

The dormitory usually housed 60 girls, but only 30 were in the building last night. Half of the group completed semester examinations yesterday and were released for the weekend.

Firemen were delayed in reaching Campbell College due to a mixup in reporting the fire.

Assistant Chief Gene Taylor said firemen were first notified by a telephone operator who told them "a college somewhere is on fire". The operator told the fire truck dispatcher she had been notified by a frantic woman.

Firemen started checking to determine the origin of the call and a few minutes later were notified of the location of the blaze.

DINING HALL LOST

Stevens said the building housed the dining hall for Campbell's 202 students. A cosmotology department was organized last week and equipment worth $3,500 had not been unpacked. It was destroyed.

Students were housed in a teacher's dormitory and in the vacant president's home for the remainder of the night.

Girls from Jackson State College offered clothing and this morning Jackson President Jacob Reddix offered use of his dining hall to Campbell students.

Both white and Negro residents of Jackson brought clothing to the school this morning, but Eva St. Amant of Baton Rouge, one of the dorm's occupants, said some students were still not clothed.

Campbell College is operated by the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

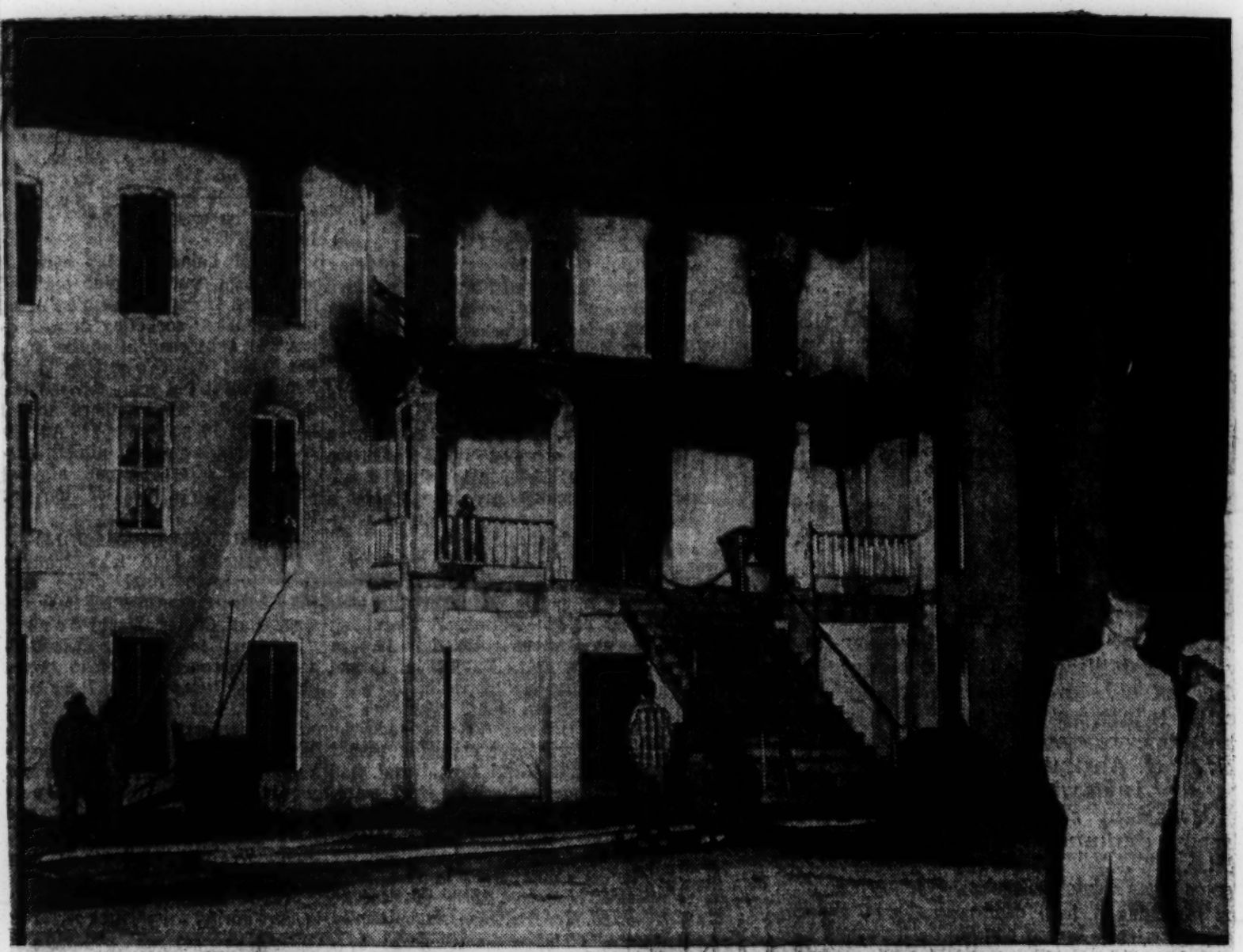
Damage was estimated at $150,000 and 10 percent of it was covered by insurance, Stevens said. The building was 45 years old.

Stevens said he returned here yesterday afternoon after pleading with the college's board of trustees in Dayton, Ohio, for funds to replace both the girls' and boys' dormitories at the college.

He said he was unsuccessful.

This was the second dormitory fire in Mississippi in two days.

This was the second dormitory fire in Mississippi in two days. Mississippi State University's Old Main dormitory burned early yesterday. More than 900 students were asleep in it at the time. Seven were reported injured and at least one was missing this morning.



CAMPBELL COLLEGE GIRLS' DORMITORY GOES UP IN FLAMES
Fire Shoots From Windows As City Firemen Arrive

AT COLLEGE FIRE

Negro Officials Discount Arson

The dormitory was the second to burn in Mississippi within 24 hours. Old Main dorm for boys at Mississippi State University burned early Friday morning.

By LES BRUMFIELD
Clarion Ledger Staff Writer

Officials of Campbell College for Negroes here Saturday discounted any notion that a blaze which engulfed Tyree Hall, girls dormitory on the Lynch Street campus early Saturday morning, was deliberately set.

In reply to a query if he thought the fire may have been intentionally started, Bishop Frederick Jordan, chancellor of the college and chairman of its board of trustees, said, "No, I would certainly hate to think so. Since we don't know that it was, we won't think so."

Jordan said an investigation to determine the exact cause of the fire would be instigated.

Robert Stevens, president of the African Episcopal Methodist institution, said it is believed the fire began in the kitchen of the 50-year-old, four-story brick and wooden structure, which also housed a dining hall.

The fire which broke out at approximately 12:45 a. m. Saturday was the first in the history of the college, founded in 1890. Some 30 of 60 students who ordinarily live in the dorm were lead from the building by Lela Bell Nelson, house matron of the dorm. No one was reported injured, however all belongings of the students was reported lost.

Bishop Frederick Jordan estimated the replacement cost of the building at $125,000. He said insurance covered 10 per cent of the loss. Jordan said that equipment valued at better than $2000 installed in the building the day before for a cosmotology school was lost. The school was to have opened next week.

Students Gloria Robinson of Shreveport and Louisa Jordan reportedly discovered the fire. Sniffing the smoke they immediately notified Lela Nelson.

Flash Gordon Walker, who lives in Mose B. Salter dorm for boys, directly across a compound from the girls' dorm, said he had just returned to his room at about 12:45 a. m. when he looked out his window and saw the blaze. He said he promptly called the fire department.

DORMITORY LOST — Firemen battle flames as fire destroys the girl's dormitory at Campbell College here shortly after midnight Friday. The building and personal belongings of the 60 Negro students were destroyed.

Renown Cosmetologist Founders' Day Speaker At Campbell College

Jackson, Mississipi, Feb. 2, 1959 —Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner, National Supervisor, Mme. C. J. Walker College of Beauty Culture will be the Founders' Day speaker at the J. P. Campbell College, February 11, 1959, 10:00 in the morning. Mrs. Joyner was educated in Chicago having attended Chicago Christian High School, the Chicago Musical College, and Mme. C. J. Walker Colleges of Beauty Culture. Her graduate experiences in Cosmetology were received in the schools of Paris, France and London, England. Aside from this training, Mrs. Joyner has also attended Illinois Institute of Technology.

The seaker has traveled in practically every state of the United States, the West Indies, European countries and Mexico. She is a member of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

The address by Mrs. Joyner will climax the Founders' Day Activities at Campbell College for 1959.

The Right Reverend Frederick D. Jordan is the Presiding Bishop and Chairman of the Trustee Board of the College and will preside during this observance which will include the Dedication of the School of Cosmetology as well as the Presiding Elders Council, the Conference Board of Christian Education, and a meeting of the Executive Board of the College, along with a meeting of the Eighth Episcopal District Laymen's Organization.

Mrs. Artishia W. Jordan, Supervisor of the Missionary Society of the Eighth Episcopal District will preside over the meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society which will observe its pre-quadrennium assembly.

The public is cordially invited to the Talent Night Program, Tuesday, February 1, 1959, 7:30 p.m.

NEGRO SCHOOL GROWTH IS SET

CM&I Will Expand in Two Fields

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

By BEN McCARTY

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Christ Missionary and Industrial College for Negroes, a 50-year-old institution here in the heart of the segregationist belt, is planning to expand in two fields as it works toward helping students adjust to their surroundings.

CM&I which dropped its college-level work five years ago, hopes to re-enter the field next year and strengthen its work in the high school grades at the same time by adding shop courses for boys.

"We're trying to teach and train the whole child," Principal Frank Moore said, "intellectually, physically and spiritually, so he can better take his place in life."

CM&I has 104 students, who range in age from 6 to 18 in elementary and high school work. Most are from the Jackson area.

The faculty consists of eight teachers and a part-time coach.

The school is sponsored by the Church of Christ (Holiness) USA and is conducted much as public schools except for the addition of a devotional period at 8:30-8:40 a. m. and a chapel at 10:10-11 a. m. daily.

CONDUCT IS GOOD

"The conduct of students at CM&I is much better than at state-supported schoools where I have taught," Moore said.

"We have no major discipline problems. The students know and respect their teachers, and the teacher has full control of the classroom.

"The girls are urged to dress modestly and the boys are asked to appear neat. We have not had any trouble with students leaving school to get married."

The school receives no state support, but uses state-adopted textbooks. It has to buy books, however, for several subjects not in the state curriculum.

At one time the college was recognized by the state as a teacher training institute. In the 1940s, the state raised requirements for such recognition and the school was unable to meet them.

It continued to offer college work until five years ago.

Officials are planning to renew a bible college program leading to a bachelor of science in religious education.

CM&I will seek accreditation by the American Assn. of Schools of Religious Education, which will decide the matter at its Cincinnati session Dec. 29-30.

OFFICIALS LISTED

The administrative officials are Willard Howard, president; Principal Moore; and Willenham Castilla, executive secretary.

Howard lives in Los Angeles, Calif., and is CM&I's field representative. His principal duty is solicitation of funds.

Howard affiliated with the Church of Christ (Holinesss) USA in 1933 and was elected president of the college in 1946. The church is about 75 years old and has congregations in the principal cities in the Northeast, West and South.

A new building for CM&I was dedicated to Howard last May 24. Built at a cost of $125,000, the building includes an auditorium, and unequipped clinic, four offices, home economics room, unequipped science room, library, two restrooms and seven classrooms.

The lunchroom is in the old college building about 50 yards behind the new structure.

CM&I is in the northwestern part of Jackson on a 75-acre tract near a modern housing development for Negroes.

The school was founded at the turn of the century by the late Rev. Charles Price Jones of the Church of Christ (Holiness) USA.

Appropriations come from 30 per cent of a general fund collected annually from members of the churches. Special donations are made often at the national convention of the church. Other income is from individual donations.

CM&I plans include a $100,000 project for a gymnasium, dining hall and boys dormitory.

RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREES—As a climax to the 90th anniversary of the founding of Clark College, the above dignitaries received honorary degrees at the closing exercises. On the front row: Mrs. J. N. Rodeheaver, Doctor of Humanities, and Dr. Goodrich C. White, Doctor of Humane Letters. On the back row: Dr. M. LaFayette Harris, Doctor of Laws, and Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, Doctor of Letters.

Keep Pushing On, Clark College Told

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

"The soul of any institution of learning should never find time to boast of its accomplishments because there is always room for improvement," Dr. Matthew S. Davage said here Sunday.

Dr. Davage, who delivered the 90th Founders Day address at Clark College and who for 17 years served as president, told a capacity audience in the school auditorium that although Clark College has come a long way over the years through many struggles, the college still has to be born again and again as each generation comes along.

Dr. Davage said the need for pioneers in the field of education is just as great today as ever. Each generation requires new operations and new methods of teaching in order to meet the new duties that follow each generation. He told the students, "While you are here celebrating the 90th anniversary of Clark, the contribution made by your parents and foreparents will not relieve you of your duties to the world ahead. The next generation is dependent upon your contributions."

Dr. Davage said the Southern Negro, after he had gained his freedom, was still robbed of his self-direction and self-reliance; but through the aid of Northern philanthropists he has found a way to a better life.

Dr. Davage said in conclusion that these good church-related colleges are here to stay. "They will survive notwithstanding the desegregation of state-supported schools," he said. He was introduced by Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark College.

CLARK FRENCH MAJOR TO STUDY ABROAD—Shown here with Clark College foreign languages teacher Paul B. McGirt is Miss Claudette Modeste Ellis of Atlanta, who will be the first student from Clark to participate in the Junior-Year-Abroad Program in which she will complete her third college year studies at the University of Aix-Marseille, in southern France, during the 1959-1960 school year. Clark is the first institution serving Negro students primarily to participate in the Junior-Year-Abroad Program. — (Clark Staff Photo by Harold Hamilton)

Electronics speeding up Clark language courses

Afro-American 4-17
Baltimore, Md
8/19/59
5-59
14

ATLANTA — One instructor, three different languages, ten room practicing different languages at the same time with no resultant discord: This is the situation in which a student of foreign languages will find himself at Clark College's new electronic teaching laboratory in the Department of Modern Languages.

The new laboratory is one phase of a series of new developments in the teaching of foreign languages at Clark which is calculated to make this 90 - year - old institution a center for the study of languages in the Southeast.

Another major aspect of the development is the Junior-Year - Abroad program in which Clark may send one or more students to France, Germany or Spain each year for his third college year. The first student will leave this fall for Aix-en-Provence, France, for study at the University of Aix-Aix - Marseille.
Marseille.

THE LABORATORY itself, the only one of its type in a southeastern educational institution, was installed recently by the Electronics Teaching Laboratory Corporation of Washington, D.C. Similar facilities have been set up by this company for the U.S. State Department during the past ten years throughout the world.

They are at such installations as the Navy Intelligence School, the Strategic Intelligence School, West Point, the Pentagon, the Air Force Academy, and abroad at military posts from South America to Asia in such countries as Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, France Korea and Japan.

Recording tapes are the major tool of the new laboratory. Students sit in individual booths, each equipped with recording equipment, and work with exercises in pronunciation, reading, conversation and diction.

Each student receives attention from an instructor who sits at the monitor panel at the front of the room and can listen to or talk with each student individually or with all students simultaneously.

Students taking foreign languages as a required course are required to spend at least one hour a week in the laboratory. Foreign language majors spend considerably more

as a supplement to regular classroom work, which calls for three or more hours per week, and greatly increase teaching efficiency.

14e(1) 1959

DILLARD UNIVERSITY

Dr. C. K. Lawless New Head Of Board At Dillard University

Nashville Globe
Nashville, Tenn.
10-30-59. p. 1

NEW ORLEANS — Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, Chicago physician, was elected president of the Dillard University board of trustees here Friday. He succeeds the late Edgar B. Stern, Sr., who headed the university's governing board from its organization in 1930 until his death on August 24.

The trustees also elected Mr. Stern's widow, Mrs. Edith Rosenwald Stern, to board membership. Although not previously a board member, Mrs. Stern has been closely associated with the university since its founding.

The new president of the Dillard board was born in Thibodeaux, La., and received his undergraduate education at Straight College, which was merged with New Orleans University to form Dillard, and at Talladega College. He did his graduate work at the University of Kansas, Howard University and the University of Freiburg, Germany. He received his M. D. degree from Northwestern University.

In addition to his private practice, he is senior attending physician in dermatology and syphilogy at Provident Hospital, Chicago. He is also president of Gentilly Garden Apartments, an 86-unit model development adjoining the Dillard campus.

Honors bestowed upon Dr. Lawless include the Harmon Award for outstanding work in medicine in 1929 and the Spingarn medal in 1954. Talladega College conferred an honorary doctor of science upon him in 1945, and Bethune-Cookman College gave him an honorary LL.D degree in 1952.

In another action, the board passed resolutions expressing its appreciation of the service rendered the university by Mr. Stern and by Monte M. Lemann, another charter trustee who died on Sept. 13.

Star

TEACHERS COLLEGE'S FIRST 'M. A.s'

The first group to receive master of arts degrees at District Teachers College happily gather outside the school. Left to right: Franklin C. Haering, Marie Dickson Perry, Manuel E. Nunes and Eliza Chapman. All are teachers. Congress passed special legislation allowing the four to earn the degree, but did not extend the program at the school.—Star Staff Photo.

Dr. Walter N. Ridley Inauguration April 26

Elizabeth City To Install President

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. — Representatives of more than 75 colleges, universities, learned societies and organizations are expected to be represented in the ceremonies for the installation of Dr. Walter Nathaniel Ridley as fifth president of Elizabeth City State Teachers college on Sunday, April 26.

The major events for the day will include the inaugural procession, the inaugural convocation in Williams Hall and the inaugural dinner for official delegates, representatives of the faculty, student body and alumni, and out-of-town guests.

AT THE inaugural ceremonies, the invocation will be given by the Rev. A. H. Easley, Rector of St. Paul's chapel, Lawrenceville, Va.

Brief greetings and salutations will be given by D. S. Coltrane, state budget officer on behalf of the governor of North Carolina; Mayor Levin Culpepper on behalf of Elizabeth City and the surrounding area; Barbara Ann Ransom on behalf of the student body; Mrs. Edna H. Mitchell, head of the English department, on behalf of faculty and alumni; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State college, on behalf of educational associations; Dr. William J. Kennedy, on behalf of the board of Higher Education; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the commissioner, United States Office of Education, on behalf of Federal agencies and institutions; Dr. William Friday, president of the University of North Carolina, on behalf of institutions of higher education in North Carolina, and Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State college, president of Virginia State college, on behalf of American Universities and Colleges.

THE DELEGATES will be presented by Professor T. S. Jackson, co-chairman of the inaugural committee. President Ridley will be presented by Superintendent J. H. Moore of the Pasquotank county schools and a member of the board of trustees, and will be invested in the office by Dr. J. W. Davis, chairman of the board of trustees.

In the presentation of the symbols of office, John C. Bias, president of the alumni association, will present the presidential medallion. Members of the board of trustees will make presentations as follows: McDonald Dixon, vice-chairman, will present the charter, Dr. Clifford B. Jones, the keys, and Roland L. Garrett, the mace.

ceremonies will be furnished by the college choir under the direction of Miss Evelyn A. Johnson. The benediction will be pronounced by the Rev. Thomas B. Hargrave of Antioch Presbyterian church. The Honorble N. Elton Aydlett, Elizabeth City attorney and members of the Board of Higher Education will preside at the ceremonies.

Martin Luther Wilson, high school principal of Selma, N. C., will be the toastmaster at the inaugural dinner. A welcome will be extended in behalf of the faculty by Taylor E. Jones, registrar.

FELICITATIONS will be extended by Dr. James E. Jones for the citizens of Elizabeth City, by Miss Barbara A. Burke for the student body, by W. L. Greene, executive secretary, for the North Carolina Teachers association; Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers association; and by Dr. Alphonso Elder, president of North Carolina college, for college administrators.

Isaac A. Battle, vice president of the General Alumni association, will extend greetings for the alumni and Dean Leedell W. Neyland will speak for the faculty.

The Medallion Of Office

The medallion of office is hung about Dr. Ridley's neck by John C. Bias, president of the Elizabeth City general alumni association. Mr. Bias is a son of the college's second president, John Henry Bias, who served from 1927 until 1939.

Notables On Hand For Inauguration Of Ridley

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. — There was an aura of important things to come, of genuine goodwill between administration and students, faculty, townspeople, and trustees, and of escape from problems of the past decade at the college as 43-year-old Walter Nathaniel Ridley, scion of one of Virginia's most distinguished families, formally assumed the reins as president of Elizabeth City State Teachers College, one of the 12 units in the state's system of institutions of higher learning.

Greetings and salutations were brought by D. S. Coltrane, assistant director, department of administration, and state budget officer, on behalf of Governor Luther Hodges of North Carolina, Dr. William J. Kennedy, on behalf of the State Board of Higher Education; Mayor Levin Culpepper of Elizabeth City; Miss Barbara Ann Ransom, on behalf of the students; Prof. Edna H. Mitchell, on behalf of the faculty and alumni; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, Montgomery, on behalf of educational associations; Dr. William C. Friday, president, the Consolidated University of North Carolina, on behalf of North Carolina institutions of higher learning; and Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president, Virginia State College, on behalf of American colleges and universities.

THE FORMAL investiture of Dr. Ridley was presided over by J. W. Davis, chairman of the board of trustees. McDonald Dixon, vice-chairmer of the trustees, presented Dr. Ridley the college charter; Dr. Clifford B. Jones, also a trustee, presented the keys; John C. Bias, alumni president, presented the presidential medallion; Roland L. Garrett, a trustee, presented the mace; and Olander R. Hill, student council president, was the bearer of the symbols of office.

Music and vocal selections were offered by Winston A. Bell, organist, and the college choir under the direction of Director Evelyn A. Johnson. The invocation was by the Rev. Alexander H. Easley, rector, Saint Paul's Memorial Chapel, Lawrenceille, Va.; and the benediction by the Rev. Thomas B. Hargrave, pastor, Antioch Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth City.

THE INAUGURAL ceremonies were preceded by an academic procession, and followed by a recessional of the delegates and others garbed in academic robes.

By direct designation of President Colgate Darden of the University of Virginia, Dr. Louise S. Hunter, wife of Dean J. M. Hunter of Virginia State College, and herself a teacher of note, represented the University of Virginia. She was one of the first three or four of her race to receive a U. V. degree after racial barriers there were lowered.

Other Negroes who were designated as representatives of predominantly white universities were: Yale, Dr. Harry W. Roberts; Martin Luther Wilson, Michigan; Dr. T. Nelson Baker, Oberlin; Dr. John M. Hunter, Cornell; and Thomas W. Young, Ohio State.

Dr. Walter N. Ridley Inauguration April 26

Elizabeth City To Install President

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. — Representatives of more than [illegible] colleges, universities, learned societies and organizations are expected to be represented in the ceremonies for the inauguration of Dr. Walter Nathaniel Ridley as fifth president of Elizabeth City State Teachers college on Sunday, April [illegible].

The major events for the day will include the inaugural procession, the inaugural convocation in Williams Hall and the inaugural dinner for official delegates, representatives of the faculty, student body and alumni, and out-of-town guests.

AT THE inaugural ceremonies, the invocation will be given by the Rev. A. H. Easley, Rector of St. Paul's chapel, Lawrenceville, Va.

Brief greetings and salutations will be given by D. S. Coltrane, state budget officer on behalf of the governor of North Carolina; Mayor Levin Culpepper on behalf of Elizabeth City and the surrounding area; Barbara Ann Ransom on behalf of the student body; Mrs. Edna H. Mitchell, head of the English department, on behalf of faculty and alumni; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State college, on behalf of educational associations; Dr. William J. Kennedy, on behalf of the board of Higher Education; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the commissioner, United States Office of Education, on behalf of Federal agencies and institutions; Dr. William Friday, president of the University of North Carolina, on behalf of institutions of higher education in North Carolina, and Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State college, president of Virginia State college, on behalf of American Universities and Colleges.

THE DELEGATES will be presented by Professor T. S. Jackson, co-chairman of the inaugural committee. President Ridley will be presented by Superintendent J. H. Moore of the Pasquotank county schools and a member of the board of trustees, and will be invested in the office by Dr. J. W. Davis, chairman of the board of trustees.

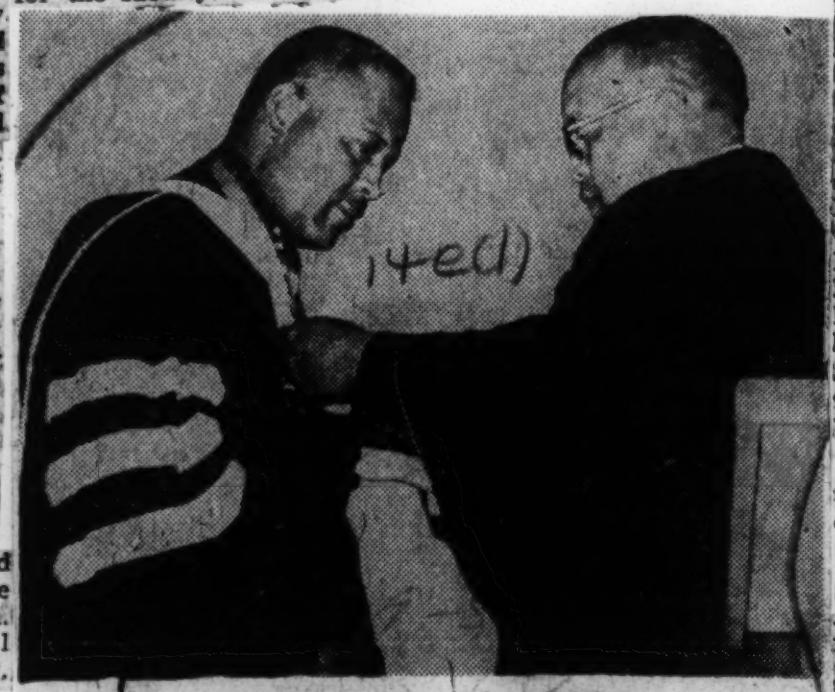
In the presentation of the symbols of office, John C. Bias, president of the alumni association, will present the presidential medallion. Members of the board of trustees will make presentations as follows: McDonald Dixon, vice-chairman, will present the charter, Dr. Clifford B. Jones, the keys, and Roland L. Garrett, the mace.

ceremonies will be furnished by the college choir under the direction of Miss Evelyn A. Johnson. The benediction will be pronounced by the Rev. Thomas B. Hargrave of Antioch Presbyterian church. The Honorble N. Elton Aydlett, Elizabeth City attorney and members of the Board of Higher Education, will preside at the ceremonies.

Martin Luther Wilson, high school principal of Selma, N. C., will be the toastmaster at the inaugural dinner. A welcome will be extended in behalf of the faculty by Taylor E. Jones, registrar.

FELICITATIONS will be extended by Dr. James E. Jones for the citizens of Elizabeth City, by Miss Barbara A. Burke for the student body, by W. L. Greene, executive secretary, for the North Carolina Teachers association; Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers association; and by Dr. Alphonso Elder, president of North Carolina college, for college administrators.

Isaac A. Battle, vice president of the General Alumni association, will extend greetings for the alumni and Dean Leedell W. Neyland will speak for the faculty.



The Medallion Of Office

The medallion of office is hung about Dr. Ridley's neck by John C. Bias, president of the Elizabeth City general alumni association. Mr. Bias is a son of the college's second president, John Henry Bias, who served from 1927 until 1939.

Notables On Hand For Inauguration Of Ridley

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. — There was an aura of important things to come for genuine goodwill between administration and students, faculty, townspeople, and trustees, and of escape from problems of the past decade at the college as 42-year-old Walter Nathaniel Ridley, scion of one of Virginia's most distinguished families, formally assumed the reins as president of Elizabeth City State Teachers College, one of the 12 units in the Tar Heel state's system of institutions of higher learning.

Greetings and salutations were brought by D. S. Coltrane, assistant director, department of administration, and state budget officer, on behalf of Governor Luther Hodges of North Carolina, Dr. William J. Kennedy, on behalf of the State Board of Higher Education; Mayor Levin Culpepper of Elizabeth City; Miss Barbara Ann Ransom, on behalf of the students; Prof. Edna H. Mitchell, on behalf of the faculty and alumni; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, Montgomery, on behalf of educational associations; Dr. William C. Friday, president, the Consolidated University of North Carolina, on behalf of North Carolina institutions of higher learning; and Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president, Virginia State College, on behalf of American colleges and universities.

THE FORMAL investiture of Dr. Ridley was presided over by J. W. Davis, chairman of the board of trustees. McDonald Dixon, vice-chairmer of the trustees, presented Dr. Ridley the college charter; Dr. Clifford B. Jones, also a trustee, presented the keys; John C. Bias, alumni president, presented the presidential medallion; Roland L. Garrett, a trustee, presented the mace; and Olander R. Hill, student council president, was the bearer of the symbols of office.

Music and vocal selections were offered by Winston A. Bell, organist, and the college choir under the direction of Director Evelyn A. Johnson. The invocation was by the Rev. Alexander H. Easley, rector, Saint Paul's Memorial Chapel, Lawrenceille, Va.; and the benediction by the Rev. Thomas B. Hargrave, pastor, Antioch Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth City.

THE INAUGURAL ceremonies were preceded by an academic procession, and followed by a recessional of the delegates and others garbed in academic robes.

By direct designation of President Colgate Darden of the University of Virginia, Dr. predominantly white universities were: Yale, Dr. Harry Louise S. Hunter, wife of Dean J. M. Hunter of Virginia State College, and herself a teacher of note, represented the University of Virginia. She was one of the first three or four of her race to receive a U. of V. degree after racial barriers there were lowered.

Other Negroes who were designated as representatives of

Late Dr. Johnson Honored

$1,200,000 Invested In Two New Fisk Buildings

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Two modern, air conditioned buildings were dedicated at Fisk University recently and a third structure — Park hall was renamed Park-Johnson hall.

Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor and chairman of the department of history at Brooklyn College and a 1935 Fisk graduate, delivered the dedicatory address.

BUILT and furnished at a cost of $1,200,000, the two new buildings — the Adam K. Spence Student union and the W. E. B. DuBois men's dormitory — will stand as memorials to a former principal of Fisk and a distinguished alumnus.

Miss Mary Spence, daughter of Adam K. Spence, is one of Fisk's oldest living graduates. A former faculty member, Miss Spence lives on the Fisk campus.

THE RENAMING of Park - Johnson hall honors the former Fisk president, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, who died in 1956.

Fisk's new student union building, with two floors, will include a main dining hall designed to serve 900 persons, a book store, a snack bar, a student lounge, campus post office and office space for student organizations.

The new men's dormitory will accommodate 150 students. It is fully equipped with lounge and recreational facilities.

PARK-JOHNSON hall, the university's social science building, was named originally for the sociologist, Robert Ezra Park. It was built in 1955.

Accepts Gavel—Dr. Ira B. Bryant, principal of Kashmer Garden High School, of Houston, Tex., accepts the gavel, symbolic of his election as president of the General Alumni Association of Fisk University, from Lewis P. Clark, of Yeadon, Pa., outgoing president. Dr. Bryant will assume his duties July 1 for a period of two years.

On Library Board

Fisk University Librarian, Myrna [illegible] Colby named to the Nashville (Tenn.) Public Library Board. The board administers all public libraries in the city system which consits of the main library with three branches. Two new branches and several in the county are soon to be built. The Nashville public library has been integrated for several years.

John Johnson Named to Fisk Trustee Board

John H. Johnson, president of Johnson Publishing Company in Chicago, has accepted membership on the Fisk University Board of Trustees.

Publisher of Ebony, Tan, Jet and Hue magazines, Johnson was chosen in 1951 as one of the outstanding young men of the year by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. He was the first Negro businessman selected for this honor.

Johnson was recently elected to the trustee board of the National Urban League and LeMoyne college in Memphis.

The success of Johnson publications is one of the most spectacular success stories in the publishing field. Only 13 years old, Ebony, with issues of 150-200 pages, boasts a circulation well over 550,000. His pocket-sized Jet—a news and picture magazine—sells over 600,000 copies per week.

Tan, a women's magazine, has a circulation of 200,000.

On April 21, 1955, Johnson was among 20 businessmen who were invited by President Eisenhower to a stag dinner at the White House. He was also a member of the press group which accompanied Vice-President Nixon on a good will trip to Africa in the spring of 1957.

Johnson is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry. He is a director of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company. Adult Education Council of Greater Chicago, National Conference of Christians and Jews and is a trustee of Tuskegee institute.

Fisk Jubilee Singers To Give Concert At Dunbar Feb. 1st

The Fisk Jubilee Singers — descendants of the famous singers whose songs saved their school — will give a concert at 4 p.m. Sun., Feb. 1 in the auditorium of the Paul Laurence Dunbar Vocational High School, 30th st. and South Parkway.

The concert is sponsored by the Chicago Fisk Club, which is composed of some 400 graduates of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and the proceeds will benefit the university's scholarship fund.

The Fisk Jubilee Singers are internationally famous for their interpretations of Negro spirituals. In fact, it was the first group of Jubilee Singers who lifted these humble but emotional songs of faith from their native cradles of Southern plantations to introduce them to the musical world.

That was back in 1871, five years after Fisk University first opened its doors to a thousand eager students — newly emancipated bondsmen — who flocked to the school named after Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the distinguished soldier-educator.

General Fisk, who was at the time in charge of the Freedom's Bureau in Tennessee, had secured quarters for the school in barracks formerly used by the Union Army.

The University, which had opened with such high hopes five years before, now was faced with a seemingly hopeless financial crisis.

The Rev. George L. White, then treasurer of the school as well as professor of music, turned away from the opposition by the school's board of trustees and discouragement from all sides to take a small band of singers on a concert tour to raise money for the school.

To finance the tour, the Rev. Mr. White borrowed money personally, and the band of singers headed to Cincinnati for its October debut.

That debut made history by introducing the Negro spiritual to the musical world. The concert netted $50.00. The great Chicago fire started the same night of the concert.

The Jubilee Singers forwarded that $50.00 to the Chicago Fire Relief Fund and limped along poorly clad and hungry.

It was during this tour that the Rev. Mr. White decided to name the group the "Jubilee Singers" from the Biblical reference to the year of Jubilee in the book of Leviticus.

This first tour lasted three months, established the fame of the Jubilee Singers, and literally saved the university. The Jubilee Singers have been an indispensible tradition with Fisk University ever since.

That first concert tour attracted the attention of Henry Ward Beecher, who publicly sponsored the singers. After that, they began to send the much needed money back to the school. They sang at the World Peace Jubilee in Boston, and packed the house at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. Later, they were invited to sing in the White House in Washington, D.C.

The Jubilee Singers made their first tour of Europe in 1873, when they were enthusiastically received by large audiences in England, Holland, Scotland, Germany, Sweden and Russia. They sang 52 concerts in one season in Stockholm, a remarkable achievement for any group of musicians. They packed the Salle Gaveau in Paris as no one but Caruso ever did. In England, they sang before the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Prime Minister.

There have been a number of Jubilee Singers since that first group made its pilgrimage, but the quality of singing of successive groups has always remained exemplary.

FISK JUBILEE SINGERS of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Front, left to right, Eugenia Burroughs, Winston, Ala.; Phyllis [illegible], Lake Forest, Ill.; Henrietta Franklin, Raton Rouge, La.; Charlie Brooks, Orange, Texas; Linda Branch, Mounds, Ill. Center, left to right, June Radford, Chicago; Adrienne Bellamy, Greenville, S.C.; Carol Hubbard, Forsythe, Ga.; Carol Stone, Tuskegee, Ala.; Shirley Reddix, Jackson, Miss.; Sedonia Well, New Orleans, La. Rear, left to right James Scandrick, Knoxville, Tenn.; Carl Cheeks, Evanston; George Bass, Nashville, Tenn.; Anderson Ellison, Augusta, Ga.; Delano O'Banion, Chicago; Robert Redus, Cleveland, Ohio; James Thomas, Humboldt, Tenn.; Robert Bingham, Lexington, N.C.

In DuBois' Honor— W. E. B. DuBois Men's Dormitory was dedicated at Fisk University. The new structure will accommodate 150 students and is located next to the Fisk gymnasium. It is air-conditioned and fully equipped with recreational and lounge facilities.

Named for DuBois—New half-million-dollar men's dormitory at Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., looms in the background as trustees and administrators check building plans before making final inspection of the just-completed structure. The dormitory, to be named in honor of distinguished alumnus, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, and a new student union building were completed at a total cost of $1,000,000. Examining blueprints of the DuBois dormitory, left to right: Trustee Calvin McKissack, R. C. Crutchfield, superintendent of buildings and grounds; President Stephen J. Wright, Trustee Dan May and I. T. Creswell, controller.

NEW HALF-MILLION DOLLAR men's dormitory at Fisk University looms in the background as trustees and administrators check building plans before making final inspection of the completed structure. The dormitory, to be named in honor of distinguished alumnus W. E. B. DuBois, and a new student union building were completed at a total cost of $1,200,000. Examining blueprints of the DuBois dormitory are, (left to right), Trustee Calvin McKissack, R. C. Crutchfield, superintendent of buildings and grounds; President Stephen J. Wright, Trustee Dan May and I. T. Croswell, comptroller.

Fisk Women Honorary Chairman Is Named

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Mrs. Ida Coker Clark of Yeadon, Pa., Fisk alumna and chairman of the Women's Provisional Committee of Fisk University Alumni Association, has received an acceptance telegram from Mrs. Stephen J. Wright, wife of the president of Fisk, who was invited to serve as honorary chairman of this committee.

Mrs. Clark has named Miss Annetta Baugh, faculty member at State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala., as co-chairman of this committee.

■

Miss Baugh will preside at the second annual Women's Day, which will be held at Fisk University, Nashville, on April 25.

Mrs. Clark has the distinction of serving as the first chairman of this Fisk women's group and is now out-going chairman. Mrs. Pearl Creswell, wife of Fisk's comptroller, has been named chairman of the nominating committee.

■

At this second Women's Day business session, a resolution will be presented asking that Heritage House be designated as Alumni House. This campus house is the former home of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson and has served as the home of other presidents of the university.

The "Fisk Man of the Year" chosen by this committee will be John Work, retired director of the Jubilee Singers. He will be honored at the Gold and Blue Luncheon by Fisk women who will be in attendance.

Fisk Gets $50,000 Gift, To Offer 10 Fellowships

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Ten fellowships of $1,000 each will be granted by Fisk University for graduate study.

Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk, said this week a $50,000 grant from the Danforth Foundation will make it possible for Fisk to award ten fellowships for the next three years. These fellowships will be awarded for study in chemistry, physics, psychology, and sociology.

IN ADDITION, Dr. Wright said, the funds will provide research grants for teachers, and the appearance of guest lecturer at Fisk.

The fellowships will cover room, board, tuition and general university fees for a full academic year.

The $50.000 Danforth Foundation grant, one of the largest awarded predominantly Negro institutions of higher education, will improve the quality of graduate students, the quality of teaching, the effectiveness of the university's graduate program instruction, Dr. Wright said.

Named for DuBois—New half-million-dollar men's dormitory at Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., looms in the background as trustees and administrators check building plans before making final inspection of the just-completed structure. The dormitory, to be named in honor of distinguished alumnus, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, and a new student union building were completed at a total cost of $1,000,000. Examining blueprints of the DuBois dormitory, left to right: Trustee Calvin McKissack, R. C. Crutchfield, superintendent of buildings and grounds; President Stephen J. Wright, Trustee Dan May and I. T. Creswell, controller.

NEW HALF-MILLION DOLLAR men's dormitory at Fisk University looms in the background as trustees and administrators check building plans before making final inspection of the completed structure. The dormitory, to be named in honor of distinguished alumnus W. E. B. DuBois, and a new student union building were completed at a total cost of $1,200,000. Examining blueprints of the DuBois dormitory are, (left to right), Trustee Calvin McKissack, R. C. Crutchfield, superintendent of buildings and grounds; President Stephen J. Wright, Trustee Dan May and I. T. Creswell, comptroller.

Fisk Women Honorary Chairman Is Named

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Mrs. Ida Coker Clark of Yeadon, Pa., Fisk alumna and chairman of the Women's Provisional Committee of Fisk University Alumni Association, has received an acceptance telegram from Mrs. Stephen J. Wright, wife of the president of Fisk, who was invited to serve as honorary chairman of this committee.

Mrs. Clark has named Miss Annetta Baugh, faculty member at State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala., as co-chairman of this committee.

■

Miss Baugh will preside at the second annual Women's Day, which will be held at Fisk University, Nashville, on April 25.

Mrs. Clark has the distinction of serving as the first chairman of this Fisk women's group and is now out-going chairman. Mrs. Pearl Creswell, wife of Fisk's comptroller, has been named chairman of the nominating committee.

■

At this second Women's Day business session, a resolution will be presented asking that Heritage House be designated as Alumni House. This campus house is the former home of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson and has served as the home of other presidents of the university.

The "Fisk Man of the Year" chosen by this committee will be John Work, retired director of the Jubilee Singers. He will be honored at the Gold and Blue Luncheon by Fisk women who will be in attendance.

Fisk Gets $50,000 Gift, To Offer 10 Fellowships

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Ten fellowships of $1,000 each will be granted by Fisk University for graduate study.

Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk, said this week a $50,000 grant from the Danforth Foundation will make it possible for Fisk to award ten fellowships for the next three years. These fellowships will be awarded for study in chemistry, physics, psychology, and sociology.

IN ADDITION, Dr. Wright said, the funds will provide research grants for teachers, and the appearance of guest lecturer at Fisk.

The fellowships will cover room, board, tuition and general university fees for a full academic year.

The $50,000 Danforth Foundation grant, one of the largest awarded predominantly Negro institutions of higher education, will improve the quality of graduate students, the quality of teaching, the effectiveness of the university's graduate program instruction, Dr. Wright said.

FISK ALUMNI—Recipients of Fisk University Alumni Distinguished Service Awards, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, right, and Dr. George Edmund Haynes, center, discuss alumni affairs with Dr. Louis P. Clark, president of the Alumni Association. The awards were made during commencement exercises.

McCree Tells Fisk Grads, Get Along With Fellow-Men'

Courier Sat. 6-13-59
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Members of the 1959 Fisk University graduating class, 155 in all, were presented the challenge of using their education to "learn the greatest lesson of all . . . how to get along with our fellow-men."

Judge Wade H. McCree Jr. of the Third Judicial Circuit of Michigan and a Fisk alumnus, delivered this message in the packed Fisk Chapel, climaxing a series of commencement activities at the Nashville institution.

He pointed up the value of education as a means of bringing real meaning to the word "brotherhood." He urged the graduates to rid themselves of all conceits and pretensions of "being better than anyone else."

■

IN A highlight of commencement exercises, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines and Dr. George E. Hayes were presented Fisk University Alumni Distinguished Service Awards.

A member of the class of 1910, Mrs. Gaines has served as president of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women, as president of the Illinois Association of Colored Women, and is honorary president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Gaines' other activities have included membership on the Hoover Housing Commission, the Commission for Reorganization of Federal Agencies, Republican committeewoman for the First Congressional District of Illinois, a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee to the Chicago Plan Commission, a member of the Advisory Committee on Interracial Activities in Chicago public schools.

Dr. Haynes is a graduate of the class of 1903 and was the first Negro to receive a Ph. D. from Columbia University. He is a former alumni trustee of Fisk University.

Currently, and for the past nine years, Dr. Haynes has been teaching at the College of the City of New York on subjects dealing with Africa in world affairs, and principles and methods of adjustment in white-Negro relations in the U. S. and Africa.

An announcement was made of the election of four new members to Phi Beta Kappa National Honor Society. They are Myrtle Louise Atkinson of Kingston, Jamaica; Esther M. Langston of Orlando, Fla., who were graduated summa cum laude; Joseph A. Johnson III, Fisk junior, and Maize H. Guscotte of Thompson Town, Jamaica, who was gradu-

RECEIVE AWARDS — Recipients of Fisk University Alumni Distinguished Service awards, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of Chicago (right) and Dr. George Edmund Haynes, center, discuss affairs with Dr. Louis P. Clark, president of the Alumni association. The presentations were made during graduation exercises at the university last week. A 1910 alumnae, Mrs. Gaines is former president of the Chicago Northern District of Colored Women, president of the Illinois Association of Colored Women and honorary president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. Dr. Haynes is a graduate of the class of 1903 and was the first Negro to receive a Ph. D from Columbia university.

Fisk Prof To Study In Psychology Program

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — It was announced recently that Dr. S. O. Roberts, chairman of the department of psychology, Fisk university, has been chosen as one of ten psychologists who will be members of the only research participation project in the field of psychology which is being sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

This project has been established in cooperation with the University of Michigan's Department of Psychology for an eight-week period this summer.

Participants in this program will share in two seminars—one on recent developments in the experimental approach to the basic areas of psychology and another on the latest advances in statistical methods and research designs.

In addition, they will have the opportunity to study at first hand the research programs in the Department of Psychology and the related behavior and medical sciences. Each participant will also work on a special topic of his own in collaboration with one of the experts in the given area.

Dr. Roberts will work on the problem of cultural differences in human motivation and learning in association with Dr. William J. McKeachie, director of the Michigan psychology project.

Dr. Roberts has been chairman of the Fisk department for the past ten years and has won support for several undertakings, including a Field Foundation grant and a current National Science Foundation grant for experimental psychology.

He has held several Fisk-Carnegie grants, a Social Science Research Council Grant-in-Aid, and a Ford Faculty Fellowship. The psychologist has served as consultant and lecturer in several institutions, including New York university, Tennessee A&I State university, and Meharry Medical college.

Professors vote Fisk U. censure

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The trustees of Fisk University were censured Friday by unanimous vote of the 200 delegates attending the 45th annual convention of the American Association of University Professors.

The association has 40,000 members nationally.

Censure is the most severe action possible within AAUP rules against any institution. Many outstanding professors refuse to accept appointments at universities on the AAUP censure list.

The action was the first taken at the two - day convention meeting here at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel.

It was based on the dismissal in 1955 of Dr. Lee Lorch, from Fisk by action of its board and then president, the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson, who acted under pressure from reactionary board members.

* * *

THE VOTE CAME after the AAUP Academic Freedom Committee reported to the convention that its thorough investigation disclosed that Fisk authorities were "guilty of serious violations of academic freedom" in this matter.

Delegates expressed the hope that Friday's action will lead to a re-examination of the composition of the trustee board and encourage the new president, Dr. Stephen J. Wright, and the minority trustees to take vigorous action to secure redress for Colored Trustees are in the minority on the Fisk Board. Southern whites have long been the most aggressive members of the board.

THE CASE AROSE when Dr. Lorch attempted to enroll his daughter in the Nashville public school nearest his home after the May 17, 1954 Supreme Court decision. He was immediately summoned by the House Un-American Committee to testify in Dayton, Ohio, 350 miles away.

He denounced the Congressmen involved for attempting to create a "smear and a diversion" to help pull Dixiecrat chestnuts out of the fire. Indicted for contempt of Congress, he was fully cleared in the Federal Courts.

Southern white trustees threatened to resign from the board and create extensive pub-

licity damaging to Fisk, unless Dr. Lorch was released. The inated his appointment.

The AAUP actionis an outcome of thehintensive investigation it conducted into the matter through extensive correspondence and official visits to the Fisk campus.

A special committee published a long, carefully documented report in the March issue of the AAUP Bulletin, a copy of which had been sent to all 40,000 AAUP members well in advance of the convention.

The AFRO published an account of this report April 11 and an editorial calling on the Fisk Board to rescind its action against Dr. Lorch in the April 18th issue.

VANTS SEGREGATION MAINTINED

Beasley Sees No Closing Of A&M Graduate Schools

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 30 (UPI)—House Speaker-designate Thomas Beasley said today there is no chance the Legislature will seriously consider closing down graduate schools at Florida A&M University for Negroes.

"The people of Florida are willing to pay whatever is necessary to maintain segregation," Beasley declared.

The House leader, an outspoken [illegible] County, expressed surprise that [illegible] LeRoy Collins would suggest [illegible] Legislature consider closing [illegible] schools at A&M to save money. "That would be giving in to pressure being put on the South to force integration," he declared. He said it also would be unfair to Negroes "because many of them are getting an education at A&M University they otherwise would not get."

Collins told the Budget Commission yesterday that the graduate program at the Negro university should be reappraised in the light of Florida's financial plight as well as the racial situation.

He asked for exact figures on student costs, but said he understood that six Negroes had been graduated from the A&M law school at a cost of $60,000 per student.

11 Graduates Since 1950

A&M President George Gore said, however, that the school had graduated 11 students since it opened in 1950. He said he did not have the exact per-student cost, but believed it currently is running about $13,000.

Beasley said abolishment of A&M graduate schools "would create a bad situation."

"I want to see segregation in all phases of education, elementary, junior high, high school, university and graduate level," he said.

Beasley said he saw no particular significance in the fact that one Negro enrolled without incident in the University of Florida law school last fall.

"One got in all right, but if we make it a wholesale proposition it would be a horse of a different color," he said.

Collins and Budget Director Harry Smith referred to graduate schools at A&M in law, pharmacy, education and agriculture. But Gore said pharmacy and agriculture courses are under graduate programs.

He said there are three students working toward a master's degree in agriculture education and 288 studying for masters' degrees in teacher education.

Pharmacy, starting this fall, is a five-year course, but the students get the same bachelor degree offered in the previous four-year course, Gore said.

James Love of Quincy, chairman of the Board of Control of the university system, said the board does not plan to make any recommendation for or against closing the graduate schools.

"We will simply get the cost figures and present them to the Legislature with no recommendation," Love said.

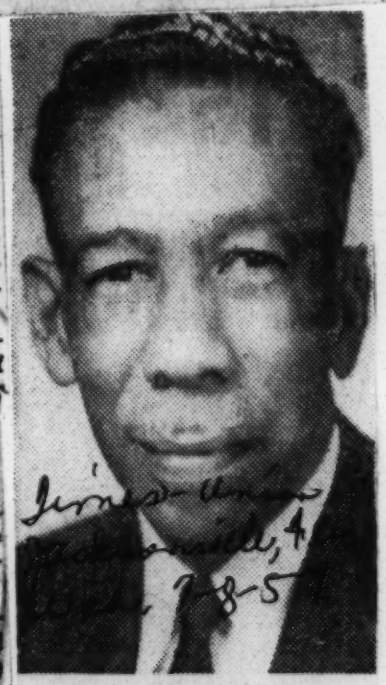
He said he agrees the law college operation should be looked into. But he said the graduate school in education operates less expensively than those at Florida State and the University of Florida.

A&M offers only a master's degree, whereas the white universities give doctorates.

Love conceded the Negro law school is "terrifically expensive."

Dr. Gore said the law school has a staff of six professors, which is the required minimum for national accreditation. "We'd have to have six instructors even if we only had one student," he said.

With the present enrollment in the law college of 18, this provides a ratio of one professor for every three students.



REAPPOINTED

Reappointment of Dr. George W. Gore Jr., president of Florida A and M University, to a four-year term on the Southern Regional Board of Education, has been announced by Governor LeRoy Collins. Dr. Gore's new term which began July 1, continues through June 20, 1963. Previously he had served for one year in filling an unexpired term and on June 30 completed his second consecutive four-year term.

SOLONS ON A.&M. ISSUE:

Segregation Valued Over Fund Savings

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Key members of House and Senate Appropriations Committees said today they are not interested in saving money at the expense of racial segregation.

Only one of a dozen legislators here for biennial budget hearings had a favorable word for LeRoy Collins suggestion that the Legislature consider closing expensive graduate schools at A&M University for Negroes.

Rep. Ralph Turlington of Gainesville, seat of the University of Florida whose law school was integrated with enrollment of one Negro on court orders last fall, said there is "merit" to the idea of abolishing the Negro law school.

Other Closing Hit

But Turlington said there is no justification for closing the A&M graduate school in teacher education which has a large enrollment and costs the state no more than similar schools at the white universities.

"It might be sound to close the law school, though," he said.

His Senate colleague, Emory Cross of Gainesville, disagreed, as did Sen. Wilson Carraway of Tallahassee, where A&M and Florida State are located.

"Florida knew when it established the graduate schools at A&M that it would be expensive and we were willing to pay the price for segregation," Cross said. "I am still willing to pay it."

Carraway, senate appropriations chairman, said closing the A&M graduate schools would "just be hastening integration at our other universities and I could not go along with that."

Share Views

His views were shared by Sens. Randolph Hodges, Cedar Key, S. D. Clarke, Monticello, and Doyle Carlton, Wauchula. Carlton, usually a Collins supporter, said he would never vote to "encourage" integration.

Rep. W. C. Herrell of Miami Springs, House spending chairman, withheld comment until detailed cost figures are available. But he said he will base his decision on "dollars and cents."

Turlington said no matter what is done about the A&M law school, there probably will always be an average of 3 or 4 Negroes in the law school at Gainesville in the future.

If the Negro law school is closed, he said, it would mean "7 or 8 Negroes at Gainesville instead of 3 or 4, and I can see little difference."

There are 18 students enrolled in the A&M law school now, but Turlington said academic standards are higher at Gainesville and many Negroes could not make the grade.

Handling Of FAMU Funds Hit

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 10 (AP)—The bookkeeping procedures of Florida A. & M. University again were sharply criticized by State Auditor Bryan Willis today.

But he said the complaints were being dealt with by university officials and improvements could be expected in the next audit report.

The report released today was more than a year behind time, covering the two-year period ended June 30, 1958.

Willis said that during the audit period, financial books for the Negro university showed a lack of coordinated procedural methods and flow of accounting documents, lack of records of and controls over many auxiliary and incidental accounts, lack of perpetual inventory records, lack of subsidiary records, lack of an internal auditing staff and program and a lack of formal policies covering accounting procedures.

Willis said the fact that the post of the university comptroller was not filled during much of the audit period accounted for some of the inadequacies.

The Negro university deviated from accepted practice and encumbered funds on the basis of departmental requisitions rather than purchase orders, contracts and similar items, Willis said. Since the end of the audit period, A. & M. has adopted the standard practices, he said.

Receipts Overestimated

Overestimating of summer school incidental fund receipts resulted in a $19,207 overdraft on the clearing account, Willis said.

Bid procedures improved during the audit period, but cash discounts were lost on many purchases by inadequate voucher processing procedures.

Willis said the university needed a more effective procedure for collecting bad checks. More than $7,000 in bad checks were held by A. & M. on June 30, 1958.

Expenditures per student at the Negro university have risen from $810 a year in 1949 to $1,283, in 1958, the auditor said.

The annual per student cost in the various schools and departments in 1956-57 ranged from $535 in the college of arts and sciences to $3,169 in the college of pharmacy. The per student cost in the law college was $3,617 and in the school of nursing $2,884.

During the 1956-57 fiscal year, the last in which the A. & M. hospital was administered by the university, fees paid by patients mounted to 52½ per cent of the operating costs. The hospital now is administered under direction of a special board of trustees appointed by the governor.

NEGRO LAW SCHOOL CLOSING PLAN OPPOSED BY FLORIDA LAWMAKERS

By CHARLES HESSER

Staff Writer, The Miami News
Special to the Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 1—Gov. LeRoy Collins' proposal that Florida consider integrating graduate schools at the State universities as an economy measure is running into legislative opposition.

The governor indicated he thought considerable money could be saved by closing the graduate schools at Florida A&M, the Negro university, in favor of mixing in the white university graduate schools.

Charles Hesser

Some legislators had already quietly discussed striking the appropriation for the A&M Law School from the 1959-61 budget, but Collins was the first official to bring it out in the open.

The governor noted that even in "massive resistance" states like Virginia and Arkansas, where the governors closed public schools rather than integrate them, Negroes and whites are attending graduate university schools together in peace.

The first Negro ever to attend the University of Florida Law School was enrolled last September without incident. A second Negro will be admitted to a graduate school there Feb. 9, the beginnig of the second semester.

Cites Cost of School

Collins said that the A&M Law School has cost the state $370,000 in seven years and has graduated a total of six lawyers.

"That is $60,000 per lawyer," he commented.

There are 18 students erolled in the Negro law school now. The law school has a staff of six professors.

But, the mood of this year's Florida Legislature indicates it won't be too concerned over the per pupil cost at A&M.

Rep. Thomas D. Beasley, speaker of the House, flatly predicted that there is "no chance" the Legislature will consider closing the graduate schools at A&M.

"The people of Florida are willing to pay whatever is necessary to maintain segregation," Beasley declared.

The Week in Florida

Threat by a number of legislators to abandon the free textbook program has brought a warning from Florida school officials that many parents couldn't stand the cost of supplying them—an average of about $16 per student per year. . . . U.S. Rep. William C. Cramer, Florida's lone GOP congressman, has been appointed to the executive committee of the Republican congressional campaign committee. . . . A Miami federal judge has refused to order the admission of a Negro student to an all-white West Palm Beach public school because administrative measures (pupil assignment law provisions) haven't been exhausted. . . . The state may tighten its unemployment insurance law which officials say rewards drifters, snowbirds, and floaters who are not actually a part of the state's work force.

FLORIDA

Hillsborough County (Tampa) has offered to loan the State of Florida $80,000 to keep the new University of South Florida construction program there moving. The state is hard-pressed for construction money at this time.

Sixty Coral Gables (Miami) residents will fly to Colombia next week for a good-will visit as part of a State Department-endorsed "People-to-People" program. Last year, Coral Gables entertained a delegation from Colombia.

A & M Law School: $33,316 a Graduate

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) — The Board of Control said Monday the law college at Florida A&M University has cost the state an average of $33,316 per graduate, and only five of the 11 graduates are actually eligible to practice.

Figuring costs per student admitted to the Florida Bar, the board came up with an average of $73,296.

The figures were compiled for Gov. LeRoy Collins and the Legislature. Collins said the Legislature should reappraise the graduate schools at the Negro university with an eye to closing those that are abnormally expensive.

These students would enroll, if qualified, in the University of Florida graduate schools. The plan immediately drew fire from several legislators who said they are willing to spend whatever necessary to maintain segregation in all levels of education.

The board said figures are not complete on the graduate school in teacher education, but costs run about the same or lower than at the white universities.

Comparative costs of the law schools at A&M and the university of Florida are way out of line, the figures showed. This is because of fewer students at A&M and the requirement that the school maintain a specified faculty and library regardless of enrollment.

NAACP Could Knock Parade Out Of Sum

Florida A&M University probably won't get any financial help from Tallahassee for its homecoming parade Oct. 31 if the NAACP participates.

Commissioner Joe Cordell said yesterday no contribution should be made if the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People enters a float or participates this year, as it did last year without the knowledge of city officials.

City Commissioners yesterday received a letter from G. W. Conoly, executive secretary of the University alumni association, who requested the contribution.

The commission held up any contribution until City Manager Arvah Hopkins and Police Chief Frank Stoutamire meet with University officials to set a parade route and determine participants.

Cordell said he mentioned the NAACP float and the University homecoming during budget sessions this year and said if the University continues to allow NAACP floats, "then Florida State University should be given an equal opportunity for something else."

Dr. Puryear Will Speak At Bethel's

Bethel Baptist Institutional Church, Hogan and Caroline streets, the Rev. Robert H. Wilson, minister, will have the Rev. R. W. Puryear, president of the Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College of Saint Augustine, as guest speaker Sunday at the 11:00 a.m. hour of worship.

The educator, a member of the First Baptist Church of St. Augustine, message may be heard over a local radio station during the regular weekly hour broadcast originating direct from Bethel's sanctuary at noon. The intercessory prayer by the Rev. Isadore Edwards Jr., and singing by the choirs will be included in the broadcast.

The church nursery, under supervision of trained attendants and Mrs. Hettie Mills, R. N., will be open for the convenience of parents with small children and infants.

At 7:30 p.m., the Darnell-Cookman Elementary School Band, under direction of Professor John H. Bolden, director, will be presented in concert by the Young Adults Choir of Bethel.

At 4 p.m., in the Waldron's House, District 18, is presenting a fashion tea. The theme is "Becoming Fashions for Various Figure Types" and will feature appropriate dress for short, tall, and average figures, current fashions, fashion classics; and basic wardrobe using basic garment. The affair is under direction of Mrs. Jessie M. Fears.

The Sunday School session begins at 9:30 a.m., under supervision of Mrs. Amy S. Currie, general superintendent, assisted by her departmental officers and teachers. The general topic is, "Saul's Tragic Failure." (Temperance).

The Baptist Training Union convenes at 6:00 p.m., with Nathaniel Washington, director, in charge.

2 NEGROES AT U.F.

College Integration Unchanged in State

Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla
1-10 9-13-59

TALLAHASSEE, Sept. 12 (AP)—There won't be any change in the integration situation in the state Universities of Florida this fall, the State Board of Control indicated today.

Executive director Broward Culpepper said he knows of no pending applications for admission of Negroes to Florida State University and that he presumes there will be only two Negroes at the University of Florida.

George Starke, 27, of Sanford, was the university's first Negro student enrolling in the law school.

Esther Langston, 22, of Orlando enrolled today in the university's School of Medicine. She is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Fisk University at Knoxville, Tenn.

A Gainesville teacher, Daphne Duval, took night courses at the university's college of education in the spring and summer. Four other Negroes took various summer courses.

The Negro students were admitted to Florida under a federal court order. The order did not affect FSU at Tallahassee.

A change in policy by the State Board of Control would be necessary to allow the admission of Negroes at FSU this fall. The university is still operating under a state law providing for segregated classes in public schools and universities.

Fall classes at both Florida and FSU are scheduled to begin Monday, Sept. 21. Some 8,000 students are expected at FSU this fall and about 13,000 at the University of Florida.

The state is building another university near Tampa and in addition operates an all-Negro university, Florida A. and M., at Tallahassee.

A. K. WILLIAMS

Gammon Senior Named Program Coordinator

Mrs. Williams is also a graduate of Tuskegee and has taken graduate work at Atlanta University. She is serving on the staff of Herndon Nursery School.

The Williams and their family of two sons and a daughter are now occupying the resident's apartment at Wesley House. Mr. Williams will devote full time to his new appointment at the Richardson Street Community Center after the first of June.

New President For Gammon

ATLANTA, Ga. — At the recent meeting of the board of trustees of Gammon Theological Seminary, the Rev. M. J. Wynn was elected acting president and director of the seminary. Rev. Wynn had formerly served as professor of homiletics and dean of students in the seminary.

He succeeds Dr. Harry V. Richardson, who entered into full-time work as president of the Interdenominational Theological Center.

14e(1) 1959 GENERAL

COLLEGES

ELIZABETH CITY TEACHERS COLLEGE

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C. — The Rev. Vernon Johns was guest speaker for Religions Emphasis Week services held last week. All the college Music for the week's services was supplied by the Norman Concert Singers under the direction of Donnell Cooper and the High School Chorus, directed by Mrs. Mary W. McLean.

JARVIS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

HAWKINS, Texas — Loy A. Johnson, principal of Carver High School, Omaha, Texas, was the principal speaker at Founder's Day exercises held recently. Dr. R.L. Harper, Jarvis alumnus of Longview, Texas, was speaker for the Founder's Day banquet, attended by more than 400 students and alumni.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE

DURHAM, N.C. — The National Science Foundation awarded $15,400 to the college for the operation of a summer training program for 30 talented high school students interested in science as a profession.

BLUEFIELD STATE COLLEGE

BLUEFIELD, W. Va. — Dean E. J. Scrafford announced that there will be a nine-week summer session starting June 15. Studies in education, arts and science will be offered.

VOORHEES JUNIOR COLLEGE

DENMARK, S.C. — Dr. Howard Jordan, dean of the school of education at South Carolina State College, will deliver the principal address at Voorhees School and Junior College's 82nd Founder's Day. The address will highlight a four-day program.

JACKSON STATE COLLEGE

JACKSON, Miss. — Vernon Winslow, New Orleans, spoke last week when the college opened its 1959 art exhibition. A former Atlanta University instructor, Mr. Winslow teaches at New Orleans' Carver High School.

TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

HOUSTON, Texas — Mack H. Hannah, chairman, presided over the board meeting held recently. Members are Dr. H. D. Bruce, Dr. J. Carroll Chadwick, Dr. W. R. Banks, Dr. Joh Davis, George Allen, Ralph B. Lee, and Mrs. Hannah.

Dr. S. M. Nabrit, president, spoke on the projected building program at the university and the housing emergency.

FLORIDA A. AND M. UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The seventh annual Law Institute was held at the university recently. Among participants were: Dr. R. L. Anderson, Dr. W. H. Baker, J. E. Gibbs, D. O Hartwell, L. H B Foote, H. D. Pemberton and Mrs. Bernice Gaines.

Others appearing were Dr. Robert Bragg, Dr. DeHart Krans, Kent Miller, and R. L. Williams. The university's college of law co - sponsored the event along with the Florida and Tallahassee bar associations.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, Ga. — We can blow the world up but can't teach anybody to read, Stringfellow Barr told a university audience last week. Dr. Barr is former president of St. John College.

Sixteen students toured Washington libraries. They were accompanied by Mesdames Hallie B. Brooks, Josephine F. Thompson and Ella B. McCain of the faculty.

The university has received federal support for an institute in counseling and guidance, according to Dr. Paul I. Clifford, director. The institute is to enable counselors to identify able high school students from culturally impoverished backgrounds.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE

RALEIGH, N.C. — The first annual English Language Arts Institute opens April 11 at the college. Bruce W. Brigham, Temple University, will give two group demonstrations. Dr. Marcus Boulware directs the program.

FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE

FORT VALLEY, Ga. —Bruce Rigdon, student associate of the Student Volunteer Movements, speaks at the college April 13. He will talk about the nature of the Christian mission and students' involvement in the mission.

Emory Hopkins, former president of the college's student government, will speak April 12. William Matthew, Atlanta attorney, will speak at a Phi Beta Sigma program on April 22.

A workshop dealing with the mentally retarded child will be held during the college's summer session, Houser A. Miller, director, announced. The workshop is sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education.

Dr. Marion R. Myles, chairman of the college's science and mathematics division, resumes her post - doctoral study in botany at the University of Tennessee under a National Science Foundation fellowship.

NORTH CAROLINA A. AND T. COLLEGE

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Arthur Sam Best, chairman of Western Reserve University's music education department, conducted a clinic on woodwind instruments recently. Mr. Best is first oboist with the Cleveland Philharmonic Orchestra. Walter F. Carlson Jr., college band director, arranged the clinic.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dr. John H. Morrow, North Carolina College faculty, has been elected professor of French and chairman of the department at Atlanta University, according to the announcement of Dr. Rufus Clement, president.

Macon M. Berryman, a 1933 graduate of the School of Social Work, was appointed to commission of social welfare in the Virgin Islands. For eight years, he was director of child welfare.

ELIZABETH CITY TEACHERS COLLEGE

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C. — The Rev. Vernon Johns spoke on "Religion and Human Relations" during Religious Emphasis Week. Other participants included: Walter Ridley, president; Dr. Ethna B. Winston, chairman; Donnell Cooper, Wilson Bryant, Mrs. Mary W. McLean and the Norman Concert Singers.

FLORIDA A. AND M. UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE — The Florida Regional Conference of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity held a workshop on the campus recently. Dr. H. Manning Efferson, university dean, greeted the visitors.

Twenty elementary school principals are on the campus in a school administration study project sponsored by the University Council of Educational Administration. Handling arrangements were Dr. Evelyn B. Martin, head of the department of school administration; Dr. Vynce A. Hines, University of Florida, and Dr. Daniel E. Griffiths, Columbia University.

College Roundup

Dr. Stephan J. Wright, president of **Fisk University**, said a $50,000 grant from the Danforth Foundation will make it possible for Fisk to award 10 fellowships for the next three years. . . . The nine-week summer session at Livingstone College will begin June 8 and end July 31 . . . In a grip ping address at **Albany State College**, Kappa Alpha Psi polemarch, C. Rodger Wilson of Chicago, said: "Just as much energy is required in just getting by as would be needed for a first-rate, polished work."

The Virginia State College Theatre Guild will present its 24th annual guest production on Friday, May 8, which this year will be "Smilin' Through" . . . Some

Mr. Wilson Dr. King

137 courses in 20 subject matter areas will be offered during **North Carolina College's** Summer School June 8 through Aug. . . . Wilbert Epps, senior from La Jolla, Calif., has been elected president of the **Benedict College** Student Council . . . Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will deliver the commencement at **Talladega College** June 1.

■

The 25th annual conference of Industrial Education Teachers and Students was held at **Prairie View A&M College** last week . . . John L. Walker, principal, High School Department of **Voorhees School and Junior College**, has been appointed to a Southern Education Foundation scholarship for summer study at the **University of Texas** . . . The 10th annual Florida Interscholastic Speech and Dr.ma Association was held at **Florida A&M University** with 152 delegates attending.

■

Dr. Luth H. Foster, president of **Tuskegee Institute**, delivered the main address on Honors Night at **Virginia State College** . . . Congressman Chester Bowles (D.-Conn.) delivered the first Gandhi Memorial lecture at **Howard University** . . . **City College of New York** was declared winner of the first Mid-Atlantic Debate Tournament held recently at **Hampton Institute** . . . Dr. Raleigh Morgan, former chairman of the Department of Romance Languages at **North Carolina College**, has been named associate director of the Center of Applied Linguistics in Washington, D.C.

■

The General State Authority received proposals for construction of a new physical science building at **Lincoln University**, Oxford, Pa. . . . Vera Gunn of Philadelphia will present a beauty clinic designed for college students at **Savannah State College**, May 14 . . . The Palmetto Youth Center will be the next beneficiary of funds received from the **Gibbs Junior College** benefit play, "An Inspector Calls" . . . Proposals will be received May 13 by the General State Authority for test borings required in the designing of a new physical education plant at **Cheyney State Teachers College.**

Howard U. Is Tops In Enrollment

Number Represents Partial Account Of The Actual Total

NEW YORK — A total enrollment of 61,680 students in 66 Negro institutions is reported in the August-September issue of The Crisis magazine, official **NAACP** organ.

In an article "The American Negro in College, 1958-1959" The Crisis presents its 48th consecutive annual educational survey findings. It is a partial picture since "mixed schools" no longer keep official records of students by race.

SOME 56,831 of the total are undergraduates while 2,928 are attending graduate schools. Of those graduating, 6,725 received various bachelor's degrees and 487 received various master's degrees. Only seven Ph.D.'s and one Ed.D. were reported to The Crisis, which had to rely upon volunteer information from registrars and individuals.

Tuskegee graduated 15 D.V.M.'s (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine); Howard, 75 M.D.'s, 42 D.D.S.'s and three Ph.D.'s in chemistry. Meharry graduated 67 M.D.'s; also five with diplomas in dental hygiene and five with certificates in medical technology.

HOWARD HAS the highest enrollment, with 5,959 students; Southern university is second with 4,384; Tuskegee is third with 3,945, and Florida A and M. is fourth with 3,133.

Between The Lines —

Negro Colleges Fare Poorly On Grants

By Dean Gordon B. Hancock

Through the courtesy of the Associated Negro Press, I have just received a copy of the annual report of the Ford foundation for 1958. This foundation is the largest of the current philanthropic foundations.

In perusing the report we noted, to our great dismay, that among the educational institutions receiving benefactions, the Negro colleges fared poorly. The larger universities with the larger endowments received the larger amounts and the smaller poorer Negro institutions received but mere crumbs that fell from philanthropy's heavily-laden feasting table.

Of all the Negro colleges, only Dillard, Hampton, Howard and Morgan State were among the many schools in this country blessed with grants from the foundation. And what these Negro colleges received was a mere pittance as compared with the millions and millions that were granted for the cause of education.

On the list of the poorest colleges, among which are to be found the Negro college, we find mention of only four. This is, in many ways, a great tragedy! The hard-pressed Negro colleges are thus shut out from the philanthropic feast and must be content with the crumbs or nothing at all. It seems that the heavily endowed colleges are destined to be more heavily endowed, while the poorly endowed and the unendowed Negro colleges are destined to be left out in the cold.

Some way must be found to interest our great foundations in the tremendous work the poor Negro college is doing. In the annals of education of this nation, it must go down as a modern miracle how Negroes trained in our poorly endowed Negro schools can take and pass the same examinations as students of Harvard and Yale and Chicago. Some way must be found to improve the Negro's status at the bar of American philanthropy. The financing of education of Negroes will become more and more expensive and, if the foundations are concentrating only on these institutions that are already highly favored, instead of these existing on a hand to mouth basis, the outlook for Negro education is anything but reseate.

One answer to this critical situation lies within the Negro colleges themselves. Our struggling colleges are becoming, more and more, manned by faculties with high degrees. But high degrees alone will not satisfy the requirements of the philanthropic foundations, who are less and less inclined to finance the old hackneyed projects, and more and more inclined to finance new projects.

The time is at hand when the Negro scholar must add imagination to his scholarship and think up new and interesting study projects such as will attract the heads of foundations. Logical argument in this field is strictly limited. The Negro scholar must come up with something new or the poorly endowed and the unendowed Negro colleges will come up for great financial tribulations.

In the early 1920's, a very wealthy woman, reputedly worth $50 million, visited Virginia Union. The President was, of course, trying to impress her. He took her to the Theological department and to the Department of the arts and sciences. But our wealthy visitor was not impressed.

He finally decided to bring her to my class in race relation, in which she sat throughout a session. When the session was ended, she took me aside and said "I like what is going on in your class in race relations and I am wondering if you could organize a school of this nature. Make up a curriculum of the studies you would offer and submit it to me".

Within a matter of days, I had sketched a curriculum with a blueprint of the school and with a check for $10,000 and advised that it be used in laying the foundation and when that was spent, to come back for more money.

In a short time, we had our Torrance School of Race relatins well underway. Unfortunately, the financial agent who contacted the wealthy woman was dismissed from the college, and somehow he blocked further grants. But our projected race relation institutes were taken up by the late Dr. Charles Johnson in the Swarthmore institutes and more recenlty the Fisk University institute.

The point here being made is that Negro scholars must think up new and interesting projects such as will attract philanthropy. It can be done!

Through here, we need imagination as well as scholarship. Crumbs will not suffice.

Peak Enrollment Looms For U.S. Schools And Colleges

WASHINGTON (AP)—A record 46,480,000 students will enroll in U.S. schools and colleges during the 1959-60 school year, and even higher enrollments are still to come, the Office of Education reported Saturday.

An increase of 1,750,000 in school enrollment, to 42,700,000 from 40,950,000 in 1958-59, will mean an even worse teacher shortage than last year.

The deficit of qualified teachers for the coming year is estimated at 185,000, compared with a shortage of 182,000 in 1958-59.

Lawrence Derthick, commissioner of education, said 1959-60 will be the 15th consecutive year in which enrollment has increased. He added this trend, with attendant problems such as the teacher shortage, is likely to continue for many years.

Earlier this month the office made public estimates that there will be a shortage of at least 130,000 public school classrooms when the schools open.

Derthick cited statistics estimating the school-age population, made up of children aged 5 through 17, at 43,347,000 in 1959 for the continental United States, excluding Alaska, Hawaii, and at 48,815,000 by 1963.

He did not estimate anticipated enrollment in schools and colleges four years from now, but a spokesman said it is 52,769,000 for the 1963-64 school year.

There has been a steady increase in the proportion of children aged 14 through 17 who attend schools, accounting for some of the enrollment increase. Last October 89.2 per cent of the boys and girls in that age group were in schools and colleges. Ten years ago 81.8 per cent were enrolled.

The 1959-60 enrollment figure of 46,480,000 is 1,940,000 higher than last year's 44,540,000. By comparison, the 1929-30 total was 29,653,000; in 1939-40 it was 29,751,000; and in 1949-50 it was 21,319,000.

Derthick estimated that 1,563,000 teachers will be needed in public and nonpublic schools during the coming year, with only 1,368,000 qualified teachers available.

A part of the shortage will be met by former instructors returning to service, Derthick said in a statement, but the number cannot be determined.

One factor intensifying the scarcity of teachers is a turnover rate of 10. per cent. Derthick said recent studies indicate that is about the proportion of teachers who leave the profession.

College Roundup

Knoxville and Wiley are two of 30 colleges paricipating in the testing of 5,000 to 6,000 scholarship and admission candidates from more than 700 high schools throughout the United States and the Virgin Islands. The Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination Program is an educational service of the United Negro College Fund. Examinations will be given Feb. 13 to March . . .

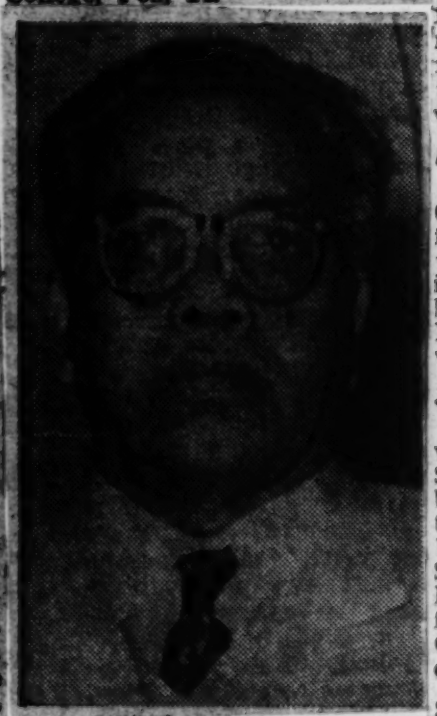
Atty. H. T. Lockard, prominent Memphis, Tenn. civil rights lawyer, will be the guest speaker for LeMoyne College Alumni Day, Feb. 8. Mrs. Jerome H. Holland, wife of the president of Delaware State College was principal speaker at the Fourth Annual Pan-Hellenic banquet given in honor of neophyte members of Greek Letter organizations.

Kittrell Junior College observed its 43rd Founders' Day Anniversary and Mid-year Convocation, Feb. 26. Dr. Rembert Stokes, president of Wilberforce University, was principal speaker . . . Rev. Dr. Grant S. Shockley has been appointed professor of religious education at Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill. . . . The New Year found Florida A&M University with an all-time enrollment record of 2,748 students.

Harry Golden, editor of The Carolina Israelite, will be guest speaker at the 13th annual United Negro College Fund Alumni Conference, at Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C., Feb.7 . . . Four members of the United Negro College Fund will present varied programs of choral music over the ABS Radio network during February. Participating schools will be Tuskegee, Dillard, Johnson C. Smith and Morehuose.

The Rev. William J. Shaw of the White Rock Baptist Church of Philadelphia, Pa., will be one of the principal participants at the annual Religious Emphasis Week observance at Bishop College, Marshall, Tex., Feb. 16 to 20. Dr. J. M. F. F. Fernando, a native of Ceylon, has been appointed assistant professor of education at Xavier University, New Orleans, La. Virginia Union University will hold its annual Founder's Day exercise, Feb. 13.

The Sixth Annual All-Greek Day will be held at Utica Junior College, Utica, Miss., Feb. 1 . . . Dr. Thomas E. Poag, head of the department of speech and drama at Tennessee A&I State University, has been re-appointed Army-AETA Theatre adviser and director for the Third Army Command . . . Zeta Gamma Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority is presenting 16 young ladies in its Second Annual Debutante Ball at Prairie View A&M College, Feb. 14.



DR. FERNANDO

COLLEGES

CLARK COLLEGE

ATLANTA — The new men's dormitory at Clark College was dedicated in ceremonies on Tuesday morning and the college will observe its 90th Founder's Day anniversary on Wednesday afternoon.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Week-long Founder's Day activities began at Wilberforce University on Tuesday and will continue through March . . . university is celebrating its 103rd anniversary. One of the many speakers will be Dr. Alfred T. Ellis, executive secretary of The Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA—The recent $250,000 gift to Morehouse College from the Danforth Foundation will be used to endow a chair in psychology, to be named in honor of President Benjamin E. Mays in accordance with the wishes of the Foundation.

JACKSON STATE COLLEGE

JACKSON, Miss. — Dr. Melvin H. Watson, director of the School of Religion at Morehouse College in Atlanta, was the guest leader of Religious Emphasis Week at Jackson State College. A native of Atlanta, Dr. Watson holds degrees from Morehouse, Oberlin (Ohio) College and the Pacific School of Religion.

ST. AUGUSTNE COLLEGE

RALEIGH, N.C. — St. Augustine's College was officially accepted into full membership of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education at the association's recent meeting in Chicago.

BLUEFIELD STATE COLLEGE

BLUEFIELD, W. Va. — The Rt. Rev. Edgar A. Love, resident bishop of the Baltimore Area Conference of the Methodist Church, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at Bluefield State College on May 31. Gov. Cecil H. Underwood will be the commencement speaker on June 1.

FLORIDA A. AND M.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The eighth annual Florida Guidance Conference was held on the Florida A. and M. University campus last Wednesday through Friday. Dr. Paul I. Clifford of Atlanta University delivered the keynote address on Thursday morning in Perry-Paige Auditorium.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA — Open occupancy was urged by Dr. Robert C. Weaver as the most effective means of preventing urban renewals giving rise to new slums. The New York State Rent Administrator made the statement in an address at Atlanta University on Lincoln's birthday.

ALLEN UNIVERSITY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — The American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education formally admitted Allen University into membership last week, President Frank R. Veal announced.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

BATON ROUGE, La. — Some 2,000 high school pupils, parish and district contest winners, will be at Southern University on March 13-14 to compete for state honors in academic subjects and athletics. The Industrial Youth Association, composed of high school clubs, will meet on campus March 15-17

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — The chemistry and physics departments of Lincoln University will hold a science open house on March 4 at 7:30 p.m. Faculty and students from area high schools have been invited to attend.

FAYETTEVLLE STATE

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.—Several high school and collge educators took part in a leadership workshop at Fayetteville State Teachers College here last week, sponsored by the Personnel and Guidance Department of the college.

MORRISTOWN COLLEGE

MORRISTOWN, Tenn. — Under the joint sponsorship of Bishops Roy H. Short of Nashville and Edgar A. Love of Baltimore, an interracial conference was held at Morristown College here recently. Co-sponsor of the parley was the Methodist Board of Social and Economic Relations.

SHAW UNIVERSITY

RALEIGH, N.C. — Brooks Hays, former Congressman from Arkansas, addressed the Shaw University student body last Monday. He said our greatest challenge is to do things skillfully, go the second mile and accord justice.

VA. STATE COLLEGE

PETERSBURG, Va. — Under the sponsorship of the Panhellenic Council of Richmond, the Virginia State College Theatre Guild will produce "Medea" of Euripides as adapted by Robinson Jeffers on Friday at the WRVA Theatre in Richmond.

A. AND T. COLLEGE

GREENSBORO, N.C. — A self-evaluation study for A and T. College, aimed at examining the strong and weaker points in the college program and presenting recommendations for improvement, has been set in motion at the college by Dean L. C. Dowdy.

COLLEGES

FLORIDA NORMAL COLLEGE

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. — Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College has received a $450 grant from the Association of College and Research Libraries. The money will be used to purchase an exhibit case for Jonathan Sewell Li-

JACKSON STATE COLLEGE

JACKSON, Miss. — Some 72 Mississippi Counties are represented in the enrollment at Jackson State College, with some 386 students from Hinds County alone. Ranking behind Hinds County are Jones and Madison Counties with 38 and 36 students respectively.

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE

SALISBURY, N.C. — Second semester registration at Livingstone College got under way last Monday in Price Hall. Classes started on Wednesday at 8 a.m.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE

RALEIGH, N.C. — Eight delegates, headed by President James A. Boyer, attended the United Negro College Fund Alumni Conference in Greensboro last Saturday and Sunday. The delegation also included Miss Betty Jeffries, freshman and "Miss UNCF."

BISHOP COLLEGE

MARSHALL, Texas —Bishop College will be one of 30 colleges participating in the testing of 5,000 to 6,000 high school student candidates for United Negro College Fund scholarships between Feb. 23 and March 7. J. D. Hurd, director of student personnel services and registrar, will direct the testing.

PAUL QUINN COLLEGE

WACO, Texas — The 87th Founder's Day celebration of Paul Quinn College will be held Feb. 22-25. Speakers during the four-day observance will include Bishop H. Thomas Primm and Dr. S. L. Greene Jr., commissioner of education of the AME Church.

FLORIDA A. AND M.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Dr. William H. Howard, professor political science, Florida A. and M. University, last week addressed the college of arts and sciences assembly program on "Education for International Understanding."

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Flight instruction has been added to the Air Force ROTC program at Tuskegee Institute. Under the new program, qualified senior AFROTC students take a 35-hour course and receive private pilot's license on successful completion of training.

FAYETTEVILLE STATE

The Drama Guild of Fayette-
The Drama Guild of Fayett-

SHAW UNIVERSITY

RALEIGH, N.C. — The 34th celebration of Negro History Week got under way at Shaw University on Sunday and continues through Sunday. Dr. Harold L. Trigg, North Carolina State Prison Department official, spoke on Sunday. Dr. Miles M. Fisher will speak on Friday.

FORT VALLEY COLLEGE

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Dr. Marion R. Myles, director of the science and mathematics division at Fort Valley State College, attended the meeting of the southern section of the American Society of Plant Physiologist in Memphis, Tenn. on Feb. 2-4.

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE

ATLANTA — The Morris Brown College choir, under the direction of G. Johnson Hubert, will appear in benefit concert at Fort Valley State College on Sunday at 8:15 p.m. Colonius Davis, organist, will be the accompanist for the choir.

ALBANY STATE COLLEGE

ALBANY, Ga. — Albany State College has been approved by the U.S. Commissioner of Education for the establishment of a National Defense Student Loan Fund, pursuant to Title II of Public Loan 85-864. For detailed information write the Office of Dean of Students.

ville State Teachers College, in collaboration with the North Carolina High School Drama Association, presented "The Girl in the Rain," a three-act drama, in Seabrook Auditorium last Saturday.

VA. STATE COLLEGE

PETERSBURG, Va. — New students enrolling at Virginia State College at the beginning of the second semester were honored at a reception in Foster Hall College Center last week. Hosts were college officials and members of the faculty and student organizations.

NORTH CAROLINA

DURHAM, N.C. — North Carolina College is offering some 39 late afternoon and Saturday graduate classes during the spring semester. Dean William H. Brown announced that the last day for registration is Thursday.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Dr. Allison Davis, professor of education at Chicago University, lectured on "Transition from Adolescence to Young Adulthood" at Lincoln University on Tuesday at a Negro History Week convocation. A two - day Methodist seminar was also held on campus Tuesday and Wednesday.

College Roundup

Leonard C. Archer, professor of English at **Tennessee State University**, received the Doctor of Philosophy degree in speech and drama from **Ohio State University** . . . President Arthur D. Gray announced that **Talladega College** has received a $25,000 grant from the Danforth Foundation to further strengthen the work of the college . . . **Mississippi Vocational College** observes Founders Day through April 5.

The Prairie View Nurses Association will hold its first Candlelight service on April 5 . . . The **Texas Southern University** Forensic team with a total trip record of 18 wins and six losses, returned to the campus after a tour that covered 18 states . . . Dr. Nick Aaron Ford, head of the English Department at **Morgan State College**, will keynote the first annual English-Arts Institute of **St. Augustine College** on April 11.

BENNETT COLLEGE received a $40,570 grant from the National Science Foundation for a summer science training program for secondary school students . . . **Morgan State College** was awarded $17,500 . . . Dr. L. H. Foster, president of **Tuskegee Institute**, announced the approval of a $25,000 grant by the Danforth Foundation . . . Norman C. Carey, Miami senior from **Florida A&M University**, was awarded a Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship. Mrs. Edwina Hill, a 1953 graduate of **Morris Brown College**, received a similar award.

■

Dr. Leander J. Shaw Sr., dean of the graduate school at **Florida A&M University**, has been assigned to direct a regional study, "Conditions of Work for College Faculty and Administrators" by the Association for Higher Education . . . Dr. A. A. Dunson, chairman of the Foreign Languages Department at **Prairie View A&M College**, has written two works that have been accepted by learned organizations.

■

THE EMMETT SCOTT High School Band of Tyler, Tex., received the highest possible score from all three concert judges at the State Band contest at **Prairie View A&M College** . . . **North Carolina College's** dance group, in cooperation with dancers from **Bennett** and **A&T Colleges**, will present a joint concert at NCC on April 17 . . . **Florida A&M University** has received a National Defense Student loan of $2,804 for the second semester.

■

Conrad S. Simon, **Hampton Institute** physics' major, is one of the 875 men selected from 7,000 candidates for a graduate school fellowship awarded by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation . . . President Rufus E. Clement of **Atlanta University** and Zenas Scars of radio Station WACK, Atlanta, jointly announced a contribution of $500 by WACK toward the prizes for the 18th annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture and prints by Negro artists.

The $159,000 **Florida A&M University** High School cafetorium was formally opened by an address by President Dr. George W. Gore Jr. . . . **LeMoyne College's** annual Race Relations Conference, scheduled for April 4, speakers Fred Routh of the Southern Regional Conference; Louise Young of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, the Rev. Will D. Campbell of the National Council of Churches, John Spence of the Memphis Press-Scimitar, John Hope Jr. of **Fisk University**, and C. H. Parrish of Louisville University . . . Rodney Albert, chemistry instructor at **Voorhees Junior College**, has been selected to attend the Summer Institute for Teachers at **Michigan State University** . . . J. H. Copper, head of the Biology Department at **Central State College** and former head basketball coach, was elected commissioner of the National High School Athletic Association.

14e(1) 1959

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER COLLEGE

Carver to mark 11th anniversary

ASHEBORO, N.C. — George Washington Carver College will observe its 11th anniversary Sunday with a program in the college auditorium at 4 p.m.

Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs, president of A. and T. College since 1955, will be the main speaker. Dr. Gibbs holds degrees from Wiley College in Texas and Harvard University.

Carver College, founded in 1948 by C. A. Barrett, its president, offers programs in music vocal and instrumental), the home arts and special courses leading to clerical and business careers.

Its original emphasis was aimed at serving the immediate community but on obtaining dormitory accommodations in 1956, students are now being drawn from many areas.

14e(1) 1959

GIBBS JUNIOR COLLEGE

Is Florida Using Gibbs College To Defy U. S.?

EDITOR'S NOTE: See William G. Nunn Sr.'s story on Page 3, Courier Magazine this week.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Is the new $300,000 Gibbs Junior College for Negroes here, the object of a $1,000,000 expansion program as a "pilot project for similar junior colleges" throughout Florida merely as an attempt of state officials to avoid the U. S. Supreme Court's order to integrate?

Many residents of Florida—white and Negro, say that it is. They contend that the idea of a Negro junior college was only proposed in May, 1957, three years after the U. S. Supreme Court decision, after a poll taken of existing public "white" junior colleges showed its students ready and willing to study with their darker brothers.

THEY CHARGE John W. Rembert, whom they say now "naturally" is the preisdent, made the proposal. Within four months, in September, 1957, they claim the $300,000 new junior college was in operation. They say that the white junior college is valued at several millions.

Also a bone of contention is the recent visit of the Courier's assistant publisher and former managing editor, W. G. Nunn Sr., to Gibbs Junior College and what they term was an "endorsement" of the Florida Negro junior college program.

"Is this a typical example of the progressive thinking of the Courier staff?" says one of the letter-writers.

"Have you now decided that segregated schools established in defiance of the Supreme Court ruling are okay?" she further asks.

Expansion Program Speeds Up

Gibbs Gets $500,000 to Build; Prexy Seeks 19 New Teachers!

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — John William Rembert, the architect for Florida's accelerated junior college program, will be a busy man this spring and summer.

First . . . a grant of $500,000 has been given Gibbs Junior College for a terrific expansion program, and there is reason to believe that this amount will be augmented by another $500,000 during the present biennium.

Second . . . when the building program starts in June, President Rembert will start a nationwide search for 19 new teachers for this modern junior college.

THE SCHOOL, at present, is staffed by 36 teachers and school enrollment numbers 530. Fall plans call for enrollment of more than 700 freshmen and sophomores during the 1959-60 school year.

Gibbs . . . fastest growing of all the 16 junior colleges in the state, and the fourth largest . . . will add two new buildings in the present phase of its expansion. One will house crafts, while the other will be a two-area building, housing the college library and a modern student service center.

In reporting the expansion program upon his return from a two-week trip to California, where he studied the junior-college program in that state, President Rembert said:

- "Gibbs is going all out to obtain the finest teaching staff available. All teachers must hold at least a master's degree. Training and previous experience will be determining factors.
- "Salaries will range from $4,000 to $6,200 annually, with salary increments. All basic subjects, including English, mathematics, science, social studies, business administration and physical education (both male and female) will be taught.
- "I also want to make it clear that teaching will cover both college and secondary levels. I am anxious to obtain application from every section of the nation. Those wishing further information can contact me direct at Gibbs Junior College, St. Petersburg, Fla."

Gibbs Junior College is continuing to grow. True, there is still some criticism, but the legion followers are growing apace Townspeople are proud of the record of achievement.

Surrounding counties are taking full advantage of its facilities. It's serving a vital need. Those people who are being helped are making finer and more alert citizens.

And John William Rembert pointing the way!

14e(1) 1959 GEORGIA

Human Relations Council's Opinion

Economic Decline Seen In Closing Of Schools

14d(1) 08

An opinion that the closing of schools in the state to avoid desegregation of schools would bring on an economic decline in the short run and economic disaster in the long run evolved from a Thursday meeting that brought together representative Negro and white citizens to discuss the Georgia school crisis, including court decisions, community action and other aspects of the current conflict.

The Rev. Edward Cahill, chairman of the sponsoring Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, said the members of the "Desegregation and School" Workshop were in agreement regarding the economic set-back that the closing of public schools would cause to the whole state.

Cahill said it was agreed that the short run effect of school closing would be very painful, but that the long-run effect would be even more disastrous to the economy of Georgia.

The all-day workshop was split into two sections, with the morning session featuring a symposium on desegregation and the public schools with "The Current Scene" and "What Desegregation Means to the Negro" as program topics.

The audience of 150 persons heard Paul Anthony, administrative assistant, Southern Regional Council, hail the current scene as constantly changing in favor of good sense.

Anthony reportedly said that the extremist pro-segregationist is disappearing as a major swaying voice upon the actions of his fellow citizens.

He further declared that sound, good reasoning in the face of the apparent tragedy of rash action is slowly replacing the die-hard who has to have everything the old way.

At the afternoon session, it was T. M. Alexander and Jim Montgomery, business editor of the Atlanta Constitution, who predicted a bad economic consequence in case of a mass school closure.

The legal aspects of school desegregation were enumerated by Donald Hollowell, attorney for the Atlanta Branch NAACP and principal figure in the recently concluded successful desegregation trials in federal court, and C. Lanier Randall, attorney for HOPE (Help Our Public Education), an organization dedicated to public education in Georgia no matter what occurs in courts.

Both men listed the cases now pending in courts that seek to break through the racial barriers, with special emphasis upon the pending Atlanta public school desegregation suit.

Then Dr. Edward Weaver, of Atlanta University, and Harry Boyte, executive secretary of HOPE, lead a discussion on community education that involved the ways and means of conveying to the general public the total facts involved in desegregation of schools.

Rev. Cahill presided over the morning general session, Rabbi Jacob Rothschild gave the invocation and Father James Boyce also participated in the Thursday activities.

Secret Weapons Hinted For State's School Fight

14d(1) 08

Atlanta Constitution

BY GENE ASHTON

Lt. Gov. Byrd Monday indicated the administration has some anti-integration secret weapons for keeping schools open.

Atlanta Sa 4-21-55

Byrd said he was "not at liberty to reveal them" but that there are "a number of ways" to keep public schools over the state from being closed.

If present school segregation laws are battered down by federal court rulings, he said, there are other legislative alternatives which will be thrown up.

Gov. Vandiver has expressed his willingness to keep calling the General Assembly back into special session to pass new segregation laws as soon as old ones are tossed out by the courts, he pointed out.

Byrd said "some of the best minds in the state" are at work on the problem.

He also said he thinks the state's position on the school segregation question is stronger now than it ever has been. He says he sees some signs that the federal government is not "being as aggressive as it was."

The lieutenant governor would not comment on the possibility of a 1962 gubernatorial battle between himself and former Gov. Arnall.

Arnall has announced he will run if schools are closed. He says he will run on a platform of keeping public schools open at all costs.

Byrd said the former governor's stand "should endear him to a national order" apparently referring to the NAACP.

But he said he would not speculate about the 1962 race, even "as to the certainty of Gov. Arnall's being a candidate."

He said it is too early to discuss specific issues or personalities.

Pulse of the Public

Ellis Arnall Says He's Ready and Willing To Fight for School System Preservation

Atlanta—I have read with interest the splendid editorial in The Atlanta Constitution, April 10, 1959, which poses the question, "Will the State Hear More From Ex-Gov. Arnall?"

The answer is: "Emphatically yes!"

My election as governor was due solely to the fervent desire of the people of Georgia to save their public schools and the University System of Georgia from destruction at the hands of the politicians.

I am ready and willing to fight for the preservation of Georgia's public school system whatever the cost may be. Our children must be provided the right to an education.

This is the platform: (1) For public schools; (2) for popular vote; (3) for honesty and economy in government.

I am (1) Against closed public schools; (2) against the unfair county unit system; and (3) against stealing the taxpayers' money.

ELLIS ARNALL.

Atlanta Women Granted Private School Charter

A group of Atlanta women were granted by a Superior Court judge their request to set up a private, non-profit corporation under the name of "The Atlanta Community School, Inc." it was revealed today.

The women, represented by attorney Richard L. Hollowell, were granted the requested charter for a corporation whose stated purpose is to "educate children."

The women listed on the charter petition included Mrs. Mary M. Yates, 122 Branan St., N.W.; Mrs. Maggie G. Nash, 982 Simpson St., N.W., Mrs. Millie D. Jordan, 512 Angier Ave., N.E.; Mrs. Ollivette S. Allison, 2857 Baker Ridge Rd., N.W., and Mrs. Hazel R. Cannon, 966 Washington Pl., S.W.

Members of the newly-recognized corporative group were contacted Friday for a statement regarding the reason for their charter for the proposed school and their immediate plans, however, "no comment" was forthcoming "at the present time."

The proposed "Atlanta Community School, Inc.", as provided in the charter, will operate as an non-sectarian, non-denominational, private elementary and secondary school.

According to the wording of the charter, it was indicated by the petitioners that the bulk of the support for the proposed private institutions will be acquired through grants and gifts.)

The school corporation will be controlled, governed and managed by a board of directors consisting of not less than 15 members and not more than 30, and the original five petitioners (incorporators) will be included among the first members of the board of directors.

The charter, signed and approved by Superior Court Judge Claude D. Shaw, allows the corporation a 35 year existence, but with the privilege of renewal at the end of that period.

The main office of the school corporation, as stipulated in the charter, will be in Fulton County, and the corporation will have the privilege of establishing branch offices elsewhere, both within and without the state of Georgia.

The educational ideals of the corporation, as listed by the charter, includes: 1. the development of a devotion to democracy as a way of life rather than just a form of government; 2. the provision of an atmosphere in which each individual might develop to the optimum of his potentialities; 3. the development of skills necessary to the individual coping successfully with his environment and the society in which he finds himself; 4. the development of a moral and spiritual code of values to serve as a framework of reference to the individual when making decisions.

Judge Shaw signed the application for a charter after consideration and ordered that the charter be granted to the five women applicants. The incorporators promised a full, detailed explanation of their school plans at a later date.

Daily World Thurs. 7-30-59
Atlanta, Ga. p. 1

14e(1)
Hampton Inst

OUT ON A LIMB when she converses in English, here Sibylle Zapp, (left), has lapsed into German with Michael Moses and one of her Hampton friends, William Thomas. William said the walk with the two girls was the first chance he's had to put his classroom language study to "practical" use. The setting is a corner of the "seaside campus" which borders on a salt water inlet, shown in the background.

First-Hand Knowledge Of U. S.

German Girl At Hampton Sheds Some Conceptions

Sat. 8-8-59 p. 13

HAMPTON, Va. — American jazz, the pros and cons of U. S. economic leadership of the world, and — of all things — politics are much discussed topics among today's European teen-agers.

Thanks to a variety of sources, members of the European younger set have ideas on Americans which range from alarmingly accurate insights to downright distortions, the product of propaganda writers' images.

SIBYLLE ZAPP, 18, of Kaisefslautern, Germany, is one European who is ridding herself of certain misconceptions of America as well as strengthening her beliefs via a six month residence at a home in Southern Virginia. This visit is a phase of a private teen-ager "exchange program."

Phase one began when Michael Moses, daughter of the chairman of the department of architecture at Hampton institute, set sail for Kaiserslautern last September on a person-to-person student exchange arranged by mutual friends.

A NINE-MONTH sojourn for Michael in the home of a professor's family was to be reciprocated when Sibylle came to live with Prof. and Mrs. William Moses on the Hampton institute campus.

Michael had some preconceived ideas about life in Germany, but they weren't as definite as those of her counterpart. Although she lacked knowledge of German, she soon became an integral part of the family the Zapp family, which included Mr. and Mrs. Otto Zapp, Sibylle and her 16-year-old brother, Bobo.

DURING HER nine months in Germany, Michael was amazed to find that high school seniors there carry 15 subjects, as contrasted with five or six in the U. S. She also noted that parents accompany teen-agers to dances.

Michael took many conducted tours and got at least a bird's-eye view of the world fair in Brussels, and peeked in on Berlin, Spain, Southern France, Switzerland, Holland, Austria and Southern Germany.

SIBYLLE'S impression of segregation has been confirmed. There is none at Hampton institute, but it is evident as soon as one steps off the campus. This troubles her.

She also is concerned by the apparent lack of interest in politics by young Americans. Her family fled from East Germany during the Russian occupation, and she knows the role politics played in shaping lives.

SOME PLEASANT surprises were in store for Sibylle namely, ice cream, watermelons, corn-on-the-cob — and the immensity and wonder of New York City.

With six more months left before she returns home, Sibylle says she thinks she will have a more accurate insight on what the teen-ager in America is doing, thinking and believing.

Segregation, Lack Of Interest In Politics Worry Visitor

Atlanta Ga. Journal Thurs 7-30-59

HAMPTON, Va. — American jazz, the pros and cons of our so-called economic leadership of the world, and — of all things — politics are much discussed topics among today's European teen-agers. Thanks to a variety of sources, members of the European younger set have ideas on us which range from alarmingly accurate insights to downright distortions which are the product of the propaganda writer's image.

Daily Press

Sibylle's impression of segregation is confirmed.

Sibylle Zapp, 16, of Kaiserlautern, Germany, is one European who is ridding herself of certain misconceptions of America as well as strengthening her beliefs via a six-month residence at a home in Southern Virginia. This visit is phase two of a unique private teen-ager "exchange program."

Phase one began when Michael Moses, daughter of the chairman of the department of architecture at Hampton Institute, set sail for Kaiserslautern last September on a person-to-person student exchange arranged by mutual friends.

A nine month sojourn for Michael in the home of a professor's family was to be reciprocated when Sibylle came to live with Prof. and Mrs. William Moses on the Hampton Institute campus in Hampton, Va.

EYES OPENED

Michael also had some preconceived ideas of what life in Germany would be like although they were not as well defined as those of her counterpart. Her lack of knowledge of the German language was soon overcome and she became an integral part of the Zapp family consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Zapp, Sibylle and her 16 year old brother, Bobo.

Her nine months' stay in Germany opened Michael's eyes to a number of facts of which she was unaware before going abroad. A senion in high school next year, Michael was amazed at the intensity and depth of their educational program—15 subjects a year as compared to her five or six.

The policy of parents accompanying their daughters to dances made Michael realize the sharp contrast between the freedom allowed American young people and those in Germany.

Not content with seeing a small part of Germany, Michael availed herself during school vacations of many conducted tours throughout Europe. Thus, she gained at least a bird's eye view of the Brussells World Fair, Rome, Berlin, Spain, Southern France, Switzerland, Holland, Austria and Southern Germany.

Although she has been in this country for little over a month, William said his meeting with the "fraulein" was his first chance to put his classroom language study to "practical use."

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 8-8-59 p B

Pleasant Surprise

A joke in German is hardly what Sibylle Zapp (center), expected to hear on her first walk around the Hampton Institute campus, but one of Michael Moses' friends, William Thomas, Newport News, Va., has come up with just that.

Hampton To Specialize In Educating Talented Students

Nashville Globe Nashville, Tenn. 11-27-59 p 3

Hampton, Va Nov 13—Realizing the needs of the academically talented high school students in this area, Hampton Institute initiated an Advanced Placement program last year under the direcion of Dr William H Robinson, professor of education and Director of the Division of Teacher Education.

Because of its success, the Advanced Placement program is again in effect this year with the enthusiastic cooperation of the participating high schools and teachers.

Educators have been concerned about the problems presented by the gifted child since World War II when it became apparent that the education of our enemies has not been entirely retarded.

According to S A Kendrick, vice president, examinations and research, College Entrance Examination Board, in a paper presented at the thirteenth National Conference on Higher Education, there seem to have been three approaches to programs for the gifted. One is an "enriched" curriculum which keeps the child in that educational unit appropriate for his chronological age but seeks to give him more to do than is provided or required of the usual student.

A second approach has been unadorned acceleration in which the student who is obviously superior simply moves into the next highest grade at an earlier date than is usual. This has included moving students from the junior year of high school straight into the freshman year of college.

A third approach provides that the student be kept with his age group but that instruction at a higher level in the regular school-college sequence be provided for him.

It is the third approach labeled as the Advancement Placement Program whicr Dr Robinson instituted last year in Carver and Huntington High schools in Newport News, Va., and Phenix High School in Hampton, Va.

This plan called for advanced classes in English and Mathematics for pre-tested students who weer judged to be intellectually superior and who were in their last year in high school.

The college level freshmen courses were taught by the regular high school teachers in small classes ranging from between 10 and 15 tudents.

At a luncheon conference held recently on the college campus reports from principals and participating teachers from the three high schools show that 50 of the 60 high school students enrolled in the advanced classes have gone on to college with the major portion of them receiving college credit for the courses taken druing their senior year in high school.

The college credit received is often advantageous to the student, according to Dr Robinson, in that it will allow the exceptional student to acually gain time in the educational process. It also releases a part of the student's program for deeper specialization to his particular field or for course which he would otherwise not have time to fit into his schedule.

Twenty-two students enrolled in last year's accelerated courses are attending Hampton Institute this year, according to Dr Robinson. Other colleges where students are attending are Howard, Bradley, Lincoln and Union Universitties; Virginia State, Shaw, Blackburn, West Virginia State, and Cortez-Peters Institute.

In a preliminary report, Dr Robinson states that "it is difficult not to be encouraged by the results reported thus far." He also said that "the teachers and principals have great faith in the potentialities of te program. Both the students and teachers directly involved and those in the paricipating schools generally have reportedly raised their academic sights."

The program is again being carried out this year in the three original high scools.

14e(1) 1959 HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Moron, Students

Board decides to study resignation offer of president

By CHESTER M. HAMPTON
AFRO Staff Correspondent

HAMPTON, Va.— "We want Moron . . . We want Moron!"

The voices 726 students at Hampton Institute blended in this chant on Thursday night, the eve of the day of decision when the Board of Trustees would decide whether to accept the offered resignation of President Alonzo G. Moron.

On Friday, after wrestling with the weighty problem all morning and afternoon, the board announced that the matter would be studied by a committee. Headed by Dr. Frank P. Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina, the committee will report this summer.

* * *

THE UNIFIED but orderly demonstration of student loyalty on Thursday night may have influenced the board to postpone the matter. The feeling was that an adverse decision might precipitate a student demonstration more serious than that already shown.

Even while the trustees deliberated in the Trustee Room of the Administration Building, the students clasped hands around Ogden Circle, a scant 75 yards away.

The trustees could plainly hear them as they sang the Alma Mater, gave three cheers for the president and briefly chanted "We want Moron."

An air of tension hung over the campus but where faculty members were tight - lipped, students expressed themselves freely. They said that the first clear picture they got of the conflict came when they gathered in front of the president's house Thursday night and he addressed them. He said:

* * *

"I HAVE worked hard to make this a college of which we could all be proud. People today know about Hampton Institute as a college, a college in every sense of the word.

"I feel that Hampton Institute has the best chance to survive and progress of any institution that was originally founded for a special purpose.

"We can even survive integration."

In a more personal vein, he confined: "These last ten years have not been easy. They have taken a great deal of concentration and hard work.

* * *

"I KNOW that I have made enemies here and have been hard to get along with at times. I have made enemies because I have been in a hurry to improve and have been impatient to achieve progress for the college.

"I did not (offer to) resign because I am tired; but because I thought we were not making progress fast enough. I want to see better classrooms and better faculty."

At this point, the president was interrupted for the first time by the cheers of students endorsing his emphasis on progress. Tears streamed down the cheeks of some of the coeds as the president spoke, his handsome face reflecting the tension of the past few weeks.

"And all that," the president continued as the cheers subsided, "takes money. If I can't see that coming, then I am going to resign.

* * *

FOR THE FIRST time, the basic issue came out into the open. When the president first offered his resignation on March 30, there was speculation over the reason.

Most insiders concluded that the basis of friction was the president's emphasis on making Hampton a first - class college instead of an obsolete trades school.

Supporters of the president lauded him for his building up the scholastic curriculum and standards while his detractors criticised him for not emphasizing the trades program.

To these critics, the president reportedly replied that money was not being allotted by the board for modern technical equipment and that the number of trades students had greatly diminished.

* * *

WITH THE PRESIDENT'S statement "If I can't see that (necessary funds) coming, then I'm going to resign," the board found itself in a "put up or shut up" situation.

The board's position on the conflict has never been revealed publicly. Therefore, accepting the president's resignation would indicate to his supporters that the board does not accept his program of progress for the college.

Pointing up the president's position was the fact that on Friday, fewer than 50 high school students had shown up for the First Annual Career Conference in Technology.

The conference did not "draw" despite the fact that high school technical students had a chance to win Hampton scholarships through participation in competitions in such trades as brick - laying and carpentry.

When the conference opened the previous day, Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard said in his keynote speech:

"One of the dangers of our present educational practice is the tendency to graduate well-trained technicians who are really illiterate human beings."

* * *

ARTHUR HOWE JR., chairman of the board of trustees, was named as one of the arch-foes of the president's program. Mr. Howe, the son of a former Hampton president, is currently director of admissions at Yale University.

Early in the day, Mr. Howe sent a message that he would speak to newsmen concerning the controversy. Later, he declined to speak and curtly refused to give even the names of the members of the special committee to study the resignation offer.

The biggest question at the end of the day was: "Who stands to benefit most should the board refuse to retain the president and, indirectly, his program for the college?" No one gave the answer.

Grants Advance Summer Enrollment For Hampton

HAMPTON, Va. — Summer enrollment at Hampton institute stood at 506 students last week, topping a 10-year mark, according to Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, director of the college's 1959 summer session.

And the students, all ages, haven't stopped coming yet, registration records indicate more than 100 others are expected to make a separate registration under the seventh annual six-week pre-college program for high school graduates who plan to enter college next fall.

OF THE 506 students, 251 are undergraduates, 182 are signed up to do graduate work, and 73 are high school teachers who have enrolled in an eight-week institute sponsored by the National Science foundation with a $75,000 grant.

The science grant has permitted stipends ranging from $600 to $1,000 to go to the 73 high school teachers who will study chemistry, physics and mathematics. Forty of the pre-college students have been given scholarships under a Danforth foundation grant.

THE DANFORTH $25,000 grant also has made it possible for a similar number of scholarships to be granted during each of the next two summer programs at Hampton institute.

The two grants are aiding 113 summer students.

PLEDGE OF CONFIDENCE: Miss Shirley Nelson presents Dr. Alonzo G. Moron with a "pledge of confidence" signed by the majority of the more than 1,100 students enrolled at Hampton Institute. The presentation came at the climax of a calm but moving demonstration Thursday night when 700 students chanted "We want Moron!" in front of the president's mansion. On the following day, the board of trustees referred the president's offer to resign to a committee without taking any other action. Miss Nelson, a senior sociology major, is vice president of the student council.

MISS. PROF. RHODES SCHOLAR GETS HAMPTON INSTITUTE POST

Hampton, Va., Sept. 25. — A Rhodes scholar, Haven P. Perkins, Long Beach, Miss., has been appointed substitute associate professor of social science at Hampton Institute for the coming academic year.

Three other appointments to the faculty, Mrs. Clara H. Peterson, Arlington, Va., Mohammed K. Alam, Kerachi, Pakistan, and James E. Brooks, Newport News, Va. have also been announced by Dr. William H. Martin, acting president of the college.

Perkins, who received the B.A. degree from Williams College was appointed a Rhodes Scholar in 1923 and attended Oxford University where he received the M.A. in 1926. A former assistant and instructor at Harvard University for two years, he later served as instructor at General Theological Semihary in New York City from 1928 to 1934.

For the past 15 years he has worked as an organizer for the United Electrical Workers in St. Louis and Chicago. This past summer he served as a lecturer at Roosevelt University in Chicago.

Mrs. Peterson, who has been appointed assistant professor of education, received the B.S. degree from Virginia State College in 1937 and the M.A. from New York University in 1946. She has done other study at Howard, Harvard, Denver and Michigan State Universities and the University of Virginia.

A teacher in Rosenwald High School, Beverlyville, Va., from 1931-38, she then went to Bruton Heights High school, Williamsburg, Va., where she taught from 1938-1942. Following three years as assistant statistician with the department of agriculture in Washington, D. C., she was principal of the Lyles Crouch School in Alexandria for five years and principal of the Charles Houston school also in Alexandria from 1950-59.

She is a member of the Virginia State Teachers Association, the National Education Association, and the Association for Childhood Education International.

Appointed assistant professor of physics, Mr. Alam, received the B.S. from Benares Hindu University in 1951 and the M.S. from the University of Sind, Pakistan, in 1957.

In 1957 he was appointed a research fellow at the High Altitude Observatory in Boulder, Colo., and received the M.S. degree from the University of Colorado in 1959. He was a teaching assistant in physics at the Government College, Hyderabad, Pakistan from 1955 to 1957.

James E. Brooks, 27 S. Brickyard R., Newport News, Va., a 1959 graduate of Hampton Institute, has been appointed substitute instructor in electronics.

14e(1) 1959

HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Resignation Of Moron Before Hampton Board

HAMPTON — The board of trustees of Hampton Institute will make a decision at its next meeting on April 24 on the recent resignation bid of Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of the institution.

Dr. Moron is the first member of his race to be elected president of Hampton Institute. He will remain head of the 93-year-old institution until the board acts on his letter of resignation. The board will also have the responsibility of announcing the issues involved in Dr. Moron's resignation.

AN ALUMNUS of Hampton Institute, Dr. Moron was inaugurated president in 1949. He came to Hampton in 1946 as consultant in business management. He was general business manager in 1947-48 from which position he was elected to the presidency. He is a native of the Virgin Islands.

Arthur Howe Jr., director of admissions at Yale University, is chairman of Hampton's board of trustees. He is a descendant of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong who founded Hampton Institute in 1868.

DR. ALONZO G. MORON
Offers Resignation

Forced to Wed Hampton Man Sues Moron For $50,000

HAMPTON, Va. — Already under fire with reference to his post, as president of the institution, Dr. Alonzo Moron was named defendant in a $50,000 suit here, last week; the action being brought by Joseph Louis Pugh, a former student who is now an army private.

Pvt. Pugh asserts that Dr. Moron has denied him a degree, and that by such action he has personally "been ruined for life."

He claims Dr. Moron injected himself into a personal matter, between himself and a young woman student, and threatened Pugh by declaring that "if he did not marry tthe girl, your degree would be withheld."

Pvt. Pugh claims he married the co-ed under duress and pressure from Dr. Moron, and that he subsequently filed suit for annulment of the marriage. Upon notifying Dr. Moron of the action, the former student says the withholding action was announced.

This his attorney holds to be "illegal, improper, and unlawful."

Say Moron Quit Hampton Post as Prexy

WASHINGTON — It has been reliably reported that Dr. Alonzo G. Moron has resigned his post as president of Hampton Institute.

Although no official announcement of Dr. Moron's resignation had been made as The Courier went to press, the reports persisted, given added impetus by stories that Dr. Moron and his wife were going to take up residence in the Virgin Islands.

Dr. Moron had recently returned to the United States from a State Department - sponsored tour of the Far East.

He had also been present in Detroit at a meeting of presidents of various Negro colleges in connection with this year's campaign of the United Negro College Fund.

Dr. Moron became president of Hampton Institute after serving the school briefly in the capacity of business manager.

The soldier complained that such action would cause him to suffer for the remainder of his life.

Table Hampton Prexy's Offer Of Resignation

HAMPTON, Va. — Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, who turned in his resignation recently as president of Hampton Institute, was still on the job this week after a special seven member committee was named to study the question and report back to the board of trustees.

Dr. Frank Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina, was elected chairman of the board committee, which is scheduled to make a report this summer.

Arthur J. Howell, jr., chairman of the 30-member board, said the "offered resignation" of Dr. Moron was tabled after the trustees spent six hours in executive session here last Friday.

Two student demonstrations on Thursday and Friday were conducted to give the 50-year-old educator a vote of confidence.

The president told a group of 500 students last Thursday that he wanted to see better classrooms and better faculty members at Hampton.

Again on Friday, some 250 students demonstrated for Moron within hearing distance and while the board was in executive session.

Moron's offer to resign is said to have grown out of a long feud between the president and the alumni. Members of the alumni have accused Moron of stressing an academic curriculum at Hampton and de-emphasizing the trade courses.

Virgin Islands born, Moron was named to head the 91-year-old institution 10 years ago.

Howe who is director of admissions at Yale University, explained that the decision was reached following the board's refusal to accept the president's resignation, tendered March 31.

Howe said that Dr. William H. Martin, dean of faculty at Hampton, has been appointed acting president, effective July 1, and "steps" are being taken to establish a committee for the naming of a permanent replacement for Dr. Moron."

"In regretfully acceding to the President's request," Howe stated, "the board obtained his consent to administer Hampton's Virgin Island program this summer and to prepare, during the coming year, a report for the trustees on the Institute's structure and future development."

The five-year-old Virgin Islands program, devoted to improving the professional abilities of public school teachers in the islands, was underwritten during its first three years by a Ford Foundation grant and has been underwritten since by the Virgin Islands government.

Dr. Moron's resignation offer was considered in a special board meeting Thursday in New York's Hotel Baltimore, called to hear a report from a board committee which had been appointed earlier to investigate the issues behind the president's action.

In their regular meeting April 24, at the campus which is situated on Virginia's lower peninsula the board tabbed further consideration of the matter following a day-long executive session.

Dr. Moron, 50 has been president of Hampton Institute since 1949 following a year's service as business manager of the college. He is an alumnus of Brown University and earned the masters degree from the University of Pittsburgh. He was awarded the degree bachelor of laws from Howard University

Hampton Prexy "Relieved" Of Duties, Effective Today

HAMPTON, Va.—Board of trustees chairman of Hampton Institute, Arthur Howe, Jr. announced Thursday night that Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, eighth president of the 91-year old Virginia college has been relieved of his duties, 'at his own insistence," effective June 30.

Accept Resignation Of Hampton President

NEW YORK — During a special board meeting in the Hotel Biltmore here the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute accepted the resignation of President Alonzo G. Moron and named William Martin, faculty dean, as acting president.

Announcement of the action was made by Arthur Howe, jr., chairman of the Board of Trustees, who also stated that steps are being taken to set up a committee for the naming of a permanent replacement for Dr. Moron.

He added that the board regretted accepting the resignation and was successful in getting Dr. Moron to agree to administer Hampton's Virgin Island program this summer and to prepare a report on the Institute's structure and future development for the trustees.

Dr. Moron's resignation became effective June 30. He was the eighth president of the 91-year-old Virginia institution and a spokesman for the trustees said his resignation was accepted at his own insistence.

Howe explained that the board had refused to accept the president's resignation, tendered Mar. 31.

At a meeting April 24, the board tabled the matter after a day-long executive session and appointed a board committee to investigate the issues behind the president's action.

The committee met with faculty, staff, student body and alumni representatives in an effort to determine the difficulty. The unit also worked closely with Dr. Moron and it is said that during these meetings Dr. Moron insisted upon his resignation being accepted.

Neither Howe, board chairman, on the committee, would reveal the reason that Dr. Moron insisted upon quitting.

However, some factors behind his decision were revealed in April on the campus when some 726 students staged a demonstration and urged him to stay.

In addressing the students Dr. Moron declared, in part:

I did not offer to resign because I am tired; but because I thought we were not making progress fast enough. I want to see better classrooms and better faculty. And all that takes money.

"If I can't see that coming, then I am going to resign."

It has been said that the basic difference between the institute prexy and the board was whether Hampton should remain a trade school or should develop into a bona fide college or modern technical school.

The alumni, in May, by a narrow vote, asked the board to accept Dr. Moron's resignation.

Dr. Moron says he has no immediate plans for a job other than the Hampton summer program in Virgin Islands which gets under way July 9. Mrs. Moron already has returned to the islands.

Hampton women in three-day session

HAMPTON, Va. — In a weekend of festivities accented by sunny May weather, the Women's Senate of Hampton Institute celebrated its 24th annual Women's Week, May 8, 9, 10, with the theme "Women Leadership — A Look Ahead."

More than 200 mothers attended the yearly observance of Women's Week which began with a dormitory song fest Friday evening, May 8 on the lawns of Davidson and Kelsey Halls.

The outdoor sing presented in competition the individual songs of the four women dormitories on the college campus with the freshmen dormitory, Virginia- Cleveland Hall, declared the winner. Friday's activities were terminated by an Aquatic Revue in the Charles H. Williams Gymnasium.

THE REVUE featured acts by the women of the physical education department under the direction of Miss Letitia Lewis, freshman, Newport News, Va. and Miss Geraldine Shackleford, instructor in the physical education department.

Presented on the green of the Holly Tree Inn lawn, the festivities Saturday afternoon featured the crowning of the queens. Selected in a campus-wide election by the women of the college, the queens were crowned by Mrs. Alonzo G. Moron, the first lady of the college. Reigning as May Queen was Miss Delores Bryant, a senior from Ft. Valley, Ga.

CROWNED AS Miss Fine Arts was Miss Jean RoAne, a senior from Tappahannock, Va. and Miss Margie Yarbrough, a senior from Houston, Texas, as Miss Physical Education.

Attending the queens were Miss Gwendolyn Robinson, senior, Hampton, Va.; Miss Victorine Fisher, senior, Weems Va.; Miss Shirley Dickerson, senior, Roanoke, Va.; Miss Mary Fuller, senior, Portsmouth,Va.; Miss Rozelle Williams, senior, Richmond, Va.; Miss Yvonne Moon, senior, Miami, Fla.; Miss Patricia A. White, senior, Newark N.J.; Miss Zenobia Hammonds, junior, Gary, Ind.; and Miss Cora Norwood, junior, South Norwalk, Conn.

* * *

A HIGHLIGHT during the presentation of the Mother of the Year, 1959, Mrs. Mae T. Barbee Boone, administrative secretary to the president. Making the presentation was Mrs. Susie Hayes, Mother of the Year, 1958. The Mother of the Year is chosen each year by the Hampton coeds in a campus-wide election.

Included in the program were selections by the Hampton Institute Band, a dance, "A tribute to Mothers," by Elsie Manley, senior, Hampton, Va., and a presentation by the women's drill team.

Saturday evening Mrs. Jear Murrell Capers, Cleveland Councilwomen, was guest speaker at the annual Women's Day banquet in Cleveland Hall. Mrs. Capers, recently elected for another term on the Cleveland Council, spoke on the subject "An Age of Paradoxes; An Age of Contradiction: Leadership for New Solutions."

* * *

RECEIVING first and second place awards, at the banquet, won at the song fest, were Virginia - Cleveland Hall and Davidson Hall. Awards of merit for attaining the highest scholastic averages in their respective classes were made to Miss Norma Parks, freshman, Hampton, Va.; Miss Wilfreta Gourdine, sophomore, Portsmouth, Va.; Miss Evelyn Honor, junior, Chester, S.C.; and Miss Shirley Johnson, senior, Fredericksburg, Va.

The Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society award was presented to Davidson Hall, senior dormitory, for maintaining the highest scholarship among the women residence halls. Davidson Hall was also the recipient of the Constructive Leadership award and the Student Government award of $25.00. The Good Housekeeping award went to Kenney Hall, junior dormitory.

* * *

AWARDS OF MERIT from the Women's Senate were made to Mrs. Mae T. Barbee Boone; Mrs. Louise Armstrong, instructor in social sciences: Mrs. Niza Randall, director of the college food services and to members of the Senate, received by Miss Hildegarde Lewis, senior, Richmond, Va., 1st Vice President of the Senate. Special tribute was also made to Mrs. Alonzo G. Moron.

Women Athletic Association letters were presented to Miss Ruby Saunders, sophomore, Alexandria, Va., and Miss Elsie Manley, senior, Hampton, Va. WAA rifle letters for participation on the ROTC coordinated rifle team were made to Miss Pauline Johnson, senior, Wadesboro, N.C.; Miss Elsie Manley and Miss Barbara Cooper, junior, Portsmouth, Va.

* * *

WINNERS OF gold medals, also presented by the WAA, were Miss Lillie Holmes, freshman, Toano, Va., broadjump; Miss Maggie Smith, freshman, Marvell, Ark. 100-yd. dash and the 440 medley team composed of Miss Jean Malloy, junior, Jacksonville, Fla. Miss Lillian Small, freshman, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.; Miss Wilma Chambliss, freshman, Suffolk, Va.

Saturday night the women with their mothers and guests attended the annual dance, Waltz Time, in the Charles H. Williams Gymnasium.

Sunday's activities included church service in the Hampton Memorial chapel and a panel discussion in Kelsey Hall at 12:00 noon.

THE PANELISTS were Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of the Colege; Mrs. Levi Stephens, a sophomore mother; Miss Constance Cave, Dean of Women: Miss Kathryn Bishop, sophomore, Enfield N.C., and Miss Miriam Weir, sophomore, Nassau, Bahamas, moderator. The topic was "The College's Role in Character Development."

Women's Week was terminated with a sophomore program in Ogden Hall Sunday afternoon. Miss Dorothy Burston, sophomore, Rocky Mount, N.C., spoke on "Home, The Oldest Institution on Earth." Music was rendered by a special sophomore chorus directed by Miss Delores Nicholson, senior music major, from Salisbury, N.C.

14e(1) 1959

HAMPTON INSTITUTE

RESIGNATION

PRESIDENT ALONZO G. MORON

Moron resignation accepted by board

Afro-American p.1
Baltimore Md

By CHESTER M. HAMPTON
AFRO Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK — The trustees of Hampton Institute reluctantly accepted the resignation of President Alonzo G. Moron — "at his own insistence" —last week in a special board meeting held in New York's Hotel Biltmore.

Ba 17-4-59

The board named faculty dean Wiliam Martin acting president effective July 1 —Dr. Moron's ten - year tenure as president ends June 30. Dr. Martin will serve until a permanent replacement for Dr. Moron is made.

Still to be named is the committee which will select the next president.

* * *

THE BOARD'S reluctance to lose Dr. Moron's services for Hampton was evidenced in two conditions to accepting his resignation: (1.) that he administer Hampton's program of teacher preparation in his native Virgin Islands this summer, and (2.) that he make a full report of Hampton's present status and future outlook.

Despite the rumors of a possible State department appointment or another educational post, Dr. Moron said of his future:

American

"I really don't have any plans that extend beyond the immediate responsibility of launching the Hampton summer program in the Virgin Islands." (This program gets under way July 8.)

* * *

THE RESIGNATION tempest was stirred up when on March 31, Dr. Moron tendered his offer to resign. A month later, at its regular spring meeting on the Hampton campus, the board refused to accept Dr. Moron's resignation.

At that time, the board announced only that a committe, headed by Dr. Frank Graham, would recommend to it what action should be taken.

In the interim, Dr. Graham's committee met with representatives from the faculty, staff, student body and alumni of Hampton. The committee also worked closely with Dr. Moron it is reported, that Dr. Moron in arriving at a decision.

It was during these meetings, insisted on his resignation's being accepted. The committee accordingly made its report to the full board, after the report had been read and approved by Dr. Moron.

Dr. Moron's reason for requesting the acceptance of his resignation was never officially revealed by either him or board chairman, Arthur Howe Jr.

However, when the board met in April on the campus, the reason came out during a demonstration of 726 Hampton students urging Dr. Moron to stay and urging the board not to accept his proffered resignation.

* * *

AS THEY sang the "Alma Mater" on the front lawn of the President's Mansion, Dr. Moron came out and adresed them. He said:

"I have worked hard to make this a colege of which we could all be proud. People today know about Hampton Institute as a college, a college in every sense of the word.

"I feel that Hampton Institute has the best chance to survive and progress of any institution that was originally founded for a special purpose.

"We can even survive integration."

Then he told the cheering students: "These last ten years have not been easy. They have taken a great deal of concentration and hard work.

* * *

"I KNOW that I have made enemies here and have been hard to get along with at times. I have made enemies because I have been in a hurry to improve and have been impatient to achieve progress for the college."

Then, getting to his basic reason, he continued: 'I did not offer to resign because I am tired; but because I thought we were not making progress fast enough. I want to see better classrooms and better faculty.

"And all that takes money. If I can't see that coming, then I am going to resign."

* * *

THIS, THEN, was the first time that the president's reason was known to persons other than himself and the board.

His statement did confirm speculation that had arisen to the effect that there was a basic difference of opinion between the president and the board as to whether Hampton should remain a trades school or should develop into a bona fide college or modern technical school.

Dr. Moron, it was believed, was attempting to get away from the trades school status whereas some members of the board, and some alumni, were in favor of adhering to the trades tradition.

In a May meeting, the alumni, by a narrow vote, petitioned the board to accept Dr. Moron's resignation.

* * *

NEWS OF the president's resignation having been accepted was received on the campus with relative calm. The more than 1,000 students who were on the campus at the time of the April board meeting had dwindled to less than 200, with the end of the spring term.

"No, we didn't expect it," said one campus spokesman, "we feared it, though. We are now more convinced than we were before that Dr. Moron really wants to leave.

"I guess that's the reason things are so quiet now —we want him to have what he thinks is best for himself."

Dr. Moron has returned briefly to the campus after the board meeting before going to the home of friends in the city. Before the board meeting, he had been at Leahy Clinic in Boston where he underwent a complete physical check-up.

Mrs. Moron, who accompanied him to Boston, left for their Virgin Islands home as soon as she learned his health was not in danger. Dr. Moron will join her there in early July.

* * *

TRUSTEES WERE close-mouthed concerning the resignation — they referred only to the official statement released by their chairman.

Saul Perdue, a trustee and principal of Carver High School in Baltimore, said however: "As much as we regret Dr. Moron's leaving, I am sure that Hampton Institute will continue to go forward."

"No," he replied to a question, "there is no present 'most-likely' prospect for a successor for him. I'm sure, however, that as soon as the special committee locates the right person, the public will be informed."

Dr. Moron was the eighth president of the 91 -year - old college. He headed the institution since 1949 after serving a year as business manager.

* * *

A NATIVE of the Virgin Islands, the 50 - year - old educator received a secondary diploma from Hampton and did his college work at Brown University. He earned the masters degree at the University of Pittsburgh and the bachelor of laws at Harvard University.

Both Brown and Wilberforce Universities have honored him with the doctor of laws degree.

Moron Succeeded By W. H. Martin At Virginia School

Afro-American p.1
Bal Md
4-4-59

HAMPTON, Va., — Board of trustees chairman of Hampton Institute, Arthur Howe, Jr., announced Thursday night that Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, eighth president of the 91-year old Virginia college has been relieved of his duties, "at his own insistence," effective June 30.

Howe, who is director of admissions at Yale University, explained that the decision was reached "following the board's refusal to accept the president's resignation tendered March 31."

Howe said that Dr. William H. Martin, dean of faculty at Hampton, "has been appointed acting president, effective July 1, and steps" are being taken to establish a committee for the naming of a permanent replacement for Dr Moron."

14e(1)

"In regretfully acceding to the President's request," Howe stated, "the board obtained his consent to administer Hampton's Virgin Islands program this summer and to prepare, during the coming year, a report for the trustees on the Institute's structure and future development."

The five-year-old Virgin Islands program, devoted to improving the professional abilities of public school teachers in the islands, was underwritten during its first three years by a Ford Foundation grant and has been underwritten since by the Virgin Islands government.

Dr. Moron's resignation offer was considered in a special board meeting Thursday in New York's Hotel Baltimore, called to hear a report from a board committee which had been appointed earlier to investigate the issues behind the president's action.

In their regular meeting April 23 at the campus which is situated on Virginia's lower peninsula, the board tabbed further consideration of the matter following a day-long executive session.

Dr. Moron, 50, has been president of Hampton Institute since 1949, following a year's service as business manager of the college. He is an alumnus of Brown University and earned the masters degree from the University of Pittsburgh. He was awarded the degree bachelor of laws from Harvard University, which he attended as a Rosenwald Fellow. Wilberforce and Brown Universities have honored him with the doctorate of laws.

Earlier this year Dr. Moron made a two-month lecture tour of India, as a U. S. specialist under the auspices of the Department of State. In 1956, he was a member of a study tour of the Middle East, jointly sponsored by the American Christian Palestine Committee and National Conference of Christians & Jews.

He is presently on the National Manpower Council, a member of the board of governors of the American Red Cross, is on the board of directors of the United Negro College Fund, the Southern Regional Council and the Virginia Council on Human Relations. He is also on the executive committee of the Association for Higher Education and on the American Council on Education's Committee on Education and International Affairs. In addition to membership

Controversy Between Hampton President, Alumni Continues

HAMPTON, Va. — Meeting in the shadow of Dr. Alonzo G. Moron's offer to resign as president of Hampton Institute, the college's alumni association voted, 49 to 45, to "petition the Board of Trustees to accept the president's resignation without delay and to proceed to the election of the best qualified person available to administer the affairs of Hampton."

This action was taken during the anuual business meeting Saturday, May 31st on the college campus in the 43rd annual reunion of the alumni association. The attitude expressed in the resolution was in contrast to messages from a dozen alumni chapters supporting the current administration.

Others resolutions adopted called for "the return to the philosophy of the training of the head, heart, and hand in a modern atmosphere and that development of religious and moral principles be an integral part of the program of the college."

MORON ANSWERS QUESTION

After welcoming the returning alumni to the college, President Alonzo G. Moron answered a question about the issues involved in his offer to resign last month.

Dr. Moron detailed the following (1) His two and a half years effort to get the Board's support in an effort to raise funds for improved classroom facilities. These efforts have not met with Board approval. (2) He cited the president's responsibility for the administration of the college which is in conflict, in this instance, with the Board's feeling that they have a right to deal directly with the faculty, staff and students.

There were four alumni members of the Board of Trustees present at the meeting. They were: Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, Washington; Charles H. Williams, Hampton; Dr. Saul M. Perdue, Baltimore, Md., and James J. Henderson, Durham, N. C.

They spoke in rebuttal to Dr. Moron's statements, charging that they were conscious of the need for better classroom facilities. Because of this they had hired a New York firm of consultants (against the president's wishes) to survey the needs of the college.

They also denied any interference with administrative matters until "they felt they had to interfere."

Answering the trustees' statements, Dr. Moron pointed out that it was not necessary, in his opinion, to spend $17,000 to have a firm of consultants confirm the need for a new communications center.

He then detailed needs for better classroom facilities and deplored the inadequate science building, the music building, the liberal arts building and the building used for nursing and home economics.

NEW ALUMNI OFFICERS

New officers elected to guide the alumni association in the coming year are: President, William Watson, Virginia State College, Petersburg; First Vice President, Miss Bertha M. Sawyer, N. Y., N. Y.; Second Vice President, Thomas Gardner, Norfolk, Va.; Third Vice President, David Smith, Washington; Treasurer, Walter R. Brown, Hampton; Recording Secretary Miss Laura Billups, Hampton; and Parliamentarian, W. Hale Thompson, Newport News.

In his annual message, Hugh Victor Brown, Goldsboro, N. C. president of the association, urged those attending the reunion to support the institution's president in a time of conflict.

Brown reviewed alumni reaction to President's Moron's offer to resign, citing messages in support of Dr. Moron received from regional and chapter officers.

He then cautioned the alumni against the dangers in the situation where the president of the college "is hampered by blocks or delaying tactics in the administering of policies already arrived at or agreed upon."

Scientist-Writer Among 3 Appointed At Hampton

HAMPTON, Va.—An award-winning scientist-writer and two other scholars have been appointed to the Hampton institute faculty as members of the college's department of natural sciences, according to an announcement by Dr. William H. Martin, acting president.

The three are Dr. Abraham L. Baron, associate professor of chemistry; Samuel H. Cooke, substitute associate professor of biology, and Mrs. Premila Narasimhan, an assistant in chemistry.

DR. BARON, A native of Brooklyn, N. Y., has served at Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., and at Long Island and New York universities.

He is the author of two books—"Man Against Germs" and "Handbook of Antibiotics." "Man Against Germs," the most recent of these, was published in 1957 as a popular science book on diseases and won the 36th Eugene F. Saxton Memorial trust award that year.

MR. COOK IS A native of Buckner, Va. He has taught at colleges in Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas and South Carolina. He has degrees from the University of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Narashimhan is a native of India and a graduate of the Women's Christian college in Madras.

DR. ABRAHAM L. BARON
On Hampton Faculty

Race issue stirs at Hampton I.

HAMPTON, Va. — The Trustee Board of Hampton Institute at its meeting last month, was prepared to accept the resignation of Dr. Alonzo Moron as President.

A large but orderly campus demonstration of 700 students crying "We Want Moron," caused the trustees to give the matter further consideration.

Hampton students have expressed themselves vocally before on the question of presidents of the institution. Their turn-out this spring in favor of Dr. Moron was understandable an important reason for the trustees to give the whole matter a second look.

Speaking to students last April, President Moron said "I did not offer to resign because I am tired, but because I thought that we were not making progress fast enough. I want to see better classrooms and a better faculty."

* * *

INVESTIGATION BY the AFRO shows that President Moron has no desire to resign and is willing to continue his work at Hampton if he has the support of his Board of Trustees in his purpose to modernize the college.

AFRO survey shows the opinions on the campus divided as follows:

1. Dr. Moron has the support of the administrative staff with one exception.

2. In his corner are also the division and department heads with two exceptions.

3. The President has the support of a hard core of full professors including the most reputable and distinguished educators on the campus.

The young instructors are for Dr. Moron, who is beloved by an overwhelming majority of the student body.

* * *

OPPOSITION TO the President is divided into three distinct groups, each relatively small in itself but now organized and controlled by group 1.

Grievances and objectives of each of these groups may be set down as follows:

Group 1 — White persons, who want absolute control such as Hampton had prior to World War II.

At that time under President Howe, whose son is now president of the board of trustees, colored faculty members were discriminated against in rank, salary and housing.

This group apparently believes that, under a white president, they individually and collectively will fare better.

Under the present administration, their recommendations as to staff and program have not always been adopted. They have not all attained the ranks and salaries that they think they deserve simply because they are white.

They are resentful.

Virginia's massive resistance plan against the integration of the schools has undoubtedly had some effect on this group.

* * *

GROUP 2 is composed of a small minority of colored persons, who form a part of the faculty in nearly every college.

They are those who have feelings of insecurity, because of their failure to earn promotions, by further study or scholarly production or creative writing.

Members of this group, in some instances, because of rank or service, feel that they have a right to keep these positions whether or not they do research or creative work.

In group 2, there may be two or three persons, who are qualified and do hold the ranks they deserve, but flattered by group 1 people, they are resentful of the administration because group 1 people are resentful.

Members of group 2 are the tools of the group 1 people, who need them, so that they can point to them as "The colored group 2; proof that the issue is not RACE at Hampton for see they are colored and they are against the administration too."

Group 3 represents the minority of vocational people on the campus.

THE VOCATIONAL college is traditional at Hampton but not popular.

A report published in 1943 indicated that the training Hampton was giving in the trades was no better than—and in some instances not as good as the training given by a good technical high school.

The popularity of vocational courses with students is shown by the fact that the vocational enrollment decreased from 45[illegible] in 1948 to 142 in 1958.

Dr. Moron's administration has been compelled to curtail the vocational branches with a view to reorganizing on a higher engineering level.

Vocational instructors, therefore, who teach these sub-standard courses apparently believe that, a new administration (particularly if it is white) would be more sympathetic to the idea of training Hampton students as carpenters, cement finishers, bricklayers, etc., rather than as engineers, architects and electronic technicians.

This will be done if they are united with groups 2 and 1 and succeed in bringing in a white president.

It is plain that they then will have a chance of retaining their jobs.

* * *

IN SUMMARY, AFRO investigators have found that the basic issue, believe it or not, is race at Hampton Institute.

On one side there are three distinct groups, each relatively small in itself but organized and controlled by group 1.

These people are opposed to President Moron.

However, if the administrative staff, the department heads, the full professors, the young instructors and the overwhelming majority of the student body are listened to Dr. Moron will be asked by the trustees to remain as president.

This survey does not take into account the position of the alumni association.

That remains for another report.

* * *

WHEN EDGAR W. KNIGHT of the University of North Carolina and consultants studied Hampton in 1937, they reported that the school of agriculture did not have sufficient staff to offer the curricula listed in the catalog.

It added that members of the staff need further training because there was some question as to whether they had intimate and first hand information of agriculture and farm problems of the South.

The report said the feasibility of offering curricula leading to the bachelor's degree in Horticulture and Animal Husbandry is doubtful since there are few opportunities for placing graduates in such fields in competition with the colored land grant colleges.

The report continued: "Much of the equipment in the college trade school is either inadequate or obsolete. This type of equipment at best can produce only a poor grade of 'grease monkey.'

"Students should have for instructional purposes the very latest type of cars and the most up - to - date tools, machines for repairing or adjusting them."

The differences in the amounts being paid the several faculty members appear to be based on the length of service rather than on any specific qualifications as shown by preparation before entering the service, professional employment after entering the service or value of the services rendered.

"It is difficult to discover any correlation between the salaries paid on the one hand and the preparation, improvements, or value of services on the other.

"The surveyor has visited Hampton during the past 23 years, although social conditions, employment conditions, methods of production and opportunities for employment have changed considerably during this period, yet he can see little difference in the type of instruction being offered."

Fate of Va. school to be known

By CHESTER M. SHAMPTON

HAMPTON, Va. — Will Hampton Institute follow the policies envisioned by ex-President Alonzo G. Moron or will the school revert to its previous emphasis on carpentry, bricklaying and the like?

At first, it seemed that this question was answered when the board of trustees accepted Dr. Moron's resignation.

Dr. Moron had asked to be relieved from the presidential post he had held ten years if the trustees were not willing to support his attemps to make Hampton a first-class, academic college.

DURING THE months between the original announcement of his resignation request and the final action last month of the board, students, faculty and alumni aligned themselves into "pro" and "anti-Moron" camps. Detached observation showed the "pro's" to be in the majority.

When the trustee committee recommended that Dr. Moron's resignation be accepted, it seemed at the time that the trustees wanted Hampton to remain a trades school.

However, two factors seemed to indicate that the trustees were inclined toward Dr. Moron's point of view.

One was the statement of Dr. William H. Martin, faculty dean whom the trustees appointed acting president. Taking office, he said:

* * *

"WE INTEND to maintain and develop our present program and the emphasis will continue to be upon academic improvement.

"The manpower needs of the nation and the interests of our students will allow no compromise with academic excellence.

"I have worked closely with Dr. Moron in his effort to build Hampton Institute into a good college. The admission of the college into the Southern Association of Colleges, nearly two years ago, is evidence of the success of this effort."

Not only did the appointed acting president endorse the program installed by Dr. Moron, but Arthur Howe Jr., trustee chairman, made a statement of "confidence in Dr. Martin's ability to guide the college along the proper path to meet the educational goals of the currently established program."

Mr. Howe emphasized that the appointment of Dr. Martin does not represent a desire on the part of the trustees to change program or policy at the college.

* * *

CERTAINLY, IF Hampton Institute is to deviate from the course Dr. Moron set for it, the new acting president and the trustee chairman would not state so emphatically that there would be no policy change.

Another factor which seems to indicate a trustee endorsement of Dr. Moron's policies is the fact that two conditions were imposed on the acceptance of his resignation.

One of these conditions was that Dr. Moron administer this summer the special teacher-training program carried on by Hampton in Dr. Moron's native Virgin Islands.

This, however, could have been a mere courtesy or "face-saver." Dr. Moron has an estate in the Virgin Islands and was not immediately planning to go anywhere else.

* * *

THE OTHER condition, however, is more revealing. The trustees asked that Dr. Moron prepare a full report on the present status of Hampton Institute in addition to a blueprint of what he thinks the college should do in the future.

If Dr. Moron were being "kicked out" because of dissatisfaction with his administration, the trustees certainly would not ask him to tell them how the school should be run.

If it is true, as these factors suggest, that Dr. Moron's policies will continue — the question remains: Why did the trustees accept his resignation?

* * *

IT COULD be that the board was not willing to put improvement money into the operation of the school as swiftly as Dr. Moron would like to see it.

(Dr. Moron had told a group of students demonstrating on his behalf: "If I can't see that (the money) coming, then I'm going to resign.")

On the other hand, it could be that Dr. Moron had become a symbol — a target for disgruntled alumni and faculty members to aim their missiles at.

Neither the president nor the trustees will go into detail in discussing the 'real' reason his resignation was accepted.

Only time will tell whether his policies will continue or whether Hampton Institute will once again become a southern trades school for colored persons.

* * *

DR. MARTIN will act as president until a permanent

DR. WILLIAM H. MARTIN

president is selected. The trustee committee which is to screen eligibles has not even been selected.

A veteran educator, Dr. Martin has been faculty dean since 1955 after heading the teacher education program for two years. One of his first official acts as dean was to direct the Hampton Self-study Program under a Ford Foundation grant.

Beginning his professional career in 1933, he was professor of education at Shorter College and, for five years, at Texas College.

He has also been a junior college dean and a high school principal. He directed the education department at Langston University.

He is a graduate of Wilberforce University and has master's and doctorate degrees from The Ohio State University.

* * *

THERE IS nothing in his record to point to an emphasis on vocational or trades training on his part. His deanships and posts as education department head seem to indicate he is a man with a scholastic, rather than vocational, interest.

Dr. Martin is on the commission on secondary schools of the American Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and also on the planning committee studying teacher education, conducted by the Virginia state board of education.

Mrs. Martin was for five years dean of women at Hampton; their daughter is a Portsmouth, Va. teacher.

So much for the acting president.

The appointment of a permanent president is expected at least before the October annual board meeting in New York. At that time, alumni and supporters should have the answer to the question: Which way will Hampton go?

Hampton Prexy "Relieved" Of Duties, Effective Today

HAMPTON, Va., — Board of trustees chairman of Hampton Institute, Arthur Howe, Jr., announced Thursday night that Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, eighth president of the 91-year old Virginia college, has been relieved of his duties, "at his own insistence," effective June 30.

Howe, who is director of admissions at Yale University, explained that the decision was reached "following the board's refusal to accept the president's resignation, tendered March 31."

Howe said that Dr. William H. Martin, dean of faculty at Hampton, "has been appointed acting president, effective July 1, and "steps" are being taken to establish a committee for the naming of a permanent replacement for Dr. Moron."

"In regretfully acceding to the President's request," Howe stated, "the board obtained his consent to administer Hampton's Virgin Islands program this summer and to prepare, during the coming year, a report for the trustees on the Institute's structure and future development."

The five-year-old Virgin Islands program, devoted to improving the professional abilities of public school teachers in the islands, was underwritten during its first three years by a Ford Foundation grant and has been underwritten since by the Virgin Islands government.

Dr. Moron's resignation offer was considered in a special board meeting Thursday in New York's Hotel Baltimore, called to hear a report from a board committee which had been appointed earlier to investigate the issues behind the president's action.

In their regular meeting April 24, at the campus which is situated on Virginia's lower peninsula, the board tabbed further consideration of the matter following a day-long executive session.

Dr. Moron, 50, has been president of Hampton Institute since 1949, following a year's service as business manager of the college. He is an alumnus of Brown University and earned the masters degree from the University of Pittsburgh. He was awarded the degree bachelor of laws from Harvard University, which he attended as a Rosenwald Fellow. Wilberforce and Brown Universities have honored him with the doctorate of laws.

Earlier this year Dr. Moron made a two-month lecture tour of India, as a U. S. specialist under the auspices of the Department of State. In 1956, he was a member of a study tour of the Middle East, jointly sponsored by the American Christian Palestine Committee and National Conference of Christians & Jews.

He is presently on the National Manpower Council, a member of the board of governors of the American Red Cross, is on the board of directors of the United Negro College Fund, the Southern Regional Council and the Virginia Council on Human Relations. He is also on the executive committee of the Association for Higher Education and on the American Council on Education's Committee on Education and International Affairs. In addition to membership in several other national organizations, he serves as trustee of the National Society of Crippled Children and Adults and the National Council of United Service Organizations, Inc.

Trustees To Blame

Since 1931 Hampton has had five presidents, this is on the average of a new president every six years.

The rapid turnover in Hampton presidents indicates the kind of instability of which no college trustee board can be proud.

Now Dr. Alonzo G. Moron has offered his resignation. A substantial number of faculty members and alumni are urging him not to resign.

Dr. Frank Graham, former president of North Carolina University heads the trustee committee on conciliation. We trust that his efforts may be successful.

If they are not, it is a reflection upon the board of trustees whose chief function is to elect and dismiss a president.

However, if the presidents whom they choose are able to maintain the post for no longer than an average of six years, it is plain evidence that they were at fault in not giving adequate mature, consideration to the nominees before they were made.

Last week it was reported that Hampton alumni voted 49 to 45 against retaining Dr. Moron.

However, the ultimate responsibility for the release of the president is that of the trustees and we should think that they would do it by a show of no other hands than their own.

In addition, the vote of 49 to 45 represents too small a segment of the alumni association to be properly considered, and is too close to be determinative.

If this rapid turnover of presidents at Hampton continues, that institution will get the name as a graveyard of college presidents.

Hampton trustees have done a magnificent job in investing the school's 14 million dollar endowment fund. A study of endowment some time ago showed Hampton's returns measured from endowment sources matched that of many of the larger colleges.

But they have done a poor job in getting along with the college presidents whom they have selected.

This leads to the suspicion whether it is correct or not, that the trustees are not willing to confine themselves to the making of policies, but are prone to interfere with the college administration.

Dr. Saul M. Perdue says he will not take over at Hampton

BALTIMORE

"No, no, no."

That was the opening statement made Wednesday by Dr. Saul M. Perdue as he commented on reports that he would be selected to be the next president of Hampton Institute.

A graduate of Hampton, a member of its trustee board and principal of the local Carver Vocational Technical High School, Dr. Perdue is well experienced in the administration of an institution devoted basically to the teaching of trades.

* * *

THIS WAS one of the reasons cited in the reports that had Dr. Perdue taking over the reins at Hampton.

However, Dr. Perdue told the AFRO that the reports were not grounded in truth and cited these reasons:

"1. There is no vacancy at Hampton. 2. If there were a vacancy a committee would have to be appointed to interview candidates and I doubt that I would be considered.

"3. Even if the job were offered to me I have absolutely no ambition to leave here (Carver)."

Moron case up Friday

HAMPTON, Va. — Trustees of Hampton Institute gather on the campus Friday for their regular annual meeting. The main item on their agenda will be the consideration of the offer to resign made by Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of the college.

With but a few days remaining before his offer is accepted or rejected, Dr. Moron told the AFRO:

"The board meets Friday, I can't say anything about the matter until then."

Dr. Moron said that he had received a great many letters and other communications from alumni and friends of the institution since his offer to resign was made public.

"I haven't kept track of just how many (communications)," he said, "but there has been a great deal of interest shown."

Asked if he were being considered for a post with the state department or some other college, he replied:

"Not that I know anything about. I have made no plans and no applications for a position elsewhere.

"At present, I am not interested in other work."

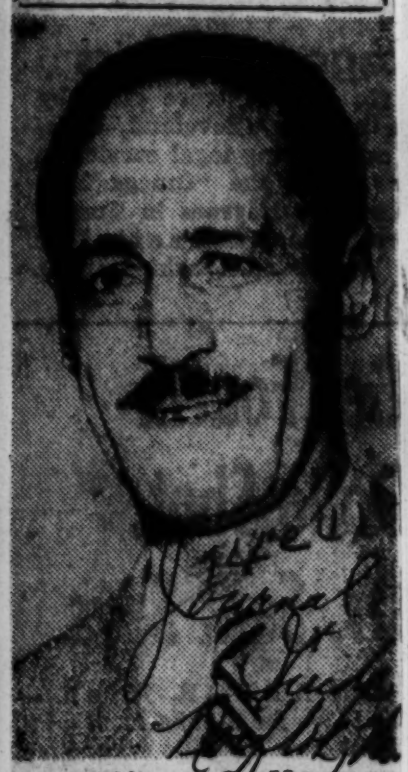
* * *

DR. MORON did not choose to comment on the speculation that his offer to resign was the end product of friction between the administration and some alumni over curricular emphasis.

The reported contention was over Dr. Moron's emphasizing an academic curriculum whereas certain alumni favored a continuation of making trades the major concern of the school.

On April 29, ten years ago, Dr. Moron, then 40, became the school's first colored president.

Tells America's Story Abroad



Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, is now on a 2-month government sponsored lecture and discussion tour of India as a specialist on the United States.

He is speaking on several subjects including some of which deal with the race problem in America. It is his second such trip for the government. In 1952, he headed this nation's delegation to an international conference in the British West Indies.

Dr. Moron

Withholds reason for his decision

Staff Correspondent

HAMPTON, Va. — "I sent a letter to the board this past week offering my resignation. The reason is before the board now; I am not at liberty to divulge it."

Hampton Institute president Alonzo G. (for Graseano) Moron made this statement to the AFRO late Saturday to verify rumors that he had submitted his resignation to the board of trustees.

The disclosure shocked few "insiders" at Hampton who for some time have hinted at friction between the president and the alumni. They said that Dr. Moron was stressing an academic curriculum at Hampton and de - emphasizing the trades courses.

IN RESPONSE to complaints of trades division graduates about the shift in emphasis, Dr. Moron reportedly cited two factors: the decline in trades course registrations and the obsolete condition of some of the facilities.

Dr. Moron's resignation offer came but a few days before his 50th birthday, Sunday, April 12. On April 29, he rounds out ten years as president of the Institute.

Although board chairman Arthur Howe and other trustees have received Dr. Moron's offer to resign, the matter will not be officially considered until the 30-member board meets at Hampton on April 24.

Channing Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, was chairman of the Hampton board in 1949 when Dr. Moron was elected to head the institution.

* * *

THEN 40, Dr. Moron was hailed as one of the most youthful college presidents in the nation. He was also the first colored president for the then 81 year old school.

He became acting president in 1947, 20 years after his graduation from Hampton after chairing the faculty committee of administration which directed the school following the resignation of President Ralph P. Bridgman.

Dr. Moron was born in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands and after elementary schooling there, entered the senior high school at Hampton in 1923. He was graduated in 1927 and later entered Brown University where he received a bachelor of philosophy degree in 1932.

As a fellow of the National Urban League, he studied sociology at the University of Pittsburgh and was awarded a master's degree in 1933.

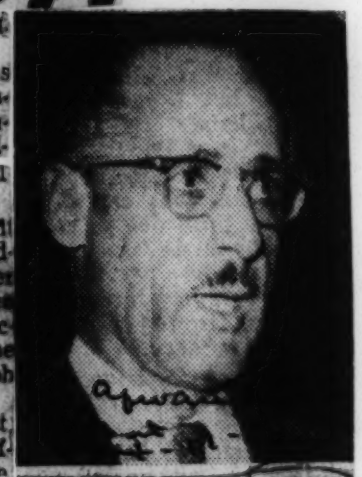
On the year of his election to the acting presidency, 1947, he received a bachelor of laws degree from Harvard University.

DR. MORON worked in Baltimore with the Emergency Relief Administration in 1933 before going that year to the Virgin Islands where he served as Commissioner of Public Welfare.

He managed an Atlanta housing project from 1936 to 1944 and, during that period, also lectured at the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

In 1946 he returned to Hampton as consultant in business management before becoming general business manager in 1947. A Phi Beta Kappa, he is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and several educational and civic organizations.

He is married to the former Miss Leola Churchill of Virginia and of Baltimore.



DR. ALONZO G. MORON
Hampton president offers to resign

Board Of Trustees Decide To Table Until Summer, Further Consideration Of Resignation Offer Made By The College's Pres. Dr. Alonzo G. Moron

Hampton, Va., Apr. 28.—Hampton Institute's board of trustees, meeting on the campus last week, decided to table until the summer further consideration of the offer to resign made by the College's president, Dr. Alonzo G. Moron.

Board member Dr. Frank P. Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina, was elected to head a special committee of the board which will study the questions involved. The group is expected to report this summer.

Consideration of Dr. Moron's offer to resign was the first item of business considered in the two-day semi-annual meeting last Friday and Saturday. The board spent nearly six hours discussing the matter in executive session before deciding to defer action pending further study.

In other business the college's trustees approved an operating budget, for the year beginning July 1, in excess of $2,400,000. More than one million dollars of this amount is for salaries of faculties and staff, including normal salary increases

A resolution was passed paying tribute to Dr. Frank Graham for completing 25 years of service on the board.

Another tribute was accorded Dr. Eva C. Mitchell, chairman of the department of elementary education who has attained retirement age. She was named professor of education emeritus.

On the eve of the meeting, over 600 Hampton Institute students staged a moonlight march on the house of the college's president to present him a pledge of confidence in reaction to his resignation offer.

Gathering on the waterfront drive in front of the president's campus residence, the students sang the college's Alma Mater and chanted "We Want Moron!"

This brought the president and his wife to their front steps where Shirley S. Nelson, student council president, presented 700 student signatures "to pledge our confidence to Dr. Moron, president of our college."

In advance of the meeting, both the chairman of the board, Arthur Howe, Jr., director of admissions at Yale University, and Dr. Moron declined to comment on the issues involved in the resignation offer.

However, in responding to the students' demonstration Dr. Moron gave the first public indications of why he sent a letter to board members in early April offering to resign.

He explained that he wants better classrooms and better faculty salaries to retain and attract the best instructional personnel. The students cheered this statement of his goals as Dr. Moron stressed that to realize progress in these areas would take money

"I did not offer to resign because I am tired," he said, "but because I thought we were not making progress fast enough. If I can't see these things coming, then I am going to resign."

The president acknowledged to the students that the last 10 years, during which he has headed the 91-year old college, have not been easy. "They have taken a great deal of concentration and hard work. I know that I have made enemies . . . because I have been in a hurry to improve and have been impatient to achieve progress for the college.

"I am certain that we will all get the benefit of the best judgment of the wise people on the board. Be assured that they will have the interest of the student body and the college at heart.

"What you are doing here will remain as one of the most pleasant and moving memories I can ever hope to have," he concluded, standing at his wife's side.

About 250 students took part in a second demonstration at noon the next day. Their singing in front of the college auditorium could be heard in the board meeting room, about 50 yards away in the administration building.

Dr. Moron, an alumnus of Hampton Institute, joined the college staff in 1946 as consultant in business management and became business manager in 1947. He was named acting president in 1948 and the board made his appointment permanent the following year.

He secured the Bachelor's degree from Brown University, and the Master's from the University of Pittsburgh He earned the LL.B. from Harvard University and was awarded the LL.D. by Brown and by Wilberforce Universities.

Controversy Between Hampton President, Alumni Continues

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P.
Thurs 6-4-59

HAMPTON, Va. — Meeting in the shadow of Dr. Alonzo G. Moron's offer to resign as president of Hampton Institute, the college's alumni association voted, 49 to 45, to petition the Board of Trustees to accept the president's resignation without delay and to proceed to the election of the best qualified person available to administer the affairs of Hampton."

This action was taken during the anuual business meeting Saturday afternoon on the college campus in the 43rd annual reunion of the alumni association. The attitude expressed in the resolution was in contrast to messages from a dozen alumni chapters supporting the current administration.

Others resolutions adopted called for "the return to the philosophy of the training of the head, heart, and hand in a modern atmosphere and that development of religious and moral principles be an integral part of the program of the college."

MORON ANSWERS QUESTION

After welcoming the returning alumni to the college, President Alonzo G. Moron answered a question about the issues involved in his offer to resign last month.

Dr. Moron detailed the following (1) His two and a half years effort to get the Board's support in an effort to raise funds for improved classroom facilities. These efforts have not met with Board approval. (2) He cited the president's responsibility for the administration of the college which is in conflict, in this instance, with the Board's feeling that they have a right to deal directly with the faculty, staff and students.

There were four alumni members of the Board of Trustees present at the meeting. They were: Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, Washington; Charles H. Williams, Hampton; Dr. Saul M. Perdue, Baltimore, Md.; and James J. Henderson, Durham, N. C.

They spoke in rebuttal to Dr. Moron's statements, charging that they were conscious of the need for better classroom facilities. Because of this they had hired a New York firm of consultants (against the president's wishes) to survey the needs of the college.

They also denied any interference with administrative matters until "they felt they had to interfere."

Answering the trustees' statements, Dr. Moron pointed out that it was not necessary, in his opinion, to spend $17,000 to have a firm of consultants confirm the need for a new communications center.

He then detailed needs for better classroom facilities and deplored the inadequate science building, the music building, the liberal arts building, and the building need for nursing, and home economics.

NEW ALUMIN OFFICERS

New officers elected to guide the alumni association in the coming year are: President, William Watson, Virginia State College, Petersburg; First Vice President, Miss Bertha M. Sawyer, N. Y., N. Y.; Second Vice President, Thomas Gardner, Norfolk, Va.; Third Vice President, David Smith, Washington; Treasurer, Walter R. Brown, Hampton; Recording Secretary, Miss Laura Billups, Hampton; and Parliamentarian, W. Hale Thompson, Newport News.

In his annual message, Hugh Victor Brown, Goldsboro, N. C., president of the Association, urged those attending the reunion to support the institution's president in a time of conflict.

Brown reviewed alumni reaction to President's Moron's offer to resign, citing messages in support of Dr. Moron received from regional and chapter officers.

He then cautioned the alumni against the dangers in the situation where the president of the college "is hampered by blocks or delaying tactics in the administering of policies already arrived at or agreed upon."

Hampton Award Winner Unable To To Leave City

Defender Chicago, Ill. P. 7
6-13-59

Mrs. Julian Wrenn Partner, president emeritus of the Chicago Hampton Institute club and a founder of the Midwest Regional Conference of the national Hampton Alumni Association, was unable to return to the school to receive the 1959 Alumni Merit Award.

Illness of her husband, said Mrs. Partner, forced her to notify the Institute in Hampton, Va., of her inability to attend the presentation ceremonies last week.

The winner of numerous awards, Mrs. Partner, a school teacher and social worker, was cited in 1958 by the Inter-Alumni Council of the United Negro College Fund.

The National Recreation Association of New York City awarded her a Twenty Years' Service Pin for "Efficient Work In The Field of Recreation and Community Service Activities," in 1939.

She was also the recipient of a 1926 Fellowship by the General Education Board for a year's study and in 1935 received a scholarship to Swarthmore college from the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia.

The active civic and social leader was also public relations chairman of the Chicago Girl Scouts and the Women's Association and Founder's club of Good Shepherd church.

MRS. JULIA WRENN PARTNER

Hampton Institute Head Replaced at His Request

Post Times Herald D.C.
Washington, D.C.
6-27-59

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP) Alonzo G. Moron, whose resignation March 31 as president of Hampton (Va.) Institute was first refused, has been relieved of the post "at his own insistence."

William H. Martin, dean of faculty at the 91-year-old school, will take over July 1 as acting president.

Acceptance of Moron's resignation, effective June 30, was announced last night by Arthur Howe Jr., chairman of the board of trustees, after a special board meeting here.

The announcement said Moron, 50, had agreed to administer Hampton's Virgin Islands program this summer and would "prepare during the coming year a report for the trustees on the Institute's structure and future development." Moron had been president of the school since 1949.

At the time he submitted his resignation in March, Moron gave no reason. In subsequent statements to the student body, however, he said the Board had refused to go along with his plan to raise money to improve classroom facilities and to increase faculty salaries.

Moron also said the Board in his opinion had violated proper administrative channels in dealing directly with the faculty, staff and students.

The Virgin Islands program, in existence five years, is administered by the school. It was financed the first three years by the Ford Foundation to improve instruction in public schools in the Virgin Islands. It has been supported financially the past two years by the island government.

Fine Record at Florida School

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Vol. 8-26-59

Dr. Morris Helps College

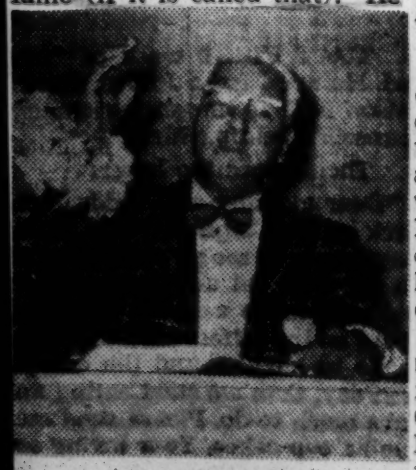
OCALA, Fla. — When Dr. William H. Jackson, president of Howard Junior College, appointed Dr. Charles S. Morris, professor of English and director of public relations, he was building better than he knew, for Dr. Morris has had commendable success in public relations and as a college professor in several other leading colleges in the country.

His early days saw him at Virginia Theological Seminary and College at Lynchburg, Va., and then to Virginia State College at Petersburg, Bluefield, W. Va., and then to Tennessee State and now at Howard Junior College at Ocala. Several college presidents were his students at some of the colleges he served as head of the English department. Dr. Walter S. Davis, present president of Tennessee State University, was his student, so was Dr. William H. Gray, former president of Florida A. and M. University.

14e(1)

■

IT SEEMS rather significant that Dr. Morris' new position wouuld come in the very state where he formerly pastored. He is a former pastor of Bethel Baptist Church, Jacksonville, Fla. Dr. Morris is the only living ex-pastor of Bethel whose portrait hangs in its hall of fame (if it is called that). He



DR. MORRIS
succeeded at Bethel the late Dr. John E. Ford, who was pastor for 36 years.

Dr. Morris is eminently suited for his new post, having drunk from the fountain of some of the leading colleges and universities in the country. They include Wheaton of Illinois, where Evangelist Billy Graham went to school; the University of Chicago, Columbia University and Oberlin Graduate School of Theology.

He is the son of Dr. Charles Satchell Morris Sr., one of the greatest preachers ever produced in this country, the great-nephew of Bishop Daniel A. Payne, the founder of Wilberforce University; the great-grandson of the Rev. Charles Satchell, who pastored Union Baptist, Cincinnati, Ohio, and founder and first pastor of Third Baptist Church, San Francisco, Calif., where Dr. Fred D. Haynes is pastoring now.

■

THE NEW PROFESSOR'S jaunts around the country, speaking before high school groups, will possibly take him before more than 100,000 students before the commencement season is over.

His wife visited him recently when they worshiped in Bethel, Jacksonville, where he pastored over 10 years ago. Dr. Morris is keenly interested in the welfare of his sainted mother, who is a cripple and resides in Los Angeles, Calif.

■

THE COMPETITIVE spirit of Dr. Morris led him into several essay and oratorical contests during his high school and under-graduate days. He won an oratorical contest in Mount Vernon, N. Y., where he competed against nine others, he being the only Negro in the contest..

He leaped into fame overnight when the daily press referred to him as a "native-born Cuban" who won first place. His refutation was so strong that it was widely circulated by New York dailies.

Howard U. Choir sparkles with National Symphony

The Afro-American
Baltimore

WASHINGTON, D.C.—It isn't often that the musical programs at staid old Constitution Hall in the Nation's Capital are altered at the pleasure of the audience, but performances by the Howard University Choir, under the direction of Dean Warner Lawson, caused this to happen not once but twice within an eight-day period in late October.

The occasions were special concerts for the annual convention of music critics representing the nation's newspapers on October 16th and for a group of visiting Russian composers on October 24th. The latter group included the noted Dmitri Kabalevsky.

* * *

PERFORMING with the National Symphony Orchestra, the Howard Choir literally stopped both shows with its rendition of Choros No. 10 by Villa-Lobos.

What happened at the first concert was probably best described by Paul Hume, internationally-known music critic of the Washington Post and Times - Herald, who wrote: "...the Howard University Choir did such a sensational job of blowing the roof right off that the audience literally refused to stop clapping and shouting until (Howard) Mitchell came back to the platform and signaled for a repeat of the last half of Heitor Villa-Lobos' Choros No. 10."

(Mr. Mitchell is director of the National Symphony Orchestra.)

Writing in the Washington Evening Star, critic Day Thorpe said: "Two of the pieces on the program—Appalachian Spring and the Villa-Lobos Choros No. 10—have long been known as especially effective virtuoso numbers of the symphony, and nothing the Howard University Choir has ever done, except possibly Carminia Burana, is so violently eruptive and overwhelming as the Villa-Lobos.

* * *

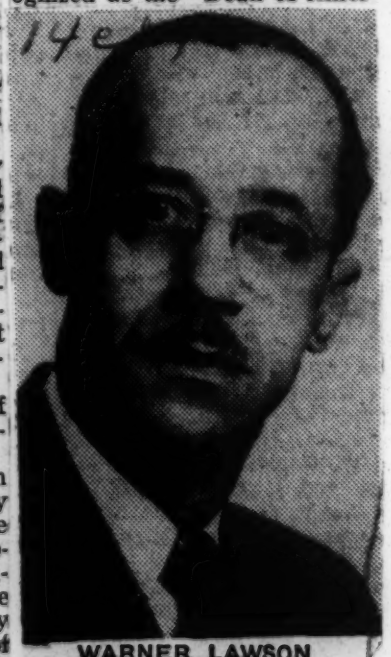
SIX NOTED Russian composers were on hand for the second concert, which featured Kabalevsky as guest conductor. The audience was brought to its feet early during the program by the performance of 14-year-old Abbot Lee Ruskin, prize - winning pianist.

This marks the ninth consecutive season during which the Howard Choir has performed with the National Symphony Orchestra. The October concerts were special performances; however, the Choir and Orchestra will come together again in March for their two regularly scheduled concerts.

* * *

WARNER LAWSON, who serves as dean of the School of Music at Howard, as well as Choir director, is in his 17th year in both capacities.

A native of Hartford, Conn., he holds undergraduate degrees from Fisk University and the Yale School of Music and the Master of Arts degree from Harvard. At the latter institution he studied under Archibald Davison, who is recognized as the "Dean of American Choral Directors."



WARNER LAWSON

In 1954 Hartt Music College of Connecticut conferred the honorary Doctor of Music degree on Dean Lawson.

* * *

THE CHOIR, which ranges in size from 80 to 130 voices depending upon the occasion, is made up of students from each of Howard's 10 schools and colleges. Choir participation is a non-credit activity; yet its one-a-day rehearsals and average of two performances a week make it one of the most rigorous activities at Howard.

"But this was only the beginning of the fireworks," Mr. Hume wrote the next day. "Next the Howard University Choir came back to the scene of its triumph of last week's Critics' concert, and repeated the Villa-Lobos Choros No. 10.

"And again, and with even more deserved insistence, the audience demanded that the final choral section of the work be repeated. Truly the sound and effect of the chorus, trained by Warner Lawson, is a unique glory to behold."

In recent years the Howard University Choir has been described as "the best choral group in America" by at least a half dozen recognized music critics.

Who Will Be Selected As Howard U.'s New Prexy?

The Call Kansas City, Mo.
Feb 27-58

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. — An informed source told this column: "Howard university has no money problem. Everything is given to it by the federal government. Anybody can run that place if he just keeps half way clean."

14e(1)

He was talking about the selection of a successor to Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, who has indicated that he wishes to retire from the presidency of the university after the June commence exercises.

The source expressed the hope that the board of trustees will not select another Baptist minister but will require that the successful candidate have the same qualifications as a professor—a Ph.D.

He thinks well of Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college. He also mentioned Samuel Westerfield, a Ph.D. from Harvard, who has a position in the School of Business Administration at Harvard this year but serves as a dean at Atlanta university. Westerfield is a native of Washington.

Also mentioned was Dr. Harold West, president of Meharry Medical college. My source pointed out that Dr. West has no medical degree, but was so well trained that he was chosen to head Meharry. West is a Ph.D. in chemistry and also a native of Washington.

My source reminded that it was the late Bob Church of Memphis and Chicago who maneuvered the choice of Dr. Johnson to succeed the late J. Stanley Durkee. The group led by the late Dr. Emmett J. Scott, then secretary-treasurer of Howard, were unable to agree on a choice after the late Bishop John A. Gregg of the AME church turned down the offer of the Howard presidency. It was then that Church suggested Dr. Johnson, the pastor of a Charleston, W. Va., Baptist church.

Incidentally, my source taught in high school Lorimer D. Milton, the Atlanta banker, who heads the trustee committee to find a suitable successor to Dr. Johnson.

Another source suggested that Dr. James M. Nabrit, secretary of Howard university and dean of its law school, will receive the mantle of Dr. Johnson.

He reasoned that Dr. Johnson is in control of the trustee board, that the board will approve Dr. Johnson's pick of a successor, and that Dr. Johnson's pick will be Nabrit.

With Nabrit installed as the favorite, the other entries are: Dr. Mays, Ralph Bunche, Undersecretary of the United Nations; Martin Jenkins, president of Morgan State; Howard Thurman, dean of the chapel at Boston university; Frank Snowden, dean of the college of liberal arts at Howard; Dr. Westerfield and Dr. West.

500 to attend H. U. annual weekend

Washington, D.C. Mental Health and Today's Youth will be the theme of the annual Women's Weekend at Howard University, Nov. 6-8, sponsored by the Howard Women's Club of Washington and the Office of the Dean of Women.

More than 500 Howard graduates and undergraduates are expected to participate in this sixth annual program which brings Howard women together each year for discussions of problems affecting themselves, their families and communities.

The Weekend gets under way at 8 p.m., Friday, with a dinner in Baldwin Hall, Fourth and College Streets, NW. Mrs. Mordecai W. Johnson, wife of the university president, will speak.

* * *

A FORUM on mental health at 10 a.m., Saturday, in the auditorium of the School of Engineering and Architecture building, 2300 Sixth Street, NW. is open to the public.

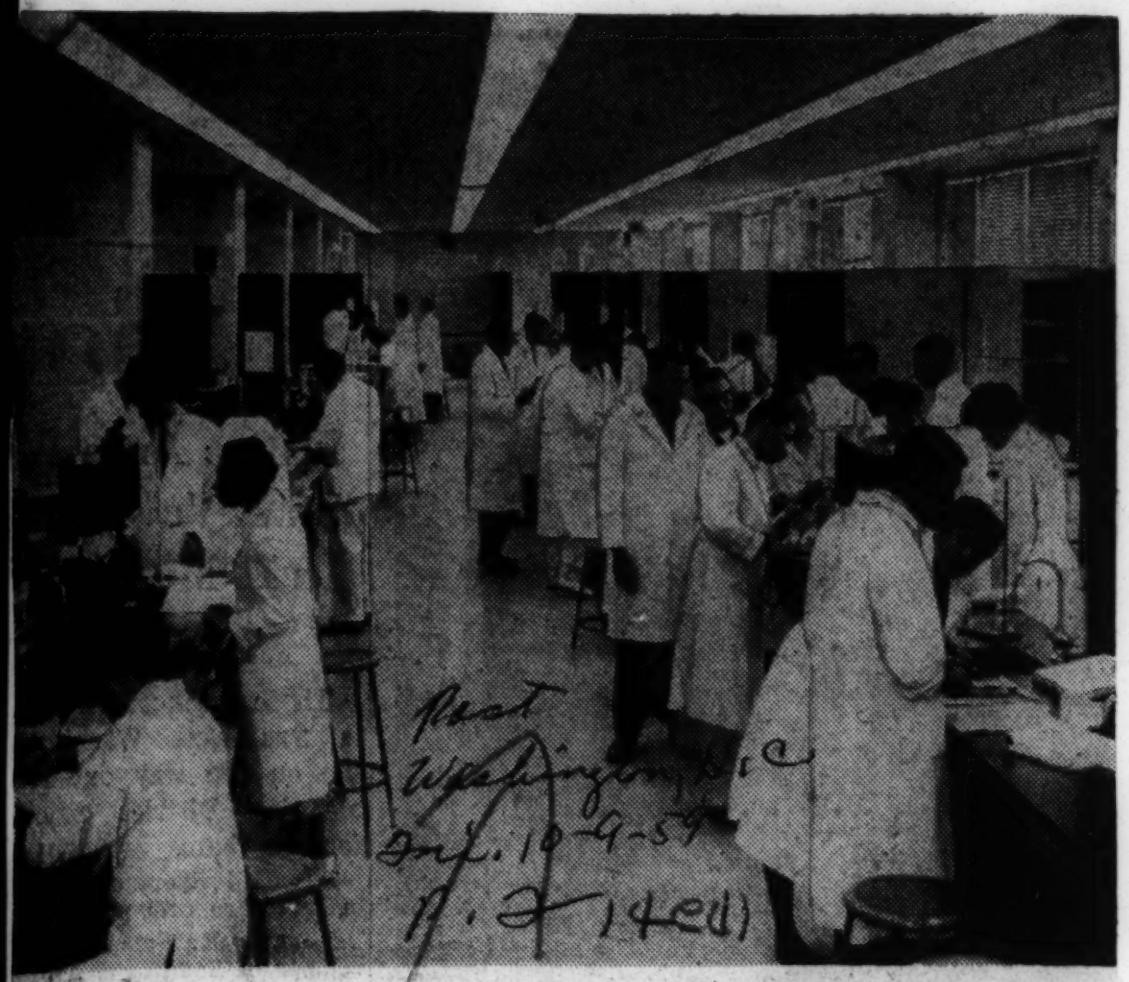
Speakers include Dr. Luther D. Robinson, physician - in-charge, West Large Service, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington; Dr. Marvin E. Perkins, chief of the Bureau of Mental Health, D.C. Department of Neurology and Psychiatry of the College of Medicine at Howard.

* * *

DR. RALEIGH MORGAN Jr., associate director of the Center for Applied Linguistics, will speak at a luncheon meeting at 1 p.m., Saturday, in Baldwin Hall.

A fellowship brunch at 9 a.m., Sunday, in Miller House, 2225 College Street, NW, will be followed at 11a.m. by the university religious services in Andrew Rankin Chapel. The Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy, pastor of First Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala., will speak.

The Office of the Dean of Women will receive registrations for the weekend and reservations for the dinner. Out-of-town alumnae have been asked to mail reservations to The Howard Women's Club, P. O. Box 788, Howard University, Washington 1, D.C.



By Bob Burchette, Staff Photographer

Students work in the new Physiology Laboratory at Howard University.

Howard Works to Return to Goal Of Founders: School Open to All

Sixth in a series on higher education in the Washington area.

By Erwin Knoll
Staff Reporter

The destiny of Howard University, says its president, "is to return to what it was in the first place—an institution open to all."

The Congregationalists who met in Washington in 1866 to found the University were concerned with providing education for the newly freed slaves—but that was not their sole concern. The first Howard graduates were daughters of white members of the faculty.

"This is not a Negro institution," President Mordecai W. Johnson said yesterday.

"It has become predominantly Negro because of the demands of history—because it met a need for which was met nowhere else in the whole South."

More Whites Enroll

In serving over the years as the mainstay of Negro higher education in the United States, Howard contributed substantial numbers of graduates in medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, engineering, music, law and social work.

But in the years ahead, as other schools become increasingly accessible to Negroes, Johnson expects Howard to attract more students of all races.

Already the University is experiencing an upward trend in white enrollments in all of its divisions, and this year a manifest increase" in the undergraduate College of Liberal Arts.

Among American universities Howard has an unusually high proportion of foreign students—about 12 per cent. They come from Africa, Western Europe and the Far East.

'A Genuine Respect'

"They feel this institution has a genuine respect for human beings—that they will be welcome here as individuals," Johnson commented. "This University says something to the world."

About two thirds of the student body of some 6000 comes from the Southern states and the District. The District furnishes about 17 per cent of Howard's students.

Over the next five years Howard's enrollment is expected to grow by about 2000. Much of the increase will be at the undergradaute level.

"The graduate program will grow slowly," Johnson said. "We aren't anxious for it to leap. We want to build solidly, not to become famous for our numbers."

Enrollment pressures in the years ahead will allow the University to be more selective in taking students, Johnson said, enabling it to become "a qualitatively significant institution." But he added:

"We don't intend to run off and abandon our program of helping students who suffer from the deficiencies of poor elementary and secondary schooling."

Since 1879, when Congress appropriated $10,000 for the University, it has been fiscally linked to the Federal Government. In 1928 the arrangement was made formal by an act authorizing an annual appropriation for Howard.

New Building Rise

This year that appropriation amounted to $4.6 million—about half the University's total budget. The rest comes from fees, grants and gifts.

Over the past 30 years Howard has also recieved $30 million in Federal funds for construction projects on its 60-acre campus on 6th st. nw.

Recently opened buildings include a men's residence hall and a pre-clinical medical building. An auditorium-fine arts building is now under construction, and there are plans for a home economics building and a men's gymnasium.

MRS. MORDECAI JOHNSON
Dinner Speaker

REV. RALPH ABERNATHY
Fellowship Speaker

Howard Women Will Hear Noted Speakers on Weekend

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "Mental Health and Today's Youth" will be the theme of the annual Women's Weekend at Howard University, Nov. 6-8, sponsored by the Howard Women's Club of Washington and the Office of the Dean of Women.

More than 500 Howard graduates and undergraduates are expected to participate in this sixth annual program which brings Howard women together each year for discussions of problems affecting themselves, their families and communities.

THE WEEKEND gets underway at 8 p.m., Friday, with a dinner in Baldwin Hall, Fourth and College streets, Northwest. Mrs. Mordecai W. Johnson, wife of the University president,, will speak.

A forum on mental health at 10 a.m., Saturday, in the auditorium of the School of Engineering and Architecture building, 2300 Sixth street,, northwest, is open to the public.

Speakers include Dr. Luther D. Robinson, physician-in-charge,, West Large Service, St. Elizabeth"s hospital, Washington; Dr. Marvin E. Perkins, chief of the Bureau of Mental Helth, District Columbia Department of Public Health; and Dr. E. Y. Williams, professor and head of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry of the College of Medicine at Howard.

DR. RALEIGH MORGAN, Jr., associate director of the Center for Applied Linguistics, will speak at a luncheon meeting at 1 p.m., Saturday, in Baldwin Hall.

A fellowship brunch at 9 a.m., Sunday in Miller House, 2225 College Street,, northwest, will be followed at 11 a.m. by the University religious services in Andrew Rankin Chapel. The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, pastor of First Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala., will speak.

THE OFFICE of the Dean of Women will receive registrations for the weekend and reservations for the dinner. Out-of-town alumnae have been asked to mail reservations to the Howard Women's Club, P. O. Box 788, Howard University, Washington 1, D. C.

Overcrowding may make HU drop coed 'off campus' ban

WASHINGTON

To relieve overcrowding in five women's dormitories, officials at Howard University are considering changing a rule which bars off-campus residency for out-of-town undergraduate coeds.

In the alternative, the University enrollment may have to be cut at the close of the second semester.

If the residence rule is changed, the privilege of living off campus will be granted only to senior women, a Howard University spokesman stated.

• • •

OVERCROWDING at Howard was dramatized last week by a demonstration of 250 coeds who marched across the campus from 4th and College Sts., NW to the University Administration Building on Sixth St., NW.

The girls, representing one third of the dormitory residents wore black clothing.

A student spokesman complained to this newspaper that the five dormitories involved had been built for a capacity of 553 students but instead were being used to house 687 girls.

University officials admitted the overcrowding, estimating that a total of 150 girls in excess of those usually provided for are living at the five dorms. This means an overload of approximately 30 at each dormitory, a spokesman stated.

• • •

A STUDENT, contending as many as five girls are housed in some rooms, declared the rooms were mite infested and that vermin in the mattresses had got on the girls.

A University spokesman explained this by stating that in one dormitory, five girls were living in each of two rooms which were formerly infirmaries. He described the rooms as "very large," each with adjoining private bath and asserted that the residents living in them "have better living quarters than the others."

The University spokesman, in reference to the "vermin" charge, stated the dormitories are exterminated each summer and during the winter upon receiving specific complaints.

After complaints were made last week, dormitory staff members made a personal investigation but said they found no signs of vermin. However, exterminators began work at the dormitories Friday and finished the job Monday.

• • •

ANOTHER STUDENT complaint was that 56 girls were forced to use one shower in one of the dorms. University officials admitted seven out of eight showers on the third floor of one of the dormitories had been broken unknown to dorm housekeepers.

"However, there were eight showers operating on each of the other floors and could have also been used by the third floor residents," the spokesman stated. He said all except two of the broken showers have been repaired since the complaints were made and the remaining two are to be repaired when needed parts arrive.

• • •

COEDS COMPLAINED that there is not adequate closet space. The University spokesman stated that with three girls living in some rooms which had been planned for two, an extra closet was needed. He said movable closets had been installed in the rooms which required them.

The girls contended that their linen, which should be changed once a week, was changed only once every two weeks. The University official described this as "not totally correct."

Since the overcrowding, one of the two sheets allowed on a bed is changed alternately each week, it was disclosed. The spokesman said the University had rented hundreds of sheets in order to cope with the situation and had ordered new ones.

$80,000 Public Health Grant To Howard U. School

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A grant of $80,000 has been awarded by the U. S. Public Health Service to the College of Dentistry at Howard University for a five year study of the role of saliva in the healing of wounds in the mouth. Funds for the project will be assigned to the University at the rate of $16,000 each year for a period of five years.

All study will be conducted in the Department of Research in the College of Dentistry. Dr. George W. Wade, associate professor of oral diagnosis, is chief investigator. Dr. Harold Fleming, professor of research, will supervise the project.

The study, believed to be the first of its kind, will attempt to establish the relationship between salivary gland secretions and the healing of wounds in the oral cavity. Research will be conducted first on lower animals and then on human beings.

Dr. Wade has been a member of the faculty of the College of Dentistry since 1947. A graduate of the Howard College of Dentistry, he holds the Bachelor of Arts degree from Indiana University and the

Freedmen's Future

Both Freedmen's Hospital and Howard University would benefit over the long run if the Hospital were put under the jurisdiction of the University, as the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has once again proposed to Congress. Almost all medical schools have hospitals of their own to facilitate teaching and intern programs; in Washington, for example, both Georgetown and George Washington Universities operate hospitals in conjunction with their medical schools. By formalizing the close relationships which already exist between the Howard Medical School and Freedmen's, Congress would be strengthening the University's medical program.

It would be a disservice to the Washington community if the transfer of the Hospital from HEW to Howard were blocked again this year as it was in 1958 by the dispute involving the Civil Service pension rights of Freedmen's employes. Although the Federal Government finances a little more than half of Howard's costs, the University is governed by an independent board of trustees and its employes do not come under Civil Service provisions. Congress and the Civil Service Commission ought, however, to be able to work out a plan that would adequately protect the Hospital workers.

As part of Howard University, Freedmen's could become one of the outstanding teaching hospitals in the Nation. With the new 500-bed building which the HEW has asked Congress to provide for Freedmen's, the Hospital undoubtedly would attract some of the most promising medical students in the country to Howard. Although Freedmen's is now open to white as well as Negro patients, all but a few of its patients are Negroes. Furthermore, there is a tendency in some parts of the Negro community to look upon Freedmen's as the Negro's own institution and to oppose any change in its operations which might jeopardize this status.

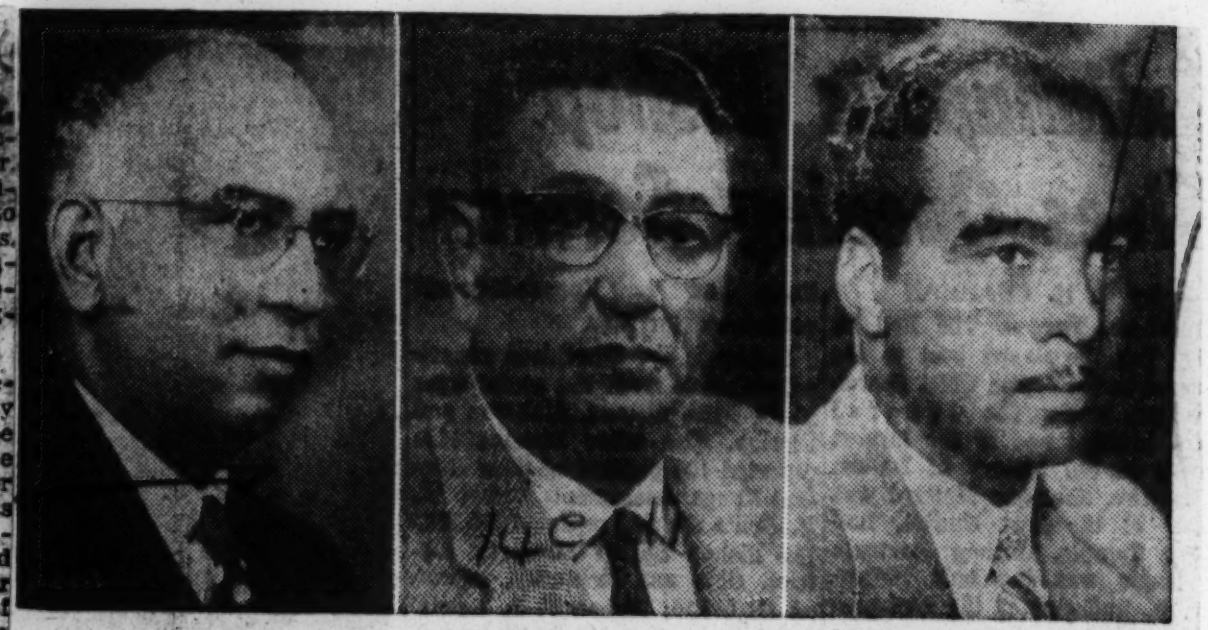
In our opinion such a point of view is mistaken. Freedmen's surely ought to be a symbol of modern medical science rather than remain an unsightly reminder of the Reconstruction period following the Civil War when the institution was founded to care for former slaves.

Dr. Kenneth Clark On Howard Board

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Howard University officials announced Monday the election of Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, New York City educator and psychologist, to the University's board of trustees. Dr. Clark will serve as an alumni trustee, succeeding Mrs. Juanita Howard Thomas of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Clark, who holds two degrees from Howard, is a faculty member at the College of the City of New York and associate director of the Northside Center for Child Development. He was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts at Howard in 1935 and from the Graduate School a year later. He also holds the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Columbia University.

Dr. Clark, with his wife, Dr. Mamie Phipps Clark, received a joint Howard Alumni Achievement Award in 1957 for distinguished post - graduate service in psychological research and civic activities.



THREE OUTSTANDING Howard U medical men will play active roles in the commencement and alumni festivities beginning May 31 at the university. Dr. W. Roderick Brown, jr., Pittsburg, will be principal speaker at the alumni banquet. Dr. Carter L. Marshall, New Haven, Conn., center, will serve as master of ceremonies of the banquet to be held June 2, and Dr. Rutherford B. Stevens, New York City, right, will deliver the June 4 Honors and Oath day address to the graduating class.

DOROTHY MAYNOR TOM MBOYA

To Be Honored by Howard

Miss Maynor, a soprano, and Mboya, Kenya political leader and legislator, will be awarded honorary degrees from Howard University at graduation exercises Friday. Miss Maynor will receive a doctor of music degree, Mboya a doctor of laws. Also being honored are Lloyd A. Hall, technical director of Griffith Laboratories in Chicago, doctor of science, and Henry J. Cadbury, director of the American Friends Service Committee, doctor of humane letters.

Medical Alumni To Hold Banquet

Members of the classes of 1919, 1929, 1939 and 1949 will celebrate their graduation anniversaries at the Howard University Medical Alumni Banquet on Tuesday night June 2 in the dining room of Baldwin Hall at Howard University.

Members of the class of 1934 will celebrate their 25th anniversary and the class of 1924 its 35th year. Members of the class of 1909, celebrating their 50th year in medicine, and the graduating class of 1959 will be guests of the Alumni.

The new pre-clinical and medical research building at Howard University will be inspected for the first time by many of the alumni when they return for the 1959 commencement festivities, beginning May 31. The first medical building was erected in 1869 and the new ultra-modern facility was completed and dedicated in September 1958.

With the completely renovated building and the new wing located at Fifth and W Streets, Northwest, it has been possible to increase the enrollment of students, from 75 to 100, with amle facilities for student teaching and research.

Dr. W. Roderick Brown, jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., will be the principal speaker at the Banquet. He was educated in Wayland Academy of Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., the University of Pittsburgh, and received the M. D. degree from Howard University in 1923.

An attending physician at the Pittsburgh State Tuberculosis Hospital since 1935, Dr. Brown was an instructor in Medicine at the University of Pittsburgh from 1948 to 1958.

In 1950 Dr. Brown received the Alumni Award from Howard University for "Distinguished Achievement in Medicine," and the same year Virginia Union University conferred upon him its Alumni Award for "Distinguished

Public Service."

Dr. Carter L. Marshall of New Haven, Conn., will return to Washington to serve as master of ceremonies at the Banquet. Born in Washington, D. C., Dr. Marshall attended Williams college, where he became a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He received the M. D. degree at Howard in 1924.

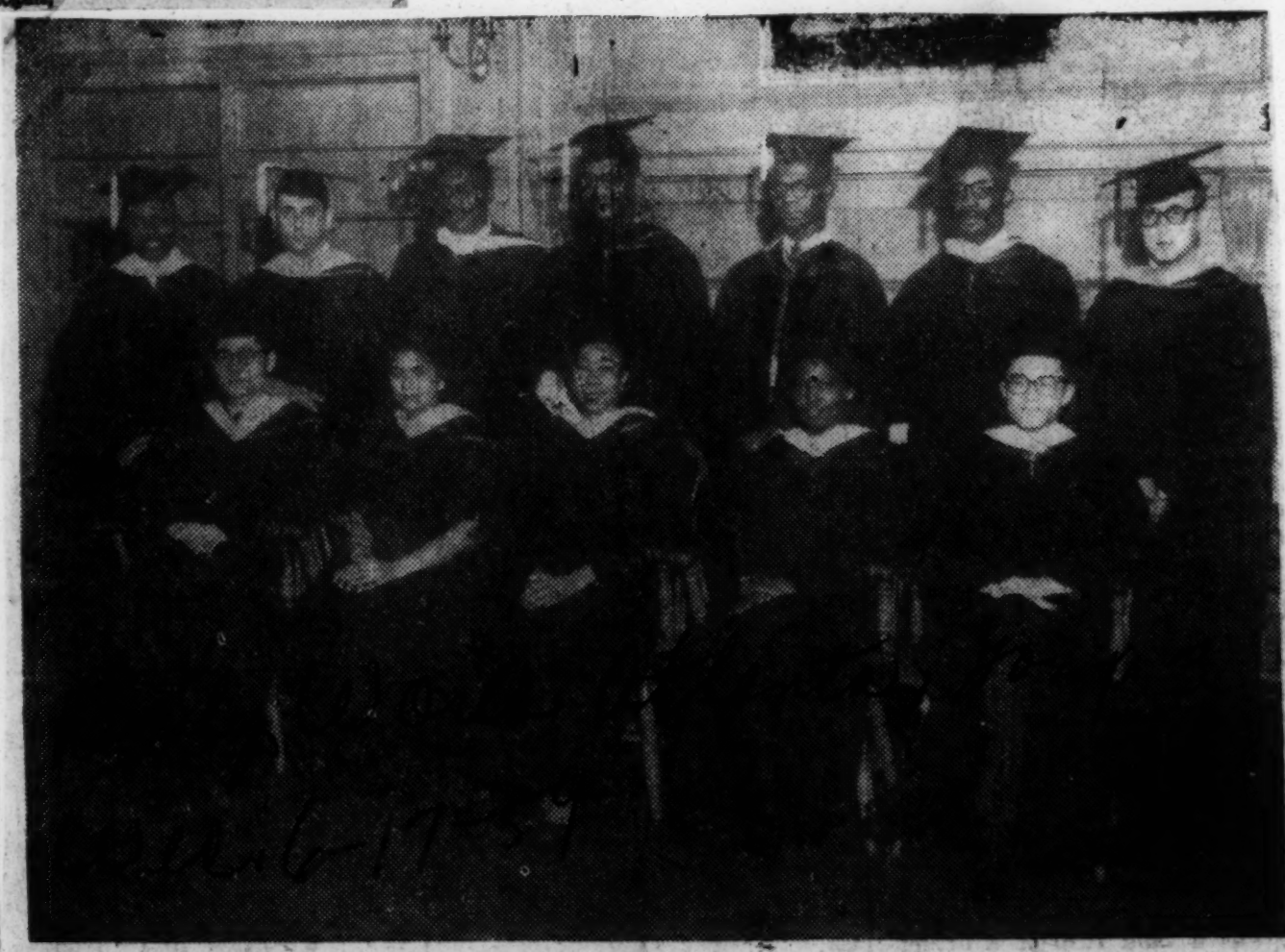
HONORS DAY SPEAKER

Dr. Rutherford B. Stevens of New York City will deliver the address to the medical graduating class on June 4 at the Honors and Oath Day program in the main auditorium of the medical school. Dr. Stevens graduated in Chemistry at Howard University in 1932 and did post-graduate work in chemistry at Howard and the University of Pennsylvania.

Prior to entering thestudy of medicine he was employed at Howard University in the Department of Biochemistry for three years. He received the M.D. degree at Howard in 1939.

Advisory Council on Education, National Association for Mental Health, Inc., and the National Association of Universities.

He has been decorated by the Governments of Panama and Ethiopia.



FOREIGN HOWARD GRADUATES (Washington, D. C.) — Seventy-six students from 23 foreign countries were among the 636 graduates who received degrees during the 91st annual commencement at Howard University last week. Twelve of the countries were represented by the graduates shown here. They are, left to right, seated: Mitsumobu Toyama, Saitama, Japan; Safdar J. Nasem, Lyallpur, West Pakistan; Aedeline Guilbaud, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Myrna E. Hazelwood, Georgetown, British Guiana; Atila Tetik, Ankara, Turkey. Standing: Alieu S. Abdullah, Freetown, Sierre Leone; Benjamin Livchitz, Argentina; Thomas Okelo-Odongo, Maseno, Kenya; Kingsley B. Grant, Belize, British Honduras; John S. Bilson, Ahensan Kamusi, Ghana; James E. Dennis, Monrovia, Liberia, and Arsalan Keyvania, Tehran, Iran. Other countries with representatives in this year's graduating class include Bahamas, Bermuda, Ceylon, Columbia, Federation of West Indies, Germany, India, Peru, Netherlands, Nigeria and Yugoslavia.

Mordecai Johnson Named Atlantic Congress Delegate

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
June 6-2-59

WASHINGTON — (ANP)—Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president, Howard university, has been selected to serve on the U. S. committee for the Atlantic congress, scheduled to meet June 8-9 in London.

More than 650 delegates from the NATO countries will attend the conference, sessions of which will be opened by Queen Elizabeth.

Purpose of the Atlantic congress is to bring together the ablest and most distinguished citizens, representative of the principal aspects of national life in NATO countries, to consider ways and means of further developing cooperation.

The economical political affairs of North America and European members of NATO, and between these countries and undeveloped countries outside the area of the North Atlantic treaty, will come under special consideration.

Dr. Johnson, also a member of the board of the Atlantic congress, is vice- chairman, National Council for the Prevention of War; director, National Council of Christians and Jews; American Civil liberties union and the United Negro college fund.

He also serves on the National

THAT DISTRICT NOTEBOOK:

Howard U. spotlighted in March issue of Medical Annals mag

The American
Baltimore, Md. p. 16
Sat. June 6 1959

By ART CARTER

MEDICAL ANNALS, the monthly publication of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, dedicated its March publication to Howard University. Tabbed the "Howard University Number," the publication contains scientific articles by 16 doctors of the Howard University College of Medicine faculty and Freedmen's Hospital staff. Among the contributors are Dr. Gwendolyn V. Brewlee, assistant professor of physiology; Dr. Ernest L. Hopkins, assistant resident in medicine, Freedmen's; Dr. Robert B. Jason, head of the Department of Pathology and dean of the College of Medicine; Dr. Edward W. Hawthorne, head of the Department of Physiology; Dr. E. Y. Williams, chief of the Division of Neurology and Psychiatry; Dr. K. Albert Harden, associate professor of medicine; Dr. Anandeswar Barthakur, chief resident in chronic pulmonary diseases, Freedmen's; Christina Carr, research assistant, Division of Chronic Pulmonary Diseases; Dr. Melvin E. Jenkins, assistant professor of pediatrics; Dr. Clifford R. Booker, former chief resident in pediatrics, Freedmen's and presently resident physician, Children's Hospital, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Roland B. Scott, head of the Department of Pediatrics; Dr. W. Lester Henry, associate professor of medicine; Dr. Merton B. Anderson, assistant professor of pathology; Alice S. Hall, research chemist; Dr. John F. Clark, assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology, and Dr. Charles M. Cabanis, assistant resident in obstetrics and

...W. Montague Cobb of the ...d consulting editor of the ...ble for attaining the scien... ...blication and is so credited ... this is the first of a series ...nals, the material of which ...ns in the Washington area. ...rginia, the Rev. Curtis W. ...date for the Virginia House ...ea in this century. He is ...n Chesterfield County, and the ...presents Hopewell and the ... Meanwhile in nearby ...rd to have the city's poten... 5 deadline. The campaign ...c Association, with William ... of the Voting Committee. ...lored population of 5000 in ... to vote at the last count. ...ing revelation, pastors of ...akers to support the regis... ...nday.

...gynecology, Freedmen's ... Dr. W. Mo... Howard College of Medicine staff and con... Medical Annals, is primarily responsible for ...tific papers which appeared in the publicati... in an editor's note which explains that this ... of special numbers of the Medical Annals, ... is being supplied by medical institutions in ...

In not too distant Hopewell, Virginia, ... Harris will be the first colored candidate f... of Delegates from that particular area in ... minister of the First Baptist Church in Ch... will oppose P. I. Leadbetter, who represe... counties of Surry and Prince George ... ... Alexandria, a committee is working hard to ... tial voters register before the May 5 dea... is being sparked by the Durant Civic Ass... Wilson and James Boyd, co-chairmen of t... The sad fact is that of the adult colored ... Alexandria only 871 were registered to v... Hoping to help correct this shocking ... many of the churches permitted speakers ... tration program at services last Sunday.

Howard gets share of Bond estate

Afro American

4e(1)

Baltimore

3-14-59

BALTIMORE

Real estate, valued at $53,623.98, from the more than $100,000 estate of the late Roy S. Bond, attorney and fraternal leader, was turned over to Howard University last week.

In addition, the university has been given law books valued at $500; an interest in property at 525 Sanford Place valued at $2,337.82; and an interest in the 83 shares he owned of the Boetneker Building, 14 E. Pleasant St., valued at $2,645.98.

COUSINS, WHO threatened to sue when the will of Mr. Bond, giving them $250 each, was probated, accepted the bequests.

They included Mesdames Mary Etta Stewart, Eleanor Peaco, and Dora Presbury.

The administration account also shows that Lloyd Peters has received the $250 willed to him: the Monumental Lodge, the pictures and paraphernalia in his office: and the Sharp Street Methodist Church, seven chairs.

MRS. LORETTA WALLACE DUCKETT, long time secretary to the late attorney, has received a life interest in property at 525 Sanford Place, worth $3,162.18; a life interest in 14 E. Pleasant St. $3,579.02 and jewelry worth $825.00

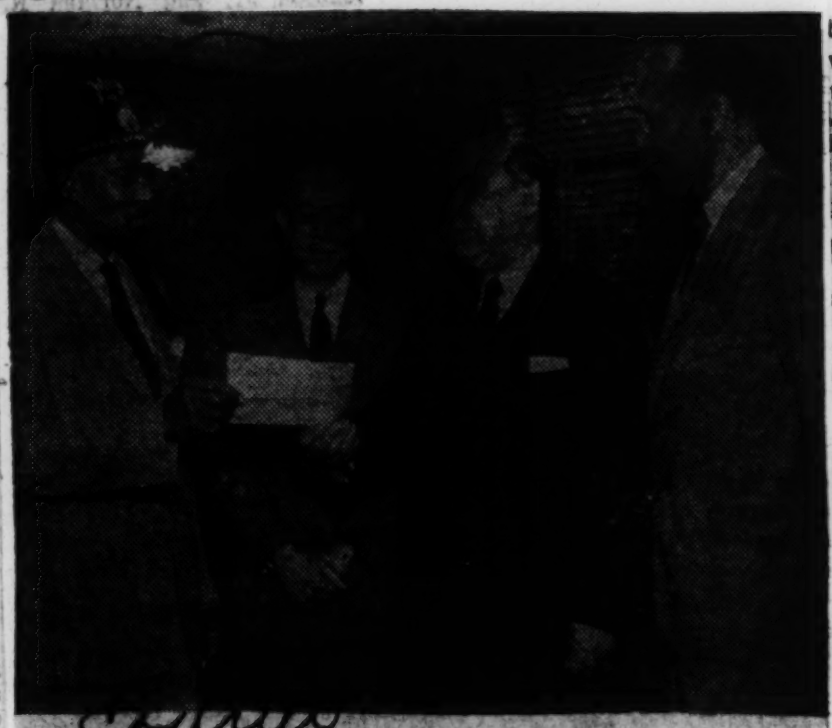
A bequest of $1,000 to Fairview African Methodist Church in Harford County, has also been filed.

The properties deeded to Howard University include those at:

2029 Madison Avenue, 1218 Pennsylvania Avenue, 644 Pitcher St., 1218 Division St., 603 Gilbert St., 1800 Etting St., 1802 Etting St., 1143 N. Carrollton Avenue; 1610 Madison Ave., 1237 Division St., and 1539 Division St.

The account shows that administration costs and other expenses have amounted to $20,228.9.

Mrs. Duckett and the First National Bank are executors.



$7,000 for Howard—Among the grants for research made by the Shriners during the 1958-59 school year was an award of $7,000 to Howard University. The money will be used for a study of Sickle Cell Anemia by the Department of Pediatrics at Howard's College of Medicine. Arthur T. Amis, Imperial Deputy of the Desert, Mecca Temple, Washington, D. C. (left) is shown presenting the check to Howard President Mordecai W. Johnson, while Dr. Robert S. Jason (right), dean of the College of Medicine, and Dr. Roland B. Scott, head of the Department of Pediatrics, look on.

7 Howard U. Temporary Buildings Called Firetraps by Johnson

Evening Star

Washington D.C.

Seven temporary buildings on the Howard University campus were called "actually dangerous to life" by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, university president, in testimony released today.

Dr. Johnson told a House Appropriations subcommittee the buildings lack sprinkler systems as fire protection.

His statement came during subcommittee hearings considering new fiscal year budgets of the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare.

The structures involved were constructed in 1917 and include a gymnasium and buildings used by the department of art, liberal arts and the School of Music.

Upper Floors Barred

"I would say they are practically firetraps if they are those buildings put up on an emergency basis," observed Chairman Fogarty.

Dr. Johnson replied: "The building in the place where the Home Economics Building would go is such a firetrap that we have shut off the second and third floors without using them and are keeping the building going for the use of the first floor only."

Mr. Fogarty said: "This is a bad condition."

The president referred to Miner Hall, built in 1870, the ground floor of which is used by the Student Union. The two top floors are sealed off.

The basement is used for workmen's shops and storage space. Although of brick exterior, it is considered a fire hazard, with rickety stairs and wooden interiors. This is the site of the proposed Home Economics Building, which would have been constructed early in the coming fiscal year, if Howard had not been caught in the administrations' general ban on new construction, because of the condition of the budget.

Opposite Miner Hall is Temporary Building B to the east. This is used by the liberal arts groups, the School of Music, miscellaneous service rooms and some offices. This two-story building is war surplus, with its floors, stairways and wainscoting all of wood.

Six Tempos Gone

The university would like to see all these firetraps demolished. In the postwar years it has gotten rid of six temporary buildings, all wooden war surplus, officials recalled.

Chairman Fogarty asked why there are no construction funds in the current budget. Dr. Johnson replied:

"We asked for them, Mr. Chairman, and hoped for them, but we understood a general Government-wide policy precluded any consideration of them for the coming year."

The chairman asserted: "They have stopped your program right in its tracks as far as this budget is concerned.'

Now under construction on the campus is an auditorium-fine arts building—a $2.8 million project. This is expected to be completed about the end of the year.

In the planning stage, in the hands of the architects and engineers are a home economics building and a physical education for men building. The university has the money for planning, but none for construction.

Plans Outlined

Dr. Johnson told The Star that under the university's long-range master plan, these buildings are planned:

1. A physical education building for women.

2. A women's residence hall, because the university has now reached the limit of its space in supplying dormitory facilities for woman students.

3. A classroom building to be used by the College of Liberal Arts and Graduate School. While the university is well equipped for the physical sciences, it needs facilities for the humanities and social sciences.

4. A Student Union building to aid in public order and morale.

5. A woman's gymnasium.

6. A warehouse service building. The president said by buying for a whole year instead of piecemeal, this would save large sums for supplies.

7. A men's dormitory, because here tagain the limit has been reached in facilities in this field.

8. A social work building.

Now 36 Buildings

Dr. Johnson declared that anticapated savings when the master plan is realized would reach as high as $5 million.

There is now a total of 36 buildings on the campus.

Officials emphasized that every effort is being made to combat the fire hazard. Precautions include additional fire extinguishers and special measures. A special safety committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Stephen S. Davis, professor of mechanical engineering, watches the danger spots.

The officials said the firetraps are use so as to reduce to the minimum the hazard that exists. But they would feel much beter if the master plan was in effect.

Dr. Johnson estimated that around $11.6 million would be required to erect the most urgently needed group of buildings in the program.

"When you get the Howard University plant finished, you will have a $40 million investment there," the president told the subcommittee. "It is prima facie to me that if you are going to make the proper use of that $40 million plant, the thing to do is to have three semesters a year, the summer semester supported in the same way as the autumn semester and the spring semester, and with the same quality of education available and the student giving just as much time to it."

CALLED FIRETRAP—Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, says that Miner Hall, shown above, is such a firetrap the second and third floors aren't being used.

Merger Data Being Studied

Howard, Freedmen's Views Awaited

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Flemming is expected to inform Congress shortly of his views on the terms of a proposed merger of Freedmen's Hospital with Howard University.

The university's president, Mordecai W. Johnson, has just sent to Secretary Flemming a report of his board of trustees on the proposed merger, it was learned today. This is now being studied by the Secretary and his staff. It was prepared by the university's executive committee and the board of trustees.

If he approves the provisions, Secretary Flemming is expected to prepare an official agreement to transfer the hospital to the university. Congress would be asked to enact appropriate legislation.

Forecasts Solution

Hearings of the House Appropriations Subcommittee considering the new fiscal year budgets of the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, made public today, touched briefly on the merger. Secretary Flemming told the subcommittee he was confident a solution to the merger problems will be worked out.

"As soon as they have been worked out, we will renew the request for legislation which would make this transfer possible," he testified.

It is understood the report sets forth what Howard would be prepared to offer Freedmen's employes in tenure, benefits, pay and other factors under the merger. The 650 Freedmen's employes are under Civil Service and enjoy a relatively high level of pay and benefits. The 500 Howard University employes directly affected have a comparatively lower level of pay and employe benefits.

The problem is to mesh the two sets of employes, their pay and benefits into a new unity.

The university, a private institution, largely Government supported, is without Civil Service coverage.

HOWARD SEEKS NO FUNDS FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—No funds for construction are included in the Federal budget for Howard University for the fiscal year beginning July 1, hearings before the House Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, they it the hearings were made public Friday.

The question of the striking out of building funds from the university's request, as well as the denial of funds for 32 positions by the Federal Budget Bureau, was first raised while Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare was testifying on the appropriation requests for his agency.

"Howard University shows a decrease in positions of 32 from what you asked the Bureau of the Budget for," remarked Representative John E. Fogarty, of Rhode Island, subcommittee chairman.

"They are not going to be happy with striking out their building program, are they?" he asked.

GOVERNMENT WIDE POLICY

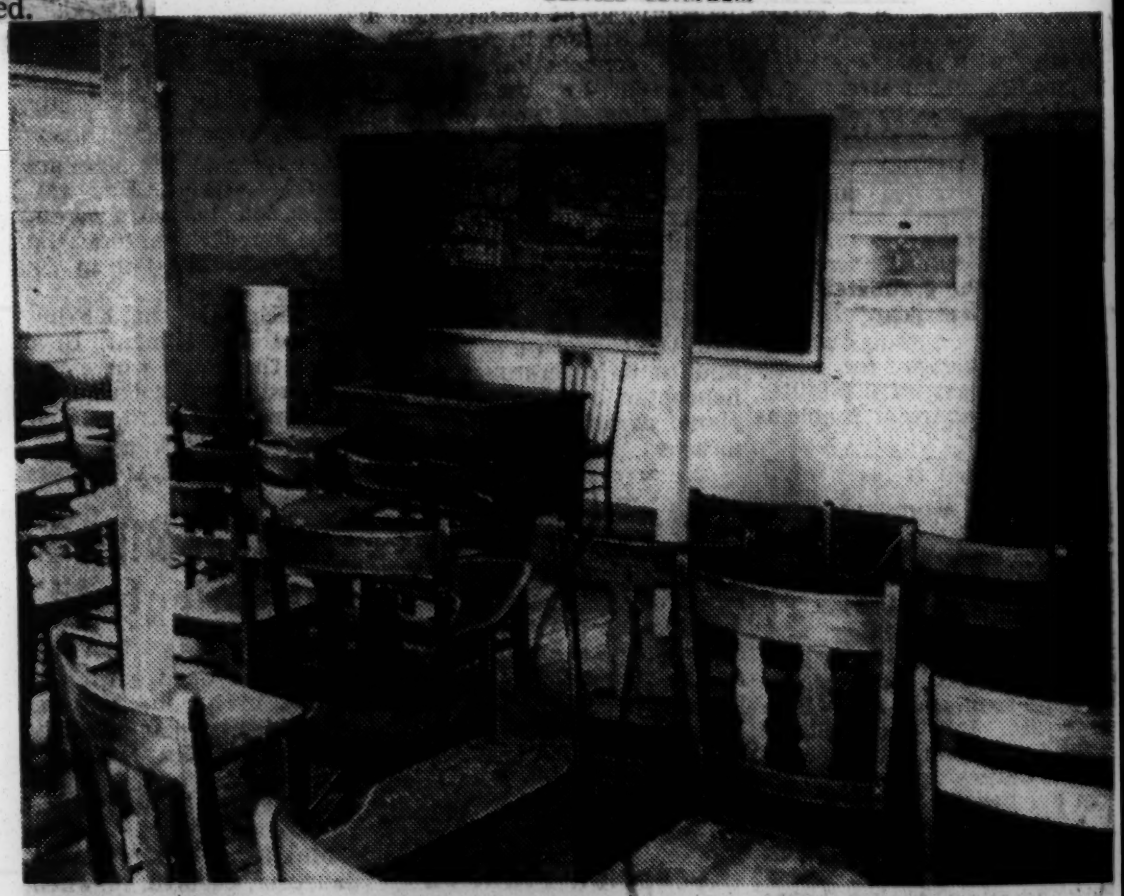
"No," replied Dr. Flemming. "I am sure that is the case. Again, it simply conforms to the Government-wide policy on construction."

Mr. Fogarty later asked Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard University president, why there were no construction funds in the university's budget.

"We asked for them, Mr. Chairman, and hoped for them," Dr. Johnson replied, "but we understood a general Government-wide policy precluded any consideration of them for the coming year."

Mr. Fogarty wanted to know how would the denial of building funds affect the master construction plan the House Appropriations Committee and the university officials agreed upon 10 or 12 years ago.

Dr. Johnson told him that "it will congest and constrict and hurt because we have now arrived at the maximum enrollment for the College of Liberal Arts. We have 13 wooden buildings on the campus, most of which are actually dangerous to life."



WAR SURPLUS FOR MUSIC SCHOOL—This temporary building, also used for liberal arts classes, has floors, stairways and wainscoting of wood. Dr. Johnson called the wooden buildings "dangerous to life."—Star Staff Photos.

Howard U. Is Seeking New President

By Milton Viorst
Staff Reporter

The Howard University Board of Trustees is looking Mordecai W. Johnson who is scheduled to retire at the end of the current academic year.

Johnson will be 70 years old in January and in his 33d year as Howard's president. When he reached the mandatory retirement age of 65 in 1955, the Board of Trustees named him to a new five-year term.

He disclose his decision to the Board last April with the comment that he felt he lacked the energy to apply to new tasks, according to Lorimer D. Milton, chairman.

The trustees yesterday named a special committee with Milton at its head to find a successor.

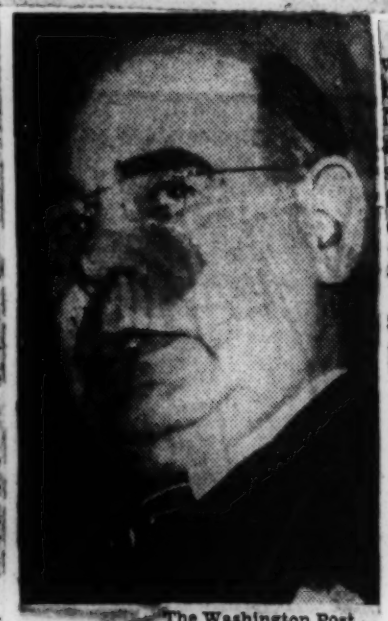
Milton said the committee would take its time and mnght ask Johnson to serve longer if a choice is not made by June. He said there appeared to be no possibility, however, of Johnson's taking on another long term.

Johnson, a tall and dignified Baptist minister, was named to the presidency in 1926 when the University was in a shaky state. A 20-year educational plan he set into motion almost immediately directed the University toward national recognition.

Its annual appropriation from Congress — $218,000 in 1926 — was $4.6 million last year. The value of its physical plant has grown from $2 million to more than $30 million in the same period.

Enrollment is at 6000 and is expected to increase by 2000 in the next five years. Its reputation attracts students from Africa, Europe and the Far East. Its schools of medicine, law and engineering and its other graduate facilities have had a strong influence, particularly in the American Negro community.

Milton said the trustees, though aware of the crumbling educational barriers to Negroes, are looking for a man who will not change the direction that Johnson gave to Howard.



The Washington Post

DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON
... leaves after 32 years

In a Congressional hearing last February, Johnson said:

"The State universities in 12 Southern States have of late, and little by little, opened their doors to Negro students . . . In the course of time . . . a substanital number of Negro scholars will work in the faculties of these universities, side by side with their brothers of the majority. . .

"Until that time comes, however, there is one place in this Nation where the people of the United States have come near to an unequivocal and substantial expression of their highest will toward the Negro minority—Howard University."

About two-thirds of Howard's student body comes from the Southern states and the District.

Milton said that Howard's principal obligation remains to the Negro youth of the Deep South. He said the trustees see no time in the foreseeable future when Negroes will march in such numbers into Universities in the North and South that Howard will be superfluous.

Milton said the University will continue to be influenced by Johnson's philosophy that Negro students who are poor and the products of inferior schools must have the educational opportunity that residence requirements deny them at public colleges, and where costs preclude their attendance at private universities.

Besides Milton, an Atlanta banker, the members of the selection committee are the Rev. Howard S. Anderson of Scarsdale, N. Y.; Richard W. Hale Jr. of Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Judge Myles A. Paige of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Charles H. Garvin of Cleveland; Dr. Peter M. Murray of New York and Herman B. Wells, president of the University of Indiana.

Minton said the committee has requested suggestions from members of the Howard faculty on who should succeed Johnson.

Dr. Johnson— In Russia To Tour Schools

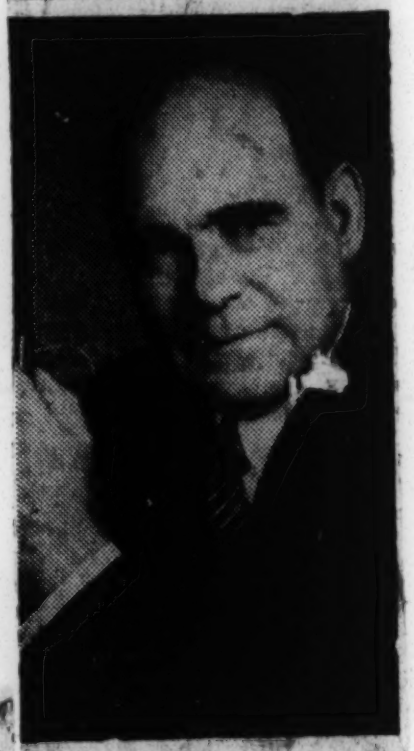
Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Howard University President Mordecai W. Johnson left the United States Friday for a month-long tour of European educational institutions, including a two to three-week visit of schools and social agencies in the Soviet Union. President Johnson will return to the university Dec. 8.

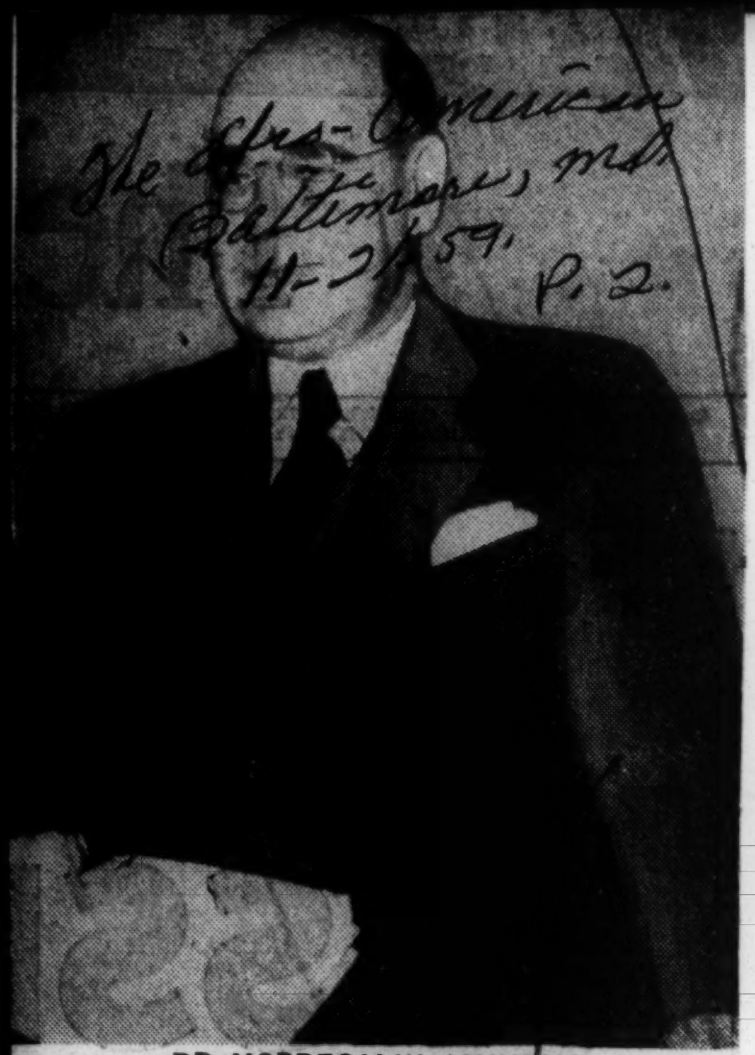
Dr. Johnson is visiting Russia at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Also on Dr. Johnson's itinerary are visits to the Scandinavian countries and France.

DR. JOHNSON'S trip was approved by the University's Board of Trustees at the group's October meeting. He is accompanied by Mrs. Johnson.

Howard Prexy In Soviet Union



DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON
Invited To Moscow



DR. MORDECAI W. JOHNSON
Plans to retire from HU in June

—Dr. Johnson

Dr. Johnson to quit HU on June 30

WASHINGTON

Official announcement that Howard University trustees are searching for a successor to Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president for the past 33 years, was made this week by the University public relations department.

Dr. Johnson, now in Russia on the first leg of a month-long tour of educational institutions in Europe, advised the trustees last April that he desired to retire at the end of the current college year, June 30, 1960.

However, there had been no official confirmation of this by Dr. Johnson or the trustees until this week.

* * *

UNIVERSITY officials said a Special Committee of the board of trustees had been appointed to canvass the field and to recommend a highly qualified person to be Dr. Johnson's successor. Dr. Johnson will end thirty - three years as president of the Hilltop institution come June 30.

He will celebrate his 70th birthday in January. In 1955 when Dr. Johnson reached the mandatory retirement age of 65, the board of trustees reappointed him to a new five-year term.

Last April when Dr. Johnson advised the executive committee of the board of trustees of his determination to retire at the end of the present college year, the veteran educator indicated that he felt he could not continue at the strenuous pace necessary for the university post any longer.

He urged the trustee chairman and his associates of the executive committee to take all needed steps to provide for his successor.

* * *

THE BOARD chairman, Lorimer D. Milton, president of the Citizens Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga., was named as head of the committee to find a new president.

Other members of the special committee are the Rev. Howard Stone Anderson of Scarsdale, New York; Dr. Richard W. Hale Jr., of Chestnut Hill, Mass. Judge Myles A. Paige of Brooklyn, New York; Dr. Charles H. Garvin of Cleveland; Dr. Peter Marshall Murray of New York City and Dr. Herman B. Wells of Bloomington, Indiana.

One of the first steps of the committee has been to seek suggestions and recommendations from the members of the faculties of the University regarding the names and qualifications of persons to be considered for President Johnson's successor.

Dr. Johnson was called to the presidency of Howard University in 1926, at a time when the school's fortunes were at a particularly low ebb.

Its physical plant was run down, it was encountering ever-increasing opposition from Southern Congressmen in its annual attempts to secure Federal budget appropriations and only two of its eight schools were accredited.

These problems, bad enough in themselves, were made even more formidable by the fact that Dr. Johnson was the institution's first colored president. Undaunted, he was able to secure sufficient backing in Congress to enable passage of legislation which made the university's annual federal grant (which now exceeds $3 million) permanent.

DURING HIS 33 - year administration the school's enrollment has climbed from 2,155 to more than 4,000; its budget has moved from $956,000 to nearly $6 million, its faculty has nearly tripled to almost 450.

New buildings have included a library, power plant, a school of engineering and architecture, college of dentistry and pharmacy, five women's dormitories and one for men, and three recitation halls.

All of its schools have won accreditation and full - fledged schools of graduate study and social work have been established.

SIXTY-NINE years of age, Dr. Johnson is a native of Paris, Tenn., a graduate of Morehouse College and the University of Chicago with A. B. degrees; a M.A. from Harvard University and a divinity degree from the Rochester Theological Seminary.

Prior to being called to Howard Dr. Johnson served as a professor of English at Morehouse, Student secretary of the International Committee of the YMCA and pastor of the First Baptist Church, Charleston, W. Va.

He was awarded the Spingarn Medal in 1929 by the NAACP and received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity by Howard University in 1923. In addition to his reputation as a school administrator, Dr. Johnson is recognized as one of the foremost orators in the country.

OFF TO RUSSIA — Howard University President Mordecai W. Johnson waves a fond good-by to friends and admirers who gathered at National Airport last week to see him off on a 4-month-long tour of European educational institutions including a two to three-week trip to Russia. Dr. Johnson who is on the invitation of

Howard Offers Workshop In Consumer Education

Washington Star 7-7-59

WASHINGTON, D.C. — What every family should know about credit buyng, financial planning, purchasing real estate and buying habits as they affect family stability will be part of the curriculum of a two-week consumer education workshop at Howard University, scheduled to begin July 20, the workshop is open to the public.

It is supported by a $1,000 grant from the Elizabeth G. Rohr Fund. The $1,000 gift was contributed to the fund by the Consumers Union, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 7-18-59

Expert consultants, including one from the Consumers Union, will address workshop participants. They represent legal, business and civic organizations, as well as government and welfare agencies. In addition, four field trips are scheduled which will provide an opportunity for participants to see these institutions in operation.

Dr. Ruth B. Jefferson, associate professor of home economics, is workshop director, assisted by Mrs. Lydia J. Rogers, instructor of home economics. Sessions will be held in the lecture hall of the Home Economics building, through August 1.

Three of the speakers will discuss the value of consumer education and how such knowledge can be applied to family economics. James E. Mendenhall, educational director of Consumer Union, will discuss how a family's values can be changed through consumer information; and Mrs. Falicia Schiller, marriage counselor at the Washington Legal Aid Society, will discuss how family stability may be affected by its understanding of consumer economics. Homer Davis of Hogdon Brokers of Washington will discuss sound financial planning for families.

"Credit and the Consumer" will be the subject of an address by Economist Emma Holmes, U. S. Department of Agriculture and editor of Family Economic Review. The do's and don'ts of buying real estate will be discussed by an appraiser, Dr. Rapheal Urciolo, who is also a Washington attorney.

Three discussions in the area of consumer problems will be led by Leland S. McCarthy, managing director of the Better Business Bureau; Wallace Campbell, director of the Washington office of the Cooperative League of the United States; and Dr. Thomas E. Posey, marketing specialist of the International Cooperation Administration.

Mrs. McCarthy will explain the Better Business Bureau's function in the community. Mr. Campbell will discuss current economic problems, and Dr. Posey will discuss consumer problems in undeveloped countries.

Some 30 persons, including homemakers, teachers and social workers, have already registered for the workshop. To date the registrants represent the District of Columbia, seven states, Haiti and Honduras. Registration will continue through July 17.

The grant to the Department of Home Economics at Howard is the first made by the Rohr Fund, which was established last year by the League of Women Voters of Montgomery County, Md. to increase citizen knowledge of public affairs. Elizabeth G. Rohr was president of the Montgomery County League at the time of her death in April 1958.

Washington representative for the Consumers Union, Mrs. Rohr was named in 1946 to the Consumer Advisory Committee of the Council of Economic Advisers to the President, and was appointed in 1947 as executive secretary of the National Association of Consumers. She also served as price panel coordinator and assistant consumer relations adviser to the Office of Price Administration.

Freedmen's official praises Howard U.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. A3
Sat. 5-2-59

WASHINGTON — Howard University, supported by federal funds, has served as the capstone of medical education for colored people — and will continue to do so — for quite a little bit."

Dr. R. Frank Jones, medical director of Freedmen's Hospital made this observation last week during hearings on appropriations for the hospital conducted by the house appropriations subcommittee.

The doctor's statement also was a partial answer to Rep. Melvin R. Laird's question as to why the Federal Government should bear teaching costs in the hospital. instead of residents of the District of Columbia.

* * *

HOW DOES Freedmen's differ from Wisconsin General Hospital, which is connected with the University of Wisconsin at Madison and financed with state funds? the Congressman asked.

The Wisconsin Republican noted that residents of the Badger State feel support of the hospital is a state responsibility.

"In this particular situation," declared Representative Laird, "the citizens from all over the United States are paying for the teaching costs involved in this particular hospital."

The Congressman also asked whether the residents of the District would not like to assume the cost.

* * *

"UNLIKE THE University of Wisconsin, which has largely students of Wisconsin," Dr. Jones commented, "Howard University has less than 10 per cent of Washington medical students.

"It serves the nation, as it were, and has done so for many many years, and has served international areas also. The British Isles particularly have quite a number of their students within our fold.

"In the aspect of teaching, the university represents really the nation. We should like to look upon it as a national university for medicine and it has so served."

* * *

DR. JONES further pointed out that Howard has graduated over half of the nation's colored physicians. He added there were less than a dozen colored students studying medicine in all other universities except Howard and Meharry Medical College.

The Congressman also was informed by James F. Kelly, budget officer for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that the Government has assumed a special responsibility to Howard.

He explained that Howard makes education opportunities available to colored students who have previously been excluded from state - supported universities by southern states. Teaching facilities at Freedmen's, he added, are primarily adjunct to Howard.

20 High School Pupils to Embark On 8 Weeks' Science Research Here

Washington Post Times Herald Sun. 6-21-59
Washington D.C.

For 16-year-old Horace Shamwell of 5049 East Capitol st. se., as for many another high school science whiz, summer had become the time to bend your straight-A mentality to an office boy's job and be grateful for the money.

But starting Monday Shamwell, 14 other Washington high school honor students and five from out-of-town schools will get paid for a more fitting challenge: eight weeks of intensive college-level scientific research at Howard University.

A $14,320 grant from the National Science Foundation will enable the Howard faculty to plunge the boys and girls, all 10th and 11th grade students the past year, into the work of a research laboratory and such formidable subjects as "ultraviolet spectra of rare earth benzoates."

It is part of the foundation's $1,600,000 attempt, through programs at Howard and 104 more colleges, to help curtail what educators have been calling America's "waste of human resources."

Of the Howard grant, $5300 will go toward paying the students $30 a week plus a lump sum of $25 for transportation.

Dr. Herman R. Branson, chairman of Howard's physics department and the program's director said:

"One very brillians boy, 15, years old, wants to go to college but won't be able to without earning money this summer and next. If we hadn't been able to offer him the allowance, he couldn't have joined the program."

The students will participate in the advanced research at Howard's laboratories, will learn to repair electronic apparatus and even blow glass (to repair tubing, etc.).

Geographically the group selected ranges from Giuliano Gnugonli, 17, an Italian native who has lived at the Italian Embassy with his father, an embassy employe, for 10 years; to Herbert H. Denton of Little Rock, Ark., who during Little Rock's school crisis went to school in Hot Spring, Ark.

Intellectually, the group's interests range far beyond science. Adrianne Blue of 1625 Primrose rd. nw., a student at Coolidge High School, is a commercial art and journalism hopeful as well as a science fair winner. Paul T. Hooper of 3713 35th st. nw., has been studying Russian and German at St. Alban's and Spanish on the side.

Others who will start work Monday are Donn E. Carr of 1631 N. Buchanan st., Arlington, Gonzaga High School; Claudette Conley of 1417 Bangor st. se., Dunbar; Marcia Douglass of 521 21st st. ne., McKinley; Ann E. Eager of 4322 42d st. nw., Immaculata, Norman A. Eisenberg of 5117 New Hampshire ave. nw., Western; Gloria Mills of 834 5th st. ne., Dunbar.

Also Iris Lipkowitz of 3111 Patterson pl. nw., Wilson; Joel I. Shulman of 1200 Mississippi ave. se., Anacostia; Donald Treacy of 1416 Montague st. nw., Gonzaga; Lloyd Ferguson of 1235 46th st. se., McKinley; Lawrence Nivert of 514 Ridge rd. se., Eastern; William F. Eagleson of 3818 20th st. ne., Windsor Mount School (Lenox, Mass.); Nora L. Greene of 118 Markley Neck rd., Glen Burnie, Md., Bates; Wesley L. Harris and Joseph M. Jackson of Richmond, Va.

$24,425 To Howard To Press Research

Guide Norfolk, Va

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Grants totaling $27,425 have been awarded to the Department of Chemistry at Howard University for three research programs during the 1959-60 academic year. P 7

A grant of $20,300 from the National Science foundation will support a two-year study of molten systems. Chief investigator is Dr. Kelso B. Morris, professor of chemistry. A $5,325 grant for a two-year program in electrochemical research has been made by the Research corporation, with Dr. Joseph B. Morris, assistant professor of chemistry, as chief investigator.

The Research corporation also has made a renewal grant of $1,800 for the continued study of organic compounds. This study, in progress, since February, 1958, is headed by Dr. R. Percy Barnes, professor of chemistry. Dr. Kelso Morris will supervise basic research which will investigate con-ductivities and densities of certain molten systems. In previous research, he studied electric conductance in molten salt systems.

By Jim McNamara, Staff Photographer

Herman R. Branson, chairman of the physics department at Howard University, describes the operation of a mass spectrometer to Giuliano Gnugnoli, of Italy and Gloria Mills and Adrianne Blue of Washington, three of the high-school honor students who will begin college-level scientific research at Howard this Monday under a National Science Foundation grant. Spectrometer aids analysis of isotopes.

$80,000 Grant To Howard U. For Research

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Howard University School of Dentistry just has been awarded an $80,000 grant by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for research on the role of saliva in the healing of mouth wounds.

The study will be spread over a five-year period, with $16,000 being alloted each year for the duration.

Dr. George W. Wade, associate professor of oral diagnosis, is chief investigator, and Dr. Harold Fleming, professor of research, will supervise the project.

■

THE STUDY, believed to be the first of its kind, will attempt to establish the relationship between salivary gland secretions and the healing of wounds in the oral cavity.

Research will be conducted first, on lower animals, and then on human beings.

Howard College Of Dentistry Awarded Grant

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A grant of $80,000 has been awarded by the U. S. Public Health Service to the College of Dentistry at Howard University,, for a five year study of the role of saliva in the healing of wounds in the mouth. Funds for the project will be assigned to the university at the rate of $16,000 each year for a period of five years.

All study will be conducted in the Department of Research in the College of Dentistry. Dr. George W. Wade, associate professor of oral diagnosis, is chief investigator. Dr. Harold Fleming, professor of research, will supervise the project.

The study, believed to be the first of its kind, will attempt to establish the relationship between salivary gland secretions and the healing of wounds in the oral cavity. Research will be conducted first on lower animals and then on human beings.

Howard U Canvasses For Prexy

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard University officials this week announced the appointment of a Special Committee of the University's Board of Trustees, to canvass the field and to recommend a highly qualified person to be the successor to Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, who will come to the end of his 33rd year as president of Howard University on June 30, 1960.

At that time Dr. Johnson, by his own request, is scheduled to retire. As early as April of this year, just prior to the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Johnson advised the Chairman of the Board of Trustees and his associate executive officers, of his determination to retire and requested them to take all needed steps to provide for his successor.

The committee, which has held several meetings under the chairman, Lorimer D. Milton, president of the Citizens Trust Company, Atlanta, includes:

The Rev. Howard Stone Anderson of Scarsdale, N.Y., Dr. Richard W. Hale, jr., of Chestnut Hill, Mass., Judge Myles A. Paige of Brooklyn, N.Y., Dr. Charles H. Garvin of Cleveland, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray of New York City and Dr. Herman B. Wells of Bloomington, Ind.

One of their first steps has been to seek suggestions and recommendations from the members of the faculties of the University regarding the names and qualifications of educators.

made it clear he will retire on June 30, 1960, at the expiration of his 33rd year as president. He had attempted to retire several years ago, when the board persuaded him to remain in the post for another five years. The designated time limit expires next year, and the president expects to step down.

After holding several meetings, the trustees appointed a special committe to canvas the field and recommend a successor.

The board consists of Lorimer D. Milton, president, Citizens Trust company, Atlanta, chairman; the Rev. Howard Stone Anderson, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Dr. Richard W. Hale Jr., Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Judge Myles A. Paige, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland; Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, New York; and Dr. Herman B. Wells, Bloomington, Ind.

Seeking New President For Howard U.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —The board of trustees of Howard university is seeking a qualified person to succeed Dr. Mordecai Johnson as president of the school.

Dr. Johnson, now 69 years old,

Howard alumni to honor 3 at Charter Day rites

WASHINGTON

Three distinguished alumni of Howard University will be honored March 2 when Howard observes the 92nd anniversary of its founding.

Two programs will feature the annual Charter Day observance. A university-wide assembly is scheduled for 11 a.m. at Andrew Rankin Chapel, Sixth St. and Howard Pl., NW; while the annual Charter Day banquet will begin at 8 p.m. in Baldwin Hall, Fourth and College St., NW.

The recipients of 1959 awards for distinguished post-graduate achievement include Federal Judge Herman E. Moore of St. Thomas, VI., Dr. William H. Sinkler of St. Louis, and Mrs. Ruth B. Spencer of Washington, D.C. Acceptance remarks will be made by the honorees at the banquet.

Judge Moore, who retired in November, 1957 following 18 years as judge of the U.S. District Court for the Virgin Islands, will be cited for public service.

Dr. Sinkler, who has served as medical director of Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis since 1941, will be cited for proficient hospital administration.

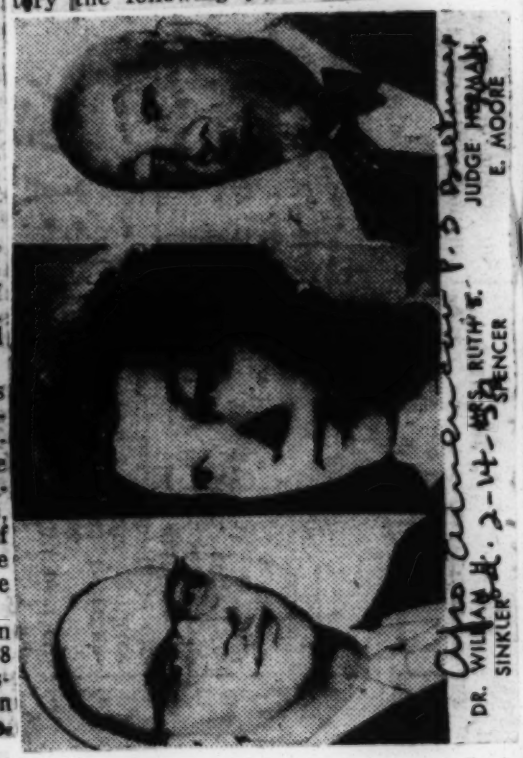
Mrs. Spencer, who is an outstanding civic leader, will be cited for leadership in community affairs.

* * *

JUDGE MOORE, who is a native of Jackson, Miss., received his early education in New Orleans. He enrolled at Howard in 1910, and was awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1914 and the Bachelor of Laws degree four years later.

Dr. Sinkler was born in Somerville, S.C. and received his early education at Haines Industrial Institute, Augusta, Ga. He was awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree at Lincoln University (Pa.) in 1928 and the Doctor of Medicine degree at Howard in 1932.

Mrs. Spencer, who is a native Washingtonian, received her early education in the D.C. public schools. She was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts in 1936 and from the Graduate School with the Master of Arts degree in history the following year.



JUDGE HERMAN E. MOORE — MRS. RUTH B. SPENCER — DR. WILLIAM H. SINKLER

Observance Set March 2

Howard To Honor Three Alumni On Charter Day

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Three distinguished alumni of Howard university will be honored next month when Howard observes the 92nd anniversary of its founding.

Two programs will feature the annual Charter Day observance at Howard. A university - wide assembly is scheduled for 11 a.m. March 2 at Andrew Rankin Chapel, Sixth street and Howard Place, northwest; while the annual Charter Day banquet will begin at 8 p.m. in Baldwin Hall, Fourth and College streets, northwest. Alumni Achievement Awards will be presented at the assembly, which is open to the public.

THE recipients of 1959 awards for distinguished post-graduate achievement include Federal Judge Herman E. Moore of St. Thomas, V. I., Dr. William H. Sinkler of St. Louis, and Mrs. Ruth B. Spencer of Washington, D. C. Acceptance remarks will be made by the honorees at the banquet.

Judge Moore, who retired in November, 1957 following 18 years as judge of the U. S. District Court for the Virgin Islands, will be cited for public service; Dr. Sinkler, who has served as medical director of Homer G. Phillips hospital in St. Louis since 1941, will be cited for proficient hospital administration; and Mrs. Spencer, who is an outstanding civic leader, will be cited for leadership in community affairs.

JUDGE Moore, who is a native of Jackson, Miss., received his early education in New Orleans. He enrolled at Howard in 1910, and was awarded the bachelor of arts degree in 1914 and the bachelor of law degree four years later. Admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1919, Judge Moore practiced law in the New England state for one year before moving on to Chicago, where he was engaged in private practice until 1939.

Dr. Sinkler was born in Somerville, S. C. and received his early education at Haines Industrial Institute, Augusta, Ga. He was awarded the bachelor of arts degree at Lincoln university (Pa., in 1928) and the doctor of medicine degree at Howard in 1932.

* * *

DR. SINKLER served his interneship and residence at St. Louis City hospital from 1932 to 1936. He was appointed to his present post in 1941. In addition to serving as medical director of Phillips, Dr. Sinkler is instructor in surgery of the School of Nursing, and associate director of surgery for the hospital. He also serves as assistant professor of surgery at Washington University School of Medicine and visiting surgeon at St. Mary's Infirmary.

Mrs. Spencer, who is a native Washingtonian, received her early education in the D. C. public schools. She was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts in 1936 and from the Graduate School with the master of arts degrees in history the following year.

Mrs. Spencer served on the faculty at Bates high school from 1937 to 1944, rising from instructor in social studies to assistant principal during her brief tenure. It was on leaving her teaching position in 1944 that she and 12 other civic minded Washington women formed the Baker's Dozen, an organization which has received national acclaim for its work with youth in the mid-Washington area. In 1952 the group established the Baker's Dozen Youth Center, which is now a Red Feather agency.

Howard Univ. To Offer Ph.D Degree In Physics

Program Is Second Above Master's Level To Be Established At Howard

Washington, D. C. — Howard University officials announced today that a program leading to the Doctor of Philosophy degree in the field of physics will be offered by the University beginning in September. The program will be the second to be offered at Howard above the level of the Master's degree. A Ph.D. program in chemistry began in 1955, and the first two students to receive doctoral degrees were graduated in June, 1958.

Five general requirements have been listed for students seeking the Ph.D. in physics by Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the Graduate School. They are 1) completion of two full years of residence in the Graduate School, 2) passing of examinations in two foreign languages, 3) admission to candidacy for the degree, 4) acceptance for the dissertation submitted for the degree by the Graduate Council, and 5) passing a final oral examination.

Among the students expected to enroll for the Doctoral program will be three recipients of graduate fellowships under the National Defense Education Act. Howard

was one of 48 universities which received NDEA grants for Doctural candidates when the program was instituted in February. NDEA fellows will receive $2,000 for the first year of study, $2,200 for the second year, and $2,400 for the third year. In addition, they will receive $400 a year for each dependent.

Labor Leader Protests University's Anti-Union Policies

Carey Quits Howard U. Board

WASHINGTON — James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers AFL-CIO, has resigned from the Board of Trustees of Howard University, Washington, D.C., in protest over that University's anti-union policies.

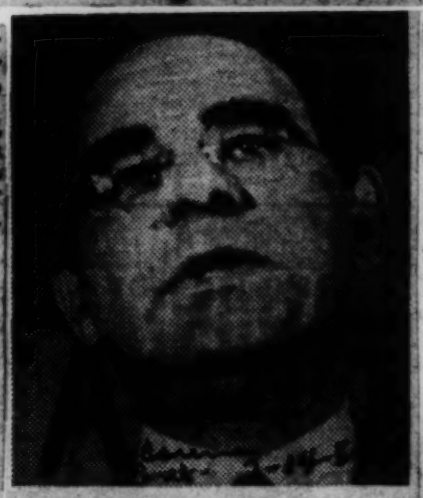
In a letter today to Dr. Howard Stone Anderson, chairman of the board of trustees, Carey gave as the major reason for his resignation the university's failure to "consummate a collective bargaining with Local I of the State, County and Municipal Workers AFL-CIO, after more than two years of negotiations."

Carey declared it was his belief that Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of the University, had "deliberately misled" the Board of Trustees' executive committee "on the question of Local I and the true nature of the controversy, while the executive committee itself was unduly willing, in my opinion, to be misled."

CAREY, A MEMBER of the Howard Board of Trustess for more than a decade, declared, "I find I can no longer condone the Board of Trustees' procrastinations and evasions in this matter."

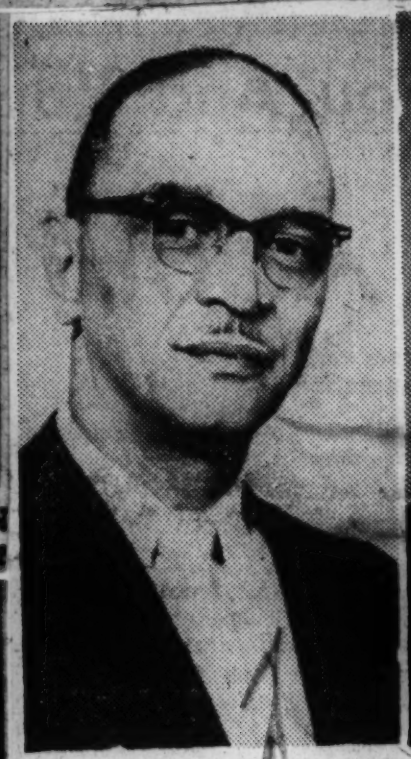
He recalled that in June 1958 "complete agreement on a written collective bargaining contract was reached" but was "subsequently disrupted when a responsible official of the university made last-minute and surreptitous alterations in the document before sending it to the local union for signing."

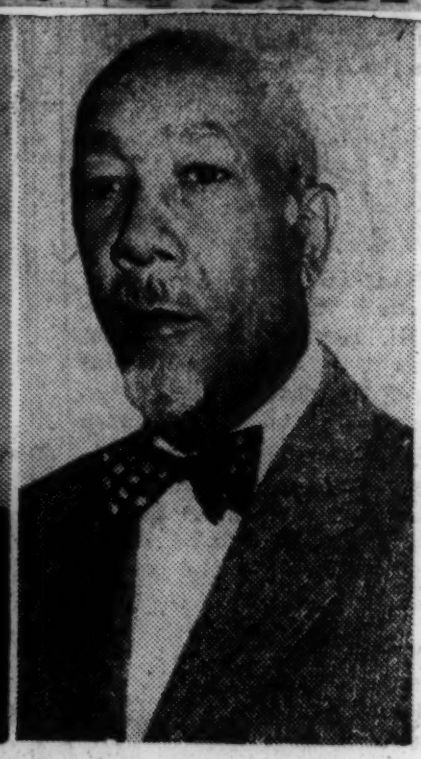
Carey then added, "More than almost any other honor or public trust bestowed on me in my career, I have deeply appreciated my election to the Howard University Board of Trustees and felt, moreover, a vigorous and constant sense of responsibility to the university, its present and its future. It is for these reasons that I so profoundly regret the necessity for this resignation and the circumstances within the Board of Trustees that make it unavoidable."



DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON
. . . misled trustees!

JAMES B. CAREY
. . . quits Howard board





Three Howard Alumni To Be Honored

Three distinguished alumni of Howard University, shown above, will be honored at Charter Day exercises on March 2 for their achievements as leaders in their communities and country.

Left to right are: Dr. William H. Sinkler, St. Louis, Mo., physician; Mrs. Ruth B. Spencer, Washington, D. C. community leader, and Judge Herman E. Moore, retired judge of the U. S. District Court for the Virgin Islands, a position he held for 18 years.

Howard U. marks 92nd anniversary

WASHINGTON

Two programs will highlight celebration of the 92nd anniversary of the founding of Howard University during Charter Day exercises at the University Monday.

The annual Charter Day assembly will be held at Andrew Rankin Chapel, Sixth St. and Howard Pl., NW, at 11 a.m., and the annual Charter Day banquet at Baldwin Hall, Fourth and College Sts., NW, at 8 p.m.

Dr. William Stuart Nelson, dean of the university, will be the principal speaker at the assembly. His subject will be "How Great the Price of Freedom."

DEAN NELSON returned to his post at Howard earlier this month following a six-month stay in India. While abroad he studied the continuing influence of Mahatma Gandhi in India and several other Asian countries. His talk is expected to cover the current situation in India and its relation to the current movements toward freedom by other foreign countries.

Dr. William Stuart Nelson

Union Leader Carey Quits As Trustee of Howard U.

Dr. William H. Sinkler | Ruth B. Spencer | Judge Herman E. Moore

Howard U. Honors Alumni

Howard University will honor these three alumni March 2 when the school observes the 92d anniversary of its founding. Dr. Sinkler, of St. Louis, received his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1932, and has served as medical director of the Phillips Hospital, St. Louis, since 1941. Judge Moore, of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, retired in 1957 following 18 years as judge of the United States District Court for the Virgin Islands. He graduated from Howard in 1914. Mrs. Spencer, of Washington, graduated in 1936. She served on the faculty of Bates High School from 1937-1944, rising to assistant principal. In 1944 she helped form the Baker's Dozen, which has received national acclaim for its work with youth. She is a member of the District of Columbia Board of Education. Judge Moore will be cited for public service, Dr. Sinkler for proficient hospital administration and Mrs. Spencer for leadership in community affairs.

Tulsa Attorney To Represent Howard U.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., has appointed a Tulsa lawyer to serve as official representative for the school at the inauguration ceremonies for Dr. Alvin Graf Henneke, president of Tulsa University.

Attorney Hubert H. Bryant, honor graduate of the Howard Law School, will serve on behalf of the trustees and faculties of the school at the event, which is scheduled for April 16.

Resignation Points Up Conflict On Freedmen's Hospital Status

By Phil Casey and Luther Jackson
Staff Reporters

James B. Carey, president of the AFL-CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, criticized Howard University's labor policies as "indefensible" and resigned yesterday as a member of the University's board of trustees.

In a letter to President Mordecai Johnson and the trustees, Carey said the trustees have not yet signed a collective bargaining agreement after more than two years of negotiations with Local 1 of the State, County and Municipal Workers, AFL-CIO. The local seeks a contract for about 30 cafeteria workers at Howard.

Charging that the board of trustees has indulged in "procrastinations and evasions" in this matter, Carey said: "In short, I believe the University's union relatios policy at the present time is indefensible from any point of view and most certainly from the point of view of organized labor."

President Johnson refused comment on the resignation, saying he had not yet received his copy of the letter.

Carey charged also that "a responsible official of the Uniresponsible official of the University" disrupted the union contract agreement last June by inserting "last minute and surreptitious alterations in the document before sending it to the union local for signing."

Expressing "profound regret" at the necessity of resigning, Carey said he "deeply appreciated" serving as a trustee and has felt a "vigorous and constant sense of responsibility to the University . . ."

Lengthy Conflict

His resignation and criticism add to the confict between Howard and the union local. Howard has cut off negotiations, accusing the union of making false and detrimental charges.

It is the same union local with which Howard will have to deal if Freedman's hospital is transferred from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to Howard, as has been proposed in recent years. Local 1 claims to represent most of the hospital workers.

Under an HEW-sponsored bill in Congres, unsuccessful so far, Freedmen's would be transferred to Howard and a new hospital would be built, replacing Freedmen's. HEW wants to get out of the business of operating the community hospital. Howard already has full use of Freedmen's as the teaching arm of its Medical College and therefore would not profit by the transfer unless a new and more modern hospital were built to replace Freedmen's.

In urging this transfer, HEW is proposing to release the Nation's only Federal community hospital to a private institution that draws 54.8 per cent of its budget from HEW.

Civil Service Status

The bill and the labor problem are complicated further by the fact that Local 1, claiming to represent a majority of Freedmen's 654 non-professional workers, is worried about loss of Civil Service status for the workers if the hospital is transferred to Howard. It is pressing HEW for retention of full Civil Service status for the workers, when and if the hospital is turned over to Howard. The union has called for an inquiry into Howard's ability to operate the proposed hospital, suggesting alternatives to the transfer which would leave the employes with their Civil Service status intact.

The bill seems certain to be introduced for the third time. for Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) has said he will "present the bill myself if nobody else does."

Opinion is divided as to whether Howard would benefit substantially from the elimination of the present dual administration of the hospital by Freedmen's and the Medical College. The advantages of single administration by Howard, some feel, would be offset by the financial burden of ownership. Thirty per cent of Freedmen's patients are indigent. Last year the average total billing to paying patients was only $23.10 a day, more than $5 less than the estimated cost of operating a hospital bed.

Civil Service has agreed, after two years of discussion, to permit Freedmen's employes to retain some of their Civil Service benefits, including retirement and group insurance. In addition, Howard has agreed not to reduce the salary levels of Freedmen's employes, but it cannot match the job security afforded by Civil Service tenure.

Morse insists that HEW and Howard have gone far enough, that Government employes must assume the risk of being shifted into private employment. But Howard is not wholly a privat institution, although governed by its own trustee board.

Filled Postwar Need

Howard and Freedmen's were founded in the post-Civil War period when Washington's huge former-slave population was in desperate need of educational and hospital facilities. Since 1869 Freedmen's has helped Howard turn out about half of the Nation's Negro physicians. For the past 51 years the two institutions have shared the rambling, obsolete hospital on Howard-owned land at 6th and Bryant sts. nw.

But if Howard and Freedmen's are brought closer together through ownership by the University, the new hospital is obliged by the bill to "become progressively self-supporting." Freedmen's employes fear this additional uncertainty, or as one of them put it:

"For 94 years we have been leaning on the crutch of the Government for our financial support. We don't want that crutch taken away until we are sure that we can walk."

3 Colleges Are Allotted Fellowships

(Approval of the first group of graduate fellowship programs under the new National Defense Education Act was announced yesterday by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Programs at three Washington area universities—Catholic, Howard and the University of Virginia—were among 48 approved at various colleges and universities. Programs provide for 160 fellowships at a cost of $400,000 for 1959-60. The law contemplates 1000 fellowships in 1959-60 at a cost of $4.5 million. Funds for them will be asked in a supplemental budget request.

The program sets stipends of $2000 a year, plus $400 for each dependent, for first-year graduate students working toward doctor's degrees. Nominations for fellowships are still to be made by the schools.

Approved were two grants at Catholic University for the study of statistics and probability theory, two at Howard for physics, and three at Virginia for economics of underdeveloped countries.

Court rulings recognize God, Dr. Johnson tells Y luncheon

WASHINGTON

"The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals calls off completely the whole effort against integration in public schools," said Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University.

He hailed recent state and Federal court decisions in the Virginia desegregation battle as recognition of "God in the Constitution of the United States."

"God got Himself in the Constitution," Dr. Johnson told hearers at a luncheon meeting Tuesday at the 12th Street YMCA.

"The very basic ground of America is moral. God is the Holy Father of every human being. Christianity is revolutionary in the first degree."

* * *

THE MEETING was a reception for new ministers and community workers in the Washington area sponsored in connection with the 106th observance of YMCA Week.

New officers were installed by the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance, co-sponsor of the luncheon.

Dr. Johnson said, "The tragedy of this hour is that the Supreme Court is walking almost alone.

"There must be moments when men on the court feel as lonely as Lincoln did. they might feel that it is too late.

"If God gives you greatness for good in the world and you lose it, God Himself is helpless to assist you.

"The leadership of the world has to be taken by someone who believes in the divinity and the possibility of man."

* * *

ATTEMPTS TO curb the power of the court and hysteria over the threat of Communism were described by Dr. Johnson as "tragic confessions" of ineptness and inadequacy on the part of American leadership.

"We are prepared to believe that one Communist will take over Howard University if we don't get him out," he said. 'That's a tragic confession."

He said the revolutionary doctrine of Christianity armed America with the power and might to lead mankind to great heights of achievement.

* * *

"IF OUR PRESIDENT, Congress, departments and ambassadors believed it that way, this would be the greatest country on earth,' Dr. Johnson said.

He stated that fear plays 'havoc with human relations at home and American policies abroad. "This nation is scared of one tenth of its population that is colored in a world where two-thirds of the peoples are black, brown and yellow."

He said, "God is love. When you go to loving, you cease to be you. You have become a vehicle for the power of God."

DR. JOHNSON urged ministers "to hold a candle in the dark" for all of America.

"The humblest man that has the least candle has something that all men need," he said.

Installation was conducted by the Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, president of the D.C. NAACP.

Alliance officers are the Reverends S. E. Guiles, president; J. D. Pair, first vice president Kirklin Frazier, second vice president; J. H. Satterwhite, secretary; Charles S. Pryor, treasurer, and D.A. Bell, chaplain.

* * *

THE REV. A. F. ELMES welcomed the following to the Washington community:

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, New Bethel Baptist Church; Richard N. Dixon, executive director of Bakers Dozen; the Rev. R. D. Jackson, St. John CME Church; the Rev. Charles W. Green, Pilgrim Baptist; the Rev. Melvin P. Linder, Brentwood AME Zion.

The Rev. C. W. Turns, Galbraith AME Zion; the Rev. Julius S. Carroll, Randall Methodist; the Rev. James W. Page, Jones AME Zion.

Mrs. Grace C. Lormans, director of Northwest Settlement House; the Rev. Cecil Bishop, Clinton AME Zion, Rockville, and the Rev. Theodore S. Ledbetter, Plymouth Congregational Church.

Dr. Victor Tulane presided at the meeting.

Howard Honors Alumni For Achievements

At Washington, D. C., alumni achievement awards for outstanding public service, hospital administration and community affairs were presented by President Mordecai W. Johnson, left, last week at Howard University exercises in observance of the 92nd anniversary of its founding.

Dr. William Stuart Nelson, right, dean of the university, judge in the Virgin Islands for 18 years, Judge Herman E. Moore received the award for public service. Dr. William H. Sinkler, medical director of Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis, received the award for hospital administration; and Mrs. Ruth B. Spencer, civil leader and member of the Dist. of Columbia Board of Education, received the award for

3 Colleges Are Allotted Fellowships

(Approval of the first group of graduate fellowship programs under the new National Defense Education Act was announced yesterday by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Programs at three Washington area universities—Catholic, Howard and the University of Virginia—were among 48 approved at various colleges and universities. Programs provide for 160 fellowships at a cost of $400,000 for 1959-60. The law contemplates 1000 fellowships An 1959-60 at a cost of $4.5 million. Funds for them will be asked in a supplemental budget request.

The program sets stipends of $2000 a year, plus $400 for each dependent, for first-year graduate students working toward doctor's degrees. Nominations for fellowships are still to be made by the schools.

Approved were two grants at Catholic University for the study of statistics and probability theory, two at Howard for physics, and three at Virginia for economics of underdeveloped countries.

Court rulings recognize God, Dr. Johnson tells Y luncheon

WASHINGTON

"The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals calls off completely the whole effort against integration in public schools," said Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University.

He hailed recent state and Federal court decisions in the Virginia desegregation battle as recognition of "God in the Constitution of the United States."

"God got Himself in the Constitution," Dr. Johnson told hearers at a luncheon meeting Tuesday at the 12th Street YMCA.

"The very basic ground of America is moral. God is the Holy Father of every human being. Christianity is revolutionary in the first degree."

* * *

THE MEETING was a reception for new ministers and community workers in the Washington area sponsored in connection with the 106th observance of YMCA Week.

New officers were installed by the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance, co-sponsor of the luncheon.

Dr. Johnson said, "The tragedy of this hour is that the Supreme Court is walking almost alone.

"There must be moments when men on the court feel as lonely as Lincoln did. they might feel that it is too late.

"If God gives you greatness for good in the world and you lose it, God Himself is helpless to assist you.

"The leadership of the world has to be taken by someone who believes in the divinity and the possibility of man."

* * *

ATTEMPTS TO curb the power of the court and hysteria over the threat of Communism were described by Dr. Johnson as "tragic confessions" of ineptness and inadequacy on the part of American leadership.

"We are prepared to believe that one Communist will take over Howard University if we don't get him out," he said. 'That's a tragic confession."

He said the revolutionary doctrine of Christianity armed America with the power and might to lead mankind to great heights of achievement.

* * *

"IF OUR PRESIDENT, Congress, departments and ambassadors believed it that way, this would be the greatest country on earth,' Dr. Johnson said.

He stated that fear plays 'havoc with human relations at home and American policies abroad. "This nation is scared of one tenth of its population that is colored in a world where two-thirds of the peoples are black, brown and yellow."

He said, "God is love. When you go to loving, you cease to be you. You have become a vehicle for the power of God."

DR. JOHNSON urged ministers "to hold a candle in the dark" for all of America.

"The humblest man that has the least candle has something that all men need," he said.

Installation was conducted by the Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, president of the D.C. NAACP.

Alliance officers are the Revrends S. E. Guiles, president; J. D. Pair, first vice president Kirklin Frazier, second vice president; J. H. Satterwhite, secretary; Charles S. Pryor, treasurer, and D.A. Bell, chaplain.

* * *

THE REV. A. F. ELMES welcomed the following to the Washington community:

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, New Bethel Baptist Church; Richard N. Dixon, executive director of Bakers Dozen; the Rev. R. D. Jackson, St. John CME Church; the Rev. Charles W. Green, Pilgrim Baptist; the Rev. Melvin P. Linder, Brentwood AME Zion.

The Rev. C. W. Turns, Galbraith AME Zion; the Rev. Julius S. Carroll, Randall Methodist; the Rev. James W. Page, Jones AME Zion.

Mrs. Grace C. Lormans, director of Northwest Settlement House; the Rev. Cecil Bishop, Clinton AME Zion, Rockville, and the Rev. Theodore S. Ledbetter, Plymouth Congregational Church.

Dr. Victor Tulane presided at the meeting

Howard Honors Alumni For Achievements

At Washington, D. C., alumni ceremony [illegible] for outstanding public service, hospital [illegible] community affairs were presented by President Mordecai W. Johnson, left, last week at Howard University's [illegible] services of the 82nd Anniversary of its founding. Dr. William Stuart Nelson, right, dean of the university, [illegible] the Virgin Islands for 18 years, Judge Herman [illegible] received the award for public service. Dr. William [illegible] medical director of Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. [illegible] received the award for hospital administration, and [illegible] Columbia Records [illegible]

14e(1) 1959

JARVIS COLLEGE

Dr. J. Perpener Is Jarvis Dean

Defender Chicago, Ill.

HAWKINS, Texas — President Cleo W. Blackburn has announced that Dr. John O. Perpener is the new executive dean succeeding Dr. E. W. Rand, who resigned to become head of the division of education at Texas Southern university, Houston, Tex.

Sat. 6-20-59

Dr. Perpener, like Dr. Rand, is an alumnus of Jarvis. He comes to Jarvis from Lane college, Jackson, Tenn., where he held the position of dean of instruction. Dr. Perpener, 42, is a native of Ft Worth, Texas.

Coordinators Meet At Jarvis College Campus

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 6-20-59

HAWKINS, Texas — The second annual Board for Fundamental Education conference of program center co-ordinators was held on the Jarvis Christian college campus, June 12-15.

Representatives from the Board's centers in Indiana, Texas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Tennessee, and West Virginia discussed ways to strengthen fundamental education center programs and made plans for the coming year.

Chairman for the Conference was Dr. Paul H. Miller, provost of Michigan State university. Dr. Miller is chairman of the Michigan State university committee on fundamental education. Among program participants were President Cleo W. Blackburn, executive director for the Board of Fundametal Education; Dr. John E. Baker, director of program planning for BFE; and many of the local program coordinators.

Among discussions topics were: "The Initiation, Progress, and Problems in Developing a Community Self-Help Plan," "The Sociologist Looks At The Community And Its Problems," and "Developing Cooperation Among Parish Churches for Total Community Growth."

Attending the Michigan State university committee on Fundamental Education, eight Self-Help programs or Fundamental Education Centers were represented They were Jarvis Christian college, Hawkins, Texas; Flanner House, Indianapolis, Ind.; Northland college, Ashland, Wis.; The Arnold Community, Duluth, Minn.; Naytahwaush, (The White Earth Reservation), Min.; The Dale Hollow Larger Parish, Pickett and Overton Counties, Tenn.; and Wirt County, W. Va.

Jarvis Students Take U. S. Navy Flight Tests

Defender Atlanta Edition Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 6-20-59 Jackson, Miss. 14e(1)

Hawkins, Tex.—The Naval Aviation Information Team from the U.S. Naval Air Station Dallas, Texas, composed of Lieutenant Commander Roy W. Smith, Jr. and William Read, Hospital Corpsman 1st Class, visited Jarvis on September 23. Director of Student Activities, T. L. McGill, arranged an hour for the team to discuss Navy Pilot training with interested men students.

Nine members of the student body showed definite interest in the prospect of becoming commissioned officers in the Navy after graduation and were administered the Flight Aptitude Tests. These tests are designed to indicate the ability of an individual to learn the science of flight.

Final results on the tests will not be known until the papers are electronically graded, but it is to be hoped that Jarvis will be well represented in Naval Aviation by members of this group.

Students who took the U. S. Navy Flight Aptitude Tests on September 23 were W. C. Johnson, Mack Duffy Johnson, Laray Johnson, Carver Reed Malone, Charles Edward Knox, Dwayne Lee, Obie Lee Phillips, Jr., Charles Levert and Bert Whitfield.

14e(1) 1959

JOHNSON MEMORIAL JUNIOR COLLEGE

Johnson Memorial Junior College Seen Making Steady Progress

Amez School Offering Opportunity For Education In Delta Section Of State

Batesville, Miss., July 14—This delta section of Mississippi has begun to see a ray of hope for the children of the 3100 hundred families of Panola County to further their education with the rapid progress being made at Johnson Memorial Junior College, located here. Many of the graduates of the high schools in the county quit school after graduation, due to the fact that very few families can afford to send them away to college.

The school is located on a wide tract, near the heart of the town. It is supported by the Christian Education Department of the A. M. E. Zion Church. The Rev. G. Sims Rivers is the president. The curriculum offers a well rounded course for students who want a junior college education. It also serves to aid those students who have to make up work in order to graduate from high school. The hours have been so set up until most students have the privilege of attending evening classes. The campus joins the campus of one of the two high schools in the county.

The administration building houses all of the classes and the office of the president. It is a modern building and also has a well equipped kitchen, which enables the students to enjoy hot lunches. Aside from offering regular junior college courses, special classes in typing, commercial education and music appreciation are offered.

Plans are now in the architect's office for adding a new wing and it is expected that dormitory facilities will soon be available. The President's home is now being renovated. It is also expected that the Department of Education of Mississippi will soon place the school on its accredited list.

14e(1) 1959

KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE

Marshall To Address Kentucky State Class

N.A.A.C.P. Counsel To Speak as College Holds 73d Commencement May 31, Graduating 90

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., May 21.—Ninety seniors at Kentucky State College are candidates for bachelor's degrees at the school's 73d commencement convocation May 31.

Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People Legal Defense and Educational Fund, will speak.

Marshall has helped argue or prepare all N.A.A.C.P. cases. He has appeared before the United States Supreme Court 25 times.

THURGOOD MARSHALL

To Be at Gymnasium

The program will begin at 4 p.m. (C.D.T.) at Frankfort High School Gymnasium.

Candidates for degrees, by counties, are:

Anderson, John M. Brown, Lawrenceburg; Barren, Marjorie L. Martin, Cave City; Bourbon, Alice L. Hillman, Paris; Boyd, Gene Paul Nuckolls, Ashland; Boyle, Helen L. Ross, Danville; Christian, Pearl E. Flack, Hopkinsville; Cumberland, Nina V. Elliott, Burkesville; and Fayette, Calvin C. Roach, Doris Ann Thurman, and George K. McGill, Odell Moss, Robert M. Hughes, Deliah McCann, Josephine Darden, all of Lexington.

Floyd, Birdie Lee Colvin, Wheelwright; Franklin, Louis Webb, Horace L. Baines, Norma Jean Jones, Henry J. Revel, Katherine F. Garland, Edgar Lee Allen, Helen S. Cox, Mary C. Buckner, and Cleopatra Roberts, all of Frankfort.

Senior From Fort Knox

Hardin, Helen D. Phelps, Fort Knox; Harlan, Clara Mae Clements, Lynch; Ruth T. Cook, Coxton Estella Johnson, Harlan, Harrison, Mary G. Willis, Cynthiana Henderson, Wanda Jackson, Bobards; Henry, Jackie Force, New Castle Hopkins, Marion Black, Nebo; Ellen V. Rorer, Madisonville, and Bernice M. Mimms, Earlington.

Jefferson, Randolph O. Reid, Wanda Lee Hobbs, Lucille V. Samuels, Barbara West Stringer, Louisville, and Jewelene Fulton, Jeffersontown.

Jessamine—Clarice C. Boswell, Nicholasville; Kenton, Ann M. Porterfield, Covington; Logan, Lenera Weeks, Lewisburg, and Robert Earl Turner and Mary Ruth Harden, Russellville.

Madison, Charles E. Kavanaugh, Richmond; Mason, Artiemesia Strange, Strange, Maysville; Muhlenberg, Ola Mae Reynolds, Lorenzo W. Harbin, Greenville; Nelson, George T. Watkins, Bloomfield; Perry, Virgilene Handy and Audrey Jean Handy, Hazard; Simpson Mary E. Sarver, Franklin; Warren, Linteria B. Burke, Smiths Grove, and Woodford, John E. Anderson, Midway; Mary M. Cabe, Versailles.

Out of state:

Nathan N. Jackson, Leesburg, Va.; Mary Ruth Mitchell, Memphis; Willie Lee Hines, Bronx, N.Y.; Thomas P. Lewis, Chicago; Charles C. Washburn, Memphis; Emma R. Chambers, Lima, Ohio; Beatrice A. Furr, Purcellville, Va.

Missourian on List

Jackson Cooley, Kennet, Mo.; Roberta L. Gross, Dayton, Ohio; Rosa M. Holmes, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Alma P. Martin, Indianapolis; Dorothy Watkins, Gary, Ind.; Rheta Y. Eaton, Bronx, N. Y.; Cicero Brooks, Chicago; Clifton E. Davis, Lima, Ohio; John Few, Pittsburgh.

Albert J. Hawkins, Washington; John H. Holloway, Miami; Lifus Johnson, Brewton, Ala.; Louis Lee Little, Memphis; Frank M. Simmons, Minneapolis; William A. Smith, Goshen, N. Y.; Isaac Wordlaw, Detroit.

William A. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Clayton E. Willoughby, Atlanta; Cora J. Levitt, Detroit; Natha Nollie Smith, Carthage, Miss.; Eddie Anderson, Forrest City, Ark.; Wendell Maurice Cowan, Jackson, Tenn.; Geraldine S. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va.

Joshua D. Lucas, Forrest City, Ark.; Adell Patton, Haynes, Ark.; Rhoda E. Stokes, Indianapolis; Eugene Willis, Memphis, and Christian J. Davenport, Philadelphia.

14e(1) 1959

KITTRELL COLLEGE

Dr. M. A. Camper New President Of Kittrell

Journal & Guide Sat. 7-4-59

Norfolk Va,

KITTRELL, N. C. — Dr. M. Arthur Camper, Hampton pastor, was elected last week president of 50-year-old Kittrell College. He was chosen on the recommendation of the committee on reorganization. The trustees made the selection.

14e(1)

Dr. Camper has the bachelor of arts and the bachelor of divinity degrees from Lincoln (Pa.) University and the doctor of divinity degree from Kittrell. He is widely known in educational and religious circles, having been acting principal of Carver school, Salem; and principal of Hollis school, Hollis, Va. He has also served as pastor of Ebenezer AME Church, Roanoke and Bethel, Hampton and other churches.

THE NEW president has also studied at Virginia State College, the University of Virginia and Hampton Institute.

Dr. Camper succeeds the Rev. Dr. R. W. Wisner who resigned the presidency. Dr. Wisner was honored with the title of president emeritus as a tribute for his ten years of leadership at the college. Dr. Wisner is to assume the pastorate of Bethel Church in Hampton in July.

DR. CAMPER'S wife, Mrs. Annie Mae Cooper Camper, is well trained in commerce. The Campers are parents of four children, Margaret, Cecil, Kenton and Gary.

Dr. Frederick Tolbert, dean of students, and a Yale University graduate, who holds a master's degree from the Pacific School of Religion of California, was elected vice president. Dr. Tolbert has served as dean of Shorter College in Arkansas.

AT THE CLOSE of the summer school it is expected that the dean of the college, the

14e(1)

DR. M. ARTHUR CAMPER
Kittrell President

Rev. Nathaniel Gaylord, who holds A. B., and B. D. degrees from Shaw University, will return with his master's degree in education from North Carolina College.

Charles Alston, director of music and head of the fine arts department, is completing his work for a master's degree from Penn State College.

J. E. SMITH, who holds his master of science degree in education from Northwestern, is the director of the high school division of the junior college which includes the 11th and 12th grades.

Six members of the faculty of Kittrell College are taking advanced work in well - known institutions, such as the University of Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, North Carolina College and Columbia.

The fall term begins on Sept. 14.

Bishop Frank Madison Reid is chairman of the trustee board.

Two Dorms Dedicated

Knoxville Observes 84th Anniversary

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

9-26-59

14e(1)

KNOXVILLE, Penn.—Knoxville College students and faculty have just completed a week celebrating the institution's 84th anniversary which included the commemoration of the founders, a rededication to those principals which the founders held high and the dedication of two new dormitories.

The founders' convocation was held Tuesday evening at 5. The address, "A Source of Light," was delivered by Andrew J. Taylor, Knoxville College graduate, 1922, of Greensboro, N. C. Having retired recently Mr. Taylor served 30 years as an assistant national director of interracial service of the Boy Scouts of America.

Honorary degrees LL.D. and LH.D., respectively, were conferred upon Frank H. Davis, a member of the board of trustees, and Mr. Taylor. Both were cited for their long support of the college and for their sacrificial contributions to humanity.

Immediately following was the dedication of the dormitories for the men and women students. The men's dormitory was named as a memorial to the late Dr. Ralph W. McGranahan, past president (1899-1918 and 1935-36) of the college. Dr. McGranahan's daughter, Mrs. Isabel M. Donaldson, and her husband and sons from Beaver, Pa., and Deland, Fla., were present for the dedication as were other notables. The five-story women's dormitory will bear the name of Knoxville College president, James A. Colston. Present to share Dr. Colston's honor were his wife, daughter, Jean, and a sister, Mrs. Callie Logan of Orlando. Fla.

HARRISON WANTS TO RESIGN LANGSTON UNIVERSITY PRESIDENCY

Black Dispatch

From all corners of the state and nation Langston alumni will converge on the university campus Saturday, October ., to enjoy once again the old memories held down through the years since they attended the institution. They will enjoy a football game by two top teams, the Langston Lions and the Northeastern squad. Other alumni activities will include the traditional breakfast dance and an alumni scholarship benefit. There will be breakfast in the University dining hall and open house exhibits will take place in the residence halls and various departments. Presiding for the first time at a general meeting will be Clarence C. Cooper, serving his first time as president. Mrs. Almeda Parker is the association secretary.

But, amidst all the gaiety and fun of meeting old acquaintances, it must not be forgotten that the most outstanding problem facing the Langston Alumni Association this year is their feeling concerning the next president of the institution. President G. Lamar Harrison, who has headed the school for the past twenty years, has publicly stated that he wants to resign the position when he can. He has made his desires known to the board of regents who will select the next president. We are aware of the fact that the alumni association cannot pick the next head of the institution, but their influence should be felt and some definite steps should be taken by the organization to help the board in its deliberations concerning the matter.

The school being located at Langston, Oklahoma, would give some an excuse to believe that the business of the institution is the business of the people of Logan county, but this is far from the truth. The university is loved and cherished by all Negroes of the state. It is a state school and its business is state business. All citizens throughout the state should let their voices be herd concerning any major business of running the institution. The new head should not be selected by the influence coming from Logan county only.

We understand that board rulings now do not require that the head of the institution be a Ph. D., but must have a master's degree in school administration, and some experience. We feel that the state of Oklahoma can furnish good material for the position and we all should begin to think with this in mind. Langston university needs a young, vigorous, well-trained man to insure its future growth and expansion. The institution needs a man who has loved the school from away back; a man who received his education there and who would be dedicated to its wholesome growth and development. It needs a man with sufficient know-how and contact to get the job done. We can think of several names ourselves who are graduates of the institution and who have had valuable experience since, that could be considered for the job. We don't believe the board of regents should have to search other states for the proper man this time, but should select an Oklahoma man for this important Oklahoma position.

The presidency of Langston university is not a political plum anymore as it has been in years past before selecting Harrison for the position. If the right man is selected he will have ample time and opportunity to do the position justice. If he is a man who is a citizen of Oklahoma and a graduate of the institution, his heart will be in his efforts and he will have the backing and support of his friends and acquaintances throughout the state. We feel the opportunity is here for the only Negro institution of higher learning in the state to come into its own. But these things do not come for free. Every alumnus visiting the campus October 24 and those who do not make the trip, should let their voices be heard in the selection of the new president. A committee could be appointed to study the situation. Contact should be made with the board of regents and let them know that as interested alumni of the institution we all are interested in the next man to be selected. A ship never drifts to shore; it has to be pushed in.

Danforth Grant For LeMoyne

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Trustees of The Danforth Foundation in St. Louis, Mo., have approved a grant of $10,000 for LeMoyne College here, according to Dr. Hollis F. Price, president of the college.

The college has until Jan. 1, 1960, to raise another $10,000 to match the foundation grant. Both sums must be added to LeMoyne's invested endowment.

LeMoyne received a similar grant from the foundation last year, after matching it with money from another gift.

The foundation has set aside $200,000 to be used in helping colleges increase their endowments.

LeMoyne College Receives $20,000

Facility's Endowment Fund Totals $210,000

Gifts totaling $20,000 have been received for the endowment fund of LeMoyne College, Dr. Hollis F. Price, president, said yesterday.

Dr. Price said the college received $10,000 from the Danforth Foundation in St. Louis and a matching gift of $10,000 from the American Missionary Association of New York City.

LeMoyne was founded by the missionary association and receives much of its financial support from that source.

The gifts increase the college's endowment to $210,000.

$210,000 Endowment At LeMoyne

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — LeMoyne College's endowment has been increased $20,000, bringing the total endowment to $210,000, it was announced this week by President Hollis F. Price.

President Price said the first $10,000 was a gift from the Danforth Foundation with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo., and that this sum was matched by the American Missionary Association. LeMoyne is under the wings of the American Missionary Association and receives much of its financial support from the AMA.

The AMA also supports such schools as Tougaloo in Mississippi, Talladega in Alabama, Fisk University in Tenn., Dillard University in New Orleans and Huston-Tillotson in Texas.

Lincoln Institute Plans To Survive Integration

FRANKFORT, Ky. — While it has felt the impact of the Supreme Court's outlawing of racial segregation in public schools of 17 Southern states, Lincoln institute battles to expand to meet the need of special groups.

Opened in 1912, Lincoln Institute during the four-year period of school desegregation has experienced a growing decline in enrollment, from 581 to 436. On the other hand, operating costs have increased from $231,718 to $251,620.

Lincoln, dubbed a unique high school for Negroes, is located at Lincoln Ridge, Ky., near Simpsonville. The school has 16 buildings and occupies 416 acres of lands. Its present value is $2,000,000.

Despite its problems of trying to survive, Lincoln institute is by no means at a standstill in its outlook for the future. Instead, the institution has mapped out a program which, if carried out, will keep its doors open.

NOT AGAINST INTEGRATION

According to Lincoln officials, the school's fight is not against integration. It is a fight to expand, to improve, to forge ahead, confident of ample room in integrated education for a school catering to special needs of a segment of Negro youth.

Whitney M. Young, president of the institute since 1934, describes this segment of Negro youth as consisting of three groups, in the main:

1. Brilliant Negroes who prefer the superior academic advantages of Lincoln institute, hence enroll as a matter of free choice between it and an integrated school.

2. Pupils who drop out of integrated schools because they can't quite make the grade there, but harmonies that prevail a Lincoln.

3. Negro boys and girls too retarded for academic achievement, but highly receptive to training in the skills of industry, agriculture, the trades, and the home.

UNIQUE FEATURES

Lincoln institute also boasts this characteristic: No other public high school in Kentucky compares with it as to setting, purpose and tradition. It is the only high school located on a campus amid college-like cultures and atmospheres.

The Lincoln faculty, which consists of 30 members, includes 17 with master's degrees. The institution is accredited Class A by the State Department of Education and the Southern Asociation of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

In addition to these features, Lincoln affords practice teaching for education majors at Kentucky State college, 31 miles east of Simpsonville at Frankfort. Thirty-three of these cadet teachers completed required training in the term just ended.

Lincoln has served 9,290 Negro pupils since 1912 and has graduated 906 in the last 10 years. It will celebrate its 50th anniversary in 1951.

LOCAL DISTRICTS

Prior to the nullification of the old "separate but equal" doctrine in public education by the U.S. Supreme Court, Lincoln was the high school to which local districts all over Kentucky could send pupils at the district's expense.

Founded as an outpost of Berea college, Lincoln institute during the 48 years of its life received interest and philanthropic support from white friends.

Before the Civil War the anti-slavery founders of Berea college admitted Negro students freely. This practice continued until the Day Law of 1904 imposed racial segregation in every public and private classroom in Kentucky, at all levels of education.

William G. Frost, then president of Berea, in 1909 raised enough money to buy the present site of Lincoln, largely through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie.

Lincoln opened as a high school and two-year junior college. The junior college was dropped in 1928 during hard times. The high school that remained then opened the door to boarding pupils from Kentucky school districts without Negro high schools.

The institute passed from private to quasi-public administration in 1928. It became wholly under public authority in 1947, when trustees deeded it to Kentucky. Lincoln became an administrative unit of Kentucky State college in 1952, when the State Board of Education surrendered control to the board of regents of KSC.

Lincoln has a wide variety of financial support. Since 1947, the state has spent $950,500 in plant improvement. Local districts that financed boarding pupils have paid $605,346 since 1947, and federal support has amounted to $52,650.

Income from old-time private interests, now consolidated in the Lincoln Foundation, a trust, is used to underwrite enrichment programs costing up to $3,000 annually.

OTHER SOURCES

Pupils financed by their local districts pay an additional fee. Boarding pupils pay $6 a month; day pupils, $3, and private pupils on their own pay $50 a month.

Also, the state underins operating costs with annual appropriations. In the four-year period since segregation was outlawed, annual sums have been: $138,400, $145,400, $150,400, and $168,310. This support for the 1959-60 term is set at $175,795.

The school also gets profits from a farm and Grade-A dairy of 54 cows, which last year netted $4,289.

During the 1958-59 term, Young states that without legal compulsion, 32 districts sent him 302 pupils at costs to the district ranging from $14.17 to $27.22 a month.

SUMMER PROGRAM

The Lincoln campus has numerous activities during summer months. Such an activity is a six-week summer school for pupils who complete requirements in three years instead of four, and for pupils who come from all over the state to make up deficits.

The campus has also been developed into a great conference and recreation center. Lincoln also circulates books to rural elementary schools in its area.

Young, his staff, board and friends are making plans to thrive rather than wither. Their combined pressure will be brought before the Legislature for a new trades building estimated to cost $333,690.

Such a building, if obtained, will become the nucleus of a plan to perpetuate Lincoln in the public school system for the enduring future. With this building, and the plan in operation, President Young foresees an immediate increase of 200 pupils and an assured total of from 500 to 600 a year from now on.

GRAND PLAN

The grand plan is to build a combination academic and trades program around 22 basic industrial units. Twelve of these units are now offered: maintenance engineering, prenursing, metal work, home economics, radio technology, television repair, agriculture, electronics, dairying, drafting, clerk-typist and refrigeration.

The 10 units hoped to be added are auto mechanics, shoe repairing, stenography, bookkeeping, machinery, barbering, beauty culture, baby sitting, truck gardening, and building construction.

A synchronization of the academic program to these basic industrial units is the aim of the plan. Such a program would enable a senior, depending upon the type of study pursue, to prepare for immediate employment, trade certificate, high school diploma or college admission.

Key Lincoln Post Goes to W. M. Phillips

LINCOLN UNIV., Pa.— The election of Walter M. Phillips, Philadelphia attorney, as president of the Lincoln University Board of Trustees, has been announced.

He succeeds Lewis M. Stevens, former member of Philadelphia City Council, and until recently Secretary of Labor and Industry in former Governor Leader's cabinet.

Mr. Phillips will be serving as the presiding officer of the university's board and has chaired the committee seeking a new administrative president to succeed Dr. Horace Mann Bond.

Dr. A. O. Grubb, a member of the university faculty, is continuing to serve as acting president.

Mr. Phillips, a graduate of Harvard Law School, was city representative and director of commerce in Mayor Clark's cabinet, 1952-55. He is executive secretary of the Delaware River Basin Advisory Committee, and was formerly a member of the Delaware River Port Authority.

DR. A. O. GRUBB, Lincoln University, Pa., president, is holding pledge of 1959 graduating class.. At left is John T. Patterson, senior partner, Patterson and Company, New York, N. Y., and, at his right is Warren H. Goins, president of Lincoln University class of 1959. The 15-year investment program is a unique idea.

Lincoln Graduates Establish Fund For Future Yield

THE LINCOLN University Class of 1959 has carved for itself a strong place in the history of the university. At its graduation exercises, the class announced that instead of the traditional type of class gift, it was establishing a 15-year investment program for the school.

Warren H. Goins, class president, stated that the class had voted to establish an investment account to be given to the university as a gift. Each of the 50 members of the class had pledged to contribute a minimum of $10 each year to the account to be invested in a multi-million dollar investment trust. All dividends from the investment will be reinvested for the purpose of buying additional shares.

If all the members of the class contribute steadily over the next 15 years, well over $7,500, including the reinvested dividends, will have been invested.

■

BASED ON the experience of the past 15 years, and assuming a corresponding growth of the economy, the total holdings of the gift will probably exceed $20,000 by 1974, the class' 15th anniversary. The holdings would be less if the economy declined for a substantial period of time.

It is believed that this gift is the first of its kind to be presented to a predominantly Negro school by its students. The scroll which accompanied the presentation lists the names of the individual class members who have taken the pledge, and the citation reads in part:

"Our college education has been an investment made possible by many people—our parents, Lincoln, and ourselves. It is, we feel, an investment that will pay endless dividends to ourselves, our family, to Lincoln and to the communities in which we serve. As the Class of 1959, we want to make tangible our appreciation. It is hoped that our pledge to Lincoln . . . will be the start of other such class contributions."

■

PATTERSON & CO. of New City was the brokerage firm who designed and who will administer the program. John T. Patterson, senior partner, is an alumnus of the university. Joining Dr. A. O. Grubb, university president, Mr. Patterson told the class: "Few college graduating classes have participated in giving as significant a class gift as you have. Your place in the history of this great institution is assured, since there can be no other class that was the FIRST to give such a gift to Lincoln... you have set a precedent."

Dr. Grubb added to these remarks by expressing the "sincere appreciation of the university for your unprecedented generosity and magnificent gift." "You may rest assured that we at Lincoln will never forget this occasion in our history," he continued.

The university, located outside the city of Oxford, Pa., was established in 1854 as the Ashmun Institute, and became the first institution of the world chartered to provide higher education for "colored youth." In 1866, at the close of the Civil War, the school became Lincoln University, and adopted new and extended goals and enrolling students "of every clime and complexion."

Among its distinguished graduates the university numbers Dr. Kiwahme Nkrumah, prime minister of Ghana, and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, premier of Eastern Nigeria. Its present student body is interracial and international in scope. Countries represented beside the United States are the Bahamas, Federation of the West Indies, Nigeria, Virgin Islands, Sierra Leone, Georgetown, Somalialand, Israel, Khana, Korea and Uganda.

Officers of the class of 1959 are Warren H. Goins (N.Y.), president; Frank W. Berry Jr. S.C.), vice president, Sige Burden (Pa.), secretary, and Timothy C. Mayers Jr. (Ga.), treasurer.

Lincoln U. Graduates To Hear Lester Granger

Call Kansas City Mo.
Fri 5-29-59

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Lester B. Granger, New York, executive director of the National Urban League, will be speaker for the 83rd commencement exercises to be held at 2:30 p.m., Sunday, May 31, in Clement Richardson Fine Arts Bldg. at Lincoln university.

This will be the first regular session commencement to be held in the new auditorium which was dedicated in October, 1958.

Approximately 110 seniors will be presented as candidates for degrees by Dr. Oscar Chapman, dean of the college. The degrees will be awarded by Dr. Earl E. Dawson, president.

The speaker, a past president of the National Conference of Social Work, and an outstanding sociologist, is a graduate of Dartmouth college and is a holder of honorary degrees in Humane Letters and Law from Dartmouth, Columbia, Oberlin, Virginia State and other insututions.

He is a trustee of the Hampton institute, of the New York School of Social Work and of the University of the State of New York.

Mr. Granger has traveled widely throughout this country, the Pacific, South Asia, Africa and Europe, observing social welfare and political conditions, with special attention to conditions in underdeveloped areas. He has written and spoken widely for civic and professional groups on such subjects as racial relationships and welfare conditions in the U. S. and other parts of the world.

As part of the commencement program, Curators' awards will be presented to Miss Sara Jane Spencer, assistant professor of history and to Dr. Walter R. Talbot, professor and head of the department of mathematics.

The President's reception for graduates, parents, alumni and friends will be held on Saturday afternoon from 3 until 4:30 in the President's home on the campus.

Livingstone College Gets $83,206 On Founders Day

14e(1)

SALISBURY, N. C.—A total of $83,205.71 was reported to Livingstone College in observance of the 105th birthday anniversary of the late Dr. Joseph Charles Price, it's founder and first president.

This sum represents the major effort on the part of the AME Zion Church, the faculty, staff and student body in supporting their only accredited four-year institution of higher learning.

• • •

THE REGULAR college activities were suspended on Founders' Day, and special services were held on the campus in Hood Seminary Chapel at 10:30 a. m. and in the afternoon at 2 p. m. at the Price Junior - Senior High School.

The morning session was under the auspices of the Student Council and featured addresses by Bobby Greene, vice-president of the Student Council; William Simmons, representing the student body and Professor Elbert L. Harris, faculty representative. Also at this service, monetary presentations were given to the college on behalf of the student body, Hood Theological Seminary and faculty and staff.

• • •

FOLLOWING the program, the senior class led the procession to the masoleum of Dr. Joseph Charles Price, where after a short ceremony, a wreath was placed on the tomb by George Tharrington, president of the class in company with Mrs. Josephine P. Sherrill, college librarian and daughter of the founder.

President S. E. Duncan presided at the afternoon service and introduced Bishop W. A. Stewart, a graduate of the college, who delivered an exposition on "The Significance of Founders' Day." Bishop Stewart paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Price and others who have followed him in making Livingstone a beacon in the light of education in America.

He called upon the students, faculty and members of the AME Zion Church to get a new inspiration from the life of the founder and rededicate themselves to the task of making the world better by having been part of an institution founded by a man of so noble a character and such firm determination.

• • •

ONE OF THE highlights of this meeting were remarks by Dr. W. J. Trent Sr., president-emeritus, who told of having come to the college in 1890 and having graduated in 1898. He served as president from 1925 until 1958. He related the history of the school and the troubles it encountered in its early years, but is now considered one of the leading church-related colleges in the nation.

Bishop W. J. Walls, senior prelate and chairman of the Board of Trustees, announced that a $250,000 drive was being started to rebuild the auditorium and that a sizable amount had already been subscribed to.

Livingstone Is Given Danford Grant

14e(1)

SALISBURY, N. C. — A grant of $15,000 to Livingstone college has been approved by the Danforth Foundation, President S. E. Duncan announced recently.

This "institutional grant" is to be matched by new money by January 1, 1960, and is given specifically for the purpose of strengthening the college in one or more areas recommended by the Southern Association.

In a recent meeting of the board of trustees, New York City, the grant was enthusiatically received, and plans and arrangements for matching it were formulated.

Livingstone college is one of 13 institutions recommended to receive an accreditation grant for 1959 - 60.

14e(1) 1959 LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

LSUNO Cafeteria 'Off Limits' As 408 Integrate Classes

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sept. 26-59

NEW ORLEANS — Louisiana State University in New Orleans began classes with some 2,200 students enrolled. Of this number 408 are Negroes who are attending classes without incident.

Integrated by Federal Court order in September, 1958, LSUNO enrolled 60 Negroes students for its first term.

Several of this year's Negro enrollees told The Courier that all facilities at LSUNO are integrated except the cafeteria. Negroes, however, may purchase sandwiches and soft drinks at a newly opened student lounge on the campus.

Throw Acid At White Meharry Professor

NASHVILLE—A white professor at Meharry Medical College told police Thursday someone lurled acid at him at his home and minutes later he received a threatening phone call.

Dr. Theodore C. Green, 59, said the incident occurred Wednesday night. He said he answered his door, heard a "swish" and choked.

Dr. Green said the bottle of acid came at him, but only a few drops of the liquid touched him. Then the Meharry professor said he received the telephone call from the unidentified man, who warned "a student is out to get you."

Dr. Green said he thought the man was a Negro, but he couldnt be sure.

Chief of Police D. E. Hosse, Nashville, told the Defender that he "had no clues as to the identity of the attacker as yet, but we are still investigating.

Early this month the eyes of the nation focused on the Meharry campus with the report of the tragic murder-suicide case involving two medical students. With commencement only weeks away, pretty, red-haired Anna Louise Jackson, 24, gunned to death classmate Vernal Joseph Roberts, jr., 27, before shooting herself and taking her own life by hurtling down a 100-foot embankment in Roberts' 1958 automobile.

Friends found Roberts' nude body sprawled on the floor of Miss Jackson's apartment. He had a .32 calibre bullet wound in his chest. Miss Jackson, of Greensboro, N.C., was brought into Hubbard hospital emergency room with fatal injuries suffered in the crash.

Roberts, of Galveston, Texas, is believed to have wanted to end the love affair. His wife, Barbara, who lived with him in Nashville until two months ago, is expecting a second set of twins and had gone to New York City.

Meharry Gets $200,000 Grant

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney of the Public Health Service this week announced approval of 57 grants totaling $11,235,440 to help build and equip additional health research facilities in 47 institutions in 23 states and the District of Columbia.

They included a grant of $200,000 to Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., for a medical research building.

14e(1) 1959

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

Acid Thrown On Professor In Nashville

(NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Police reported Thursday that an unidentified man threw acid on a white professor at Meharry Medical College Wednesday night at the professor's home. Meharry is a Negro school.

The victim was Dr. Theodore C. Greene, 59, who told police the man called at the Greene home about 11 p.m., threw the acid and ran. Police said he appeared to be a Negro. Officers believe it may have been a disgruntled Meharry student.

The liquid was thrown through the screen door at the Greene hom and a few drops struck the professor on the head. Except for a "stinging" sensation, Greene apparently was uninjured.

Police said a few minutes after the incident, an anonymous telephone caller told Green that "a friend of mine, a student, is out to kill you." The caller then hung up.

City homicide officer W. A. McDaniel said a specimen of the liquid was turned over to Dr. W. J. Clore, county medical examiner. Dr. Clore said it was some kind of acid and would be analyzed for identification.

Dr. Matthew Walker, assistant dean at Meharry, said term examinations were completed recently and grades were distributed this week.

Negro Students Won't Bow To Bias At MSU

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-26-59
p. 9

'Promised Nothing' To University

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (Special)— Contrary to reports which have appeared in the daily papers that eight Negro students who registered for classes at Memphis State university had agreed to accept limited integration, the students themselves emphatically denied they made any such promises.

Ralph Prater, who will begin classes on Friday as a pre-medical sophomore, said, "We did not commit ourselves to any segregated policies, and will not tolerate segregation.

"As students at Memphis State university, we intend to work, play and study with other members of the student body so that we will get to know them and they will have an opportunity to know us," Mr. Prater said.

During a conference, Mr. Prater said Dean D. M. Robison suggested that for their own good, the Negro students should not seek to use all facilities at the school which are available to white students. It was suggested that they use special lounges and not use the cafeteria.

TO USE CAFETERIA

"We do not plan to use any certain lounge," the student said. "If we find ourselves with leisure time, we will use the first lounge we get to. We intend to use the cafeteria also when we are on the campus at lunchtime.

Practically all of the Negro students' classes were stacked one after the other so they will be off the campus at dinner time.

Mr. Prater, who has been regarded as a spokesman for the group, said while he did not mind finishing his classes by noon, he did not like the reasons behind the school officials arranging their studies for the morning hours.

ONLY CONCESSIONS

The only concessions he said they made was to not enter the Air Force ROTC course immediately.

"We will follow the suggestion until our lawyers work out something," Mr. Prater said.

"But there is a state requirement which says students should have that training," he explained.

Mr. Prater said he and the other students expect to attend football games in which the school's team is engaged and they do not intend to sit in segregated sections.

Reading from a prepared statement at the conference on Thursday, Dean Robison reminded the students that the university had done everything legally possible to keep them, as Negroes, from studying there.

He told them that he had no personal prejudice against them, but indicated he did not want them at the school.

The school official advised the students to remain away from the campus until classes begin on Friday.

The students who will begin classes at the university in the first integrated program in the city are Misses Rosa M. Blakney, Sammie Lee Burnett, Eleanor Joyce Gandy, Marvis Laverne Kneeland and Bertha Mae Rogers, Luther McClellan, John Simpson and Mr. Prater.

14e(1) 1959

MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY

First To Enroll At Memphis U.

14e(1)

Eight colored students, the first to integrate Memphis State University, leave a special "orientation" session after their surprise enrollment at the school, Sept. 10.

It was expected the colored students would register with the white students starting Sept 14, but the university administration decided to admit them earlier to avoid incidents that might occur in the crowds and long lines that mark the registration process. The university dean advised them not to return to the campus until classes start. (UPI Telephoto)

Segregated Seating At Football Games Protested By Negro

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — The president of a Negro civic league says his club will not tolerate segregated seating for eight Negro Memphis State University students at the school's football games.

M. Z. Evers, president of the Binghamton Civic League, said Friday if segregation is enforced at the game, "it could lead to a lawsuit."

We think Negro students at MSU should be seated in the regular student section," Evers said. "We are not going to stand for them being shuffled off to some corner of the stadium."

Memphis State registered eight Negroes for classes last Thursday. They are the first in the history of the formerly all-white school.

Memphis State Moves Quietly, Signs Negroes

Eight Registered On, S|y, Told To Stay Off Campus

MEMPHIS (AP) — Moving with caution, officials of Memphis State have registered the first Negro student in the university's history.

The eight students were signed in and passed through orientation yesterday in a session innocently billed as a plain press conference.

In his orientation lecture, Dean R. M. Robison advised the three boys and five girls to stay off the MSU campus until classes open Sept. 18.

MSU thus became the first integrated school in Memphis or west Tennessee.

The 4,500 white students expected for MSU's fall term begin registration Tuesday.

Dean Robison told newsmen the early registration of the Negro students was in their best interest.

"We gave a great deal of thought to it," he said. "If you have ever witnesses a registration here you will know that the lines are long and people get hot and irritated."

SOME 'RABID'

The dean said extremes of sentiment on the campus include "segregationists who are quite rabid and would like nothing better than to start trouble."

Negro students will have the freedom of the campus, he added, but he urged them to use it cautiously at first.

"I think if we can get by the first few days of classes we can give a very happy situation," he said. "But if there should be an incident it could very well be in the classroom."

MSU officials set up a schedule that seeks to avoid putting the Negroes among crowds of students. They will not have to line up at the campus bookstore, for instance, and their class schedules were arranged to permit them to leave by noon.

Robison said a lounge for the Negro girls was set up next to the dean of women's office. The men will use the browsing room of the library as their lounge, he said.

Score A 'First' In Memphis

NEGRO AND WHITE students university, Memphis, Tenn. Pro- integration in Cotton Capital of the show no concern passing each other testing adult segregationists drew in hallways on first day of inte- only "idle stares" from 4,500 white grated classes at Memphis State students. It was first public school South, which borders Arkansas and Mississippi. (UPI Telephoto)

Eight Students Finally Break Memphis Color Line

By M. L. REID

MEMPHIS — Eight Negro students began classes at Memphis State University Friday morning. None of the violence which was predicted last fall was in evident.

Integration was experienced for the first time in this section of West Tennessee as Negro students sat beside white students from Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri.

Four of the students were scheduled to enter the institution last year but were kept out when the Tennessee Board of Education granted a request from the president, Dr. J. Millard Smith for a one year delay because he feared violence would erupt if they were

BREAK COLOR LINE

Breaking the color line at MSU were Misses Rosa Mae Blakney, Sammie Lee Burnett, Eleanor Joyce Andy, Marvis Laverne Kneeland, Bertha Mae Rogers, and Luther McClellan, John Simpson and Ralph Prather.

McClellan and Prather both premedical students entered the school as sophomores. The others students and did their best to look inconspicuous as they leafed through freshman bulletins. But there was that noticeable bulge of pistols showing under their coats and the sparkle of handcuffs glaring through their thin Summer suits.

The eight Negro students arrived on the campus a few minutes earlier than the scheduled conference a half hour before classes started at 8 a.m. They were met by the 6 ft. 8 in. dean of students, George Pratt who shepherded them to his office to distribute books which had been purchased for them.

'DON'T WANT THEM'

Asked if he thought Negroes could have entered the school last year in a similar atmosphere Dr. Smith told the Defender, "the people had to be convinced that all legal means had been exhausted in an effort to keep the Negro students out before they would accept integration. I am not against any of the Negro students although I did not want them at Memphis State."

"Coming out of his office every few minutes to glance at students scurrying to various classrooms Dr. Smith said, "I think everything is going to go along alright."

Dean R. M. Robison later told newsmen that "advice" previously given to students was reviewed and one of the Negro students had inadvertantly signed up for a biology class which was reserved for student nurses from Baptist hospital He told the student the course had to be changed.

"I told him it didn't matter what color he was," Dean Robison said, "he could not go in that class with those nurses."

The school catalogue indicated the class was for nurses only and the student was happy to make the change.

At noon Dean Robison said the Negro student had followed the advice that had been given him fairly well "just like the white students have followed the advice we gave them. If they don't they are going to be sent home."

He did not differentiate between rules and "advice."

five are freshmen. All are graduates of Memphis high school.

In the only display by segregationists during the day was one car with a placard saying, "Civil Rights for Whites", drove down the campus with four other cars following with Confederate flags fluttering from their windows. A police car stayed behind them and the car did not reappear on the campus.

Students both white and Negro were more concerned with finding classrooms than in the fact that history of world-wide interest was being unfolded before their eyes.

POLICE ALERT

Several members of the Memphis police department dressed in plain cloths kept their eyes on

MSU Registers 8 Negroes With Firm Advice By Dean

By REESE WELLS

Eight Negroes signed up as students at Memphis State University yesterday and left with advice to stay away from the campus until their classes start Sept. 18.

They were registered at Johnson Hall in a surprise move that followed an orientation lecture by Dean R. M. Robison.

The Negroes, first of their race to register in a white institution of learning here, are: Rosie Merrian Blakney, 18, of 369 East Trigg; Sammie Lee Burnett, 19, of 3077 Rochester; Eleanor Joyce Gandy, 18, of 2369 Devoy; Marvis LaVerne Kneeland, 18, of 1268 Dunnivant; Luther C. McClellan, 19, of 1005 North Seventh; Ralph Aubrey Prater, 18, of 1096 Hollywood; Bertha Mae Rogers, 18, of 1210 Effie and John Arthur Simpson, 18, of 862 McComb.

'Opposed To Integration'

"I want you to know right now that I am opposed to integration and it is hardly necessary for me to remind you that we have done everything possible to prevent Negroes from entering this university," Dean Robison told them at the outset of the meeting. "This does not mean that I am prejudiced against you students as individuals."

He pointed out that the Supreme Court has ruled in favor of integration but warned that "social integration cannot be decreed by law."

"... so long as you live and breathe and have your being in Memphis, Tennessee, you should respect the social customs and attitudes of this Southern metropolis."

Whether integration is achieved peacefully will depend greatly on the students, said the dean.

"As the semester progresses it may be said of you that you have extended your best efforts in the direction of good relations —that you have conducted yourselves on an exceptionally high plane; or it may be said that you came here to make trouble, that you brought with you a bad attitude, and that your conduct was atrocious as was to be expected. Which will it be? It is largely up to you."

Advised To Stay Away

Before ending his remarks the dean advised the Negroes that it would not be necessary for them to attend Monday's orientation for new students or Tuesday's registration.

"I am advising you not to return to this campus until classes begin on Friday, Sept. 18. I hope you will heed this advice."

Dean Robison said at the press conference which followed that the early registration was "in the best interests" of the students.

"We gave a great deal of thought to that," he said. "If you have ever witnessed a registration here you will know that the lines are long and people get hot and irritated."

Tells Need For Support Of Methodist Negro Colleges

Chicago Defender 14e(1)
Chicago, Ill
Oct 10 1959
B 3

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — If each of the approximately 9,700,000 members of The Methodist Church would give a penny a month for the denomination's Negro colleges, they could safeguard an investment of more than $15,000,000.

If Methodists do not give a penny a month per capita (or a little more than $1,000,000 a year), then the future of Methodism's program of higher education for Negroes looks dark, indeed.

This is the essence of a bulletin released in early October by the Methodist Commission on Christian Higher Education's committee to study the needs of Negro colleges.

SET GOAL

The Commission on Christian Higher Education and the Methodist Board of Education have set a goal of $1,000,000 for the Negro colleges in an offering to be taken on Race Relations Sunday, February 14, 1960.

"The Methodist Church can determine the future of these institutions by giving $1,000,000 Race Relations Sunday," said the bulletin of the committee. "The $1,000,000 produced through this will call forth additional millions from others who will be impressed with the response of the church."

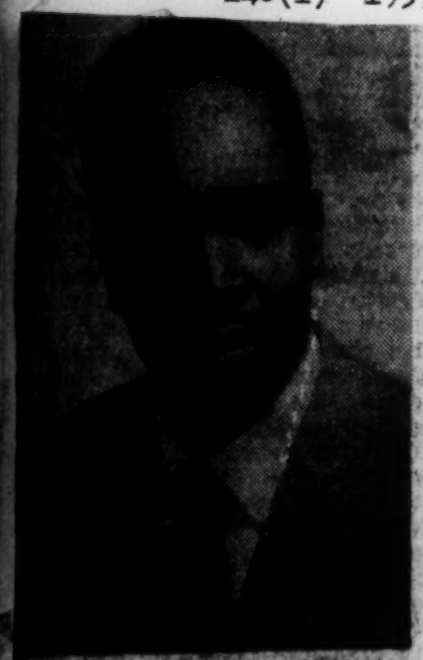
Thirteen Negro institutions of higher education are related to The Methodist Church. They need immediately at least $6,000,000 for buildings and equipment, and they need additional funds for teachers' salaries, scholarships, and endowment.

OWNS 6 SCHOOLS

The Methodist Church owns completely the properties of six of the 13 schools. This is the $15,000,000 investment that would be safeguarded by the penny-a-month per capita giving, according to the bulletin.

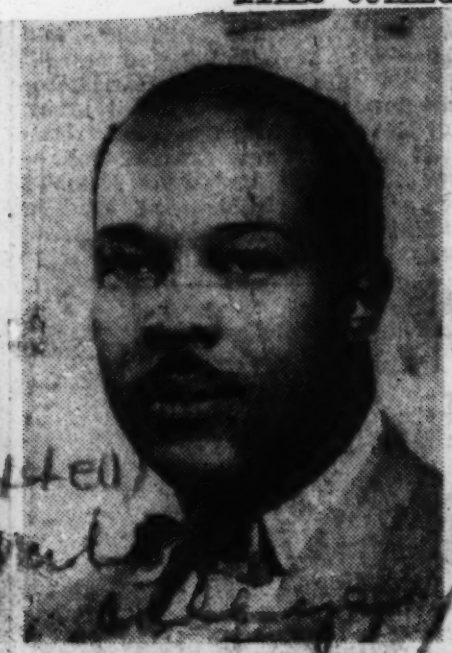
Members of the committee to study the needs of Negro colleges are, chairman, Dr. James P. Brawley, president, Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.; Methodist Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta; Dr. A. Hollis Edens, president, Duke university, Durham, N.C.; Dr. Robert H. Hamill, pastor of Wesley Methodist church and co-director of the Wesley Foundation, Madison, Wis; Dr. Russell J. Humbert, president of DePauw university, Greencastle, Ind.; and Dr. Wilis M. Tate, president, Southern Methodist university, Dallas, Tex.

The 13 Methodist-related Negro schools that benefit from the annual Race Relations offering are Dillard University, New Orleans; Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C.; Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Claflin College, Orangeburg, S.C.; Clark College, Atlanta; Paine College, Augusta, Ga.; Huston-Tillotson College, Austin, Tex.; Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.; Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.; Morristown (Tenn.) College; Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.; Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; and Meharry Medical School, Nashville, Tenn.

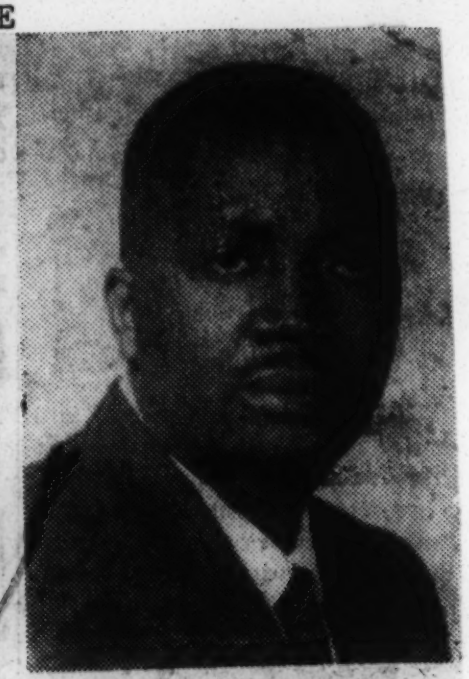


ATTY. O. BILLINGSLEY, JR.
(Howard U. Law School)

ATTY. D. C. NEWTON
(Boston U. Law School)



ATTY. P. A. HALL
(Depaul U. Law School)



ATTY. J. R. PEARSON
(Howard U. Law Schoo)l

LAW DAY CELEBRATION IS SCHEDULED AT MILES

Four brilliant local lawyers are scheduled to participate on a panel discussion in observance of "Law Day U. S. A." at Miles College at 12 noon Friday, May 1, in the college chapel.

The panel subject is "The Uses of Law in the Struggle for Equality." N. P. Tillman, Jr. professor of political science at Miles College will discuss "The Meaning of Law Day".

Atty. Demetrius C. Newton, graduate of Wilberforce University and the Boston University School of Law", will discuss "Civil Rights under English and Early American Common Law."

Atty. J. Richmond Pearson, graduate of Morehouse College and the Howard University Law School, will probe the "Present Day Interpre

Atty. Orzell Billingsley, Jr. graduate of Talladega College and the Howard University School of Law and Atty. Peter A. Hall, a product of Johnson C. Smith University and a graduate of DePaul University School of Law, will explore "Criminal Rights and Safeguards".

"Law Day" will be observed in connection with "Honor Day." The students elected to "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities" will be presented certificates.

Music will be furnished by the Miles Choir under the direction of Prof. Walter Locke. President W. A. Bell is listed for remarks.

Negro Colleges Head Funds List

Received More Per Student Than White Schools

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., April 20.—Mississippi's segregation "watchdog" agency reported Monday that the Negro senior colleges received more per student from the 1958-59 allocation of state appropriated funds for those institutions than did the six white schools.

The figures of the state sovereignty commission showed Alcorn College for Negroes received $747.65 per student to head the list of senior education-al institutions, including those for the whites.

Mississippi Vocational College for Negroes at Itta Bena was second with a per student allocation of $725.09. Jackson State College for Negroes was sixth with $476.47.

The report showed per student allocations to the white senior colleges as follows:

University of Mississippi $675.69, Delta State College $652.54, Mississippi State College for Women, $552.53, Mississippi State University, $454.67, and Mississippi Southern College, $387.10.

14e(1) 1959

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

Morehouse Given $250,000 By Danforth Foundation For Chair

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, has announced the receipt of a $250,000 gift to Morehouse by the Danforth Foundation. This gift will be used to endow a chair to be designated, in the area of the social sciences or the humanities. It is the wish of the Foundation that the chair be named for President Benjamin E. Mays.

The late William H. Danforth, who was president of the Ralston-Purina Company of St. Louis, Mo., and founder of the Danforth Foundation, had been a friend of Dr. and Mrs. Mays since 1942, when they attended together the Conference on Religion on the College Campus at Camp Miniwanca, Mich.

The Mays have been invited to the conference annually since that time.

Before Mr. Danforth died (Dec. 24, 1955), he gave Morehouse College the Danforth Meditation Chapel (the only such chapel on the campus of a Negro college), and he was present for the dedication ceremonies on Saturday, March 5, 1955. Mr. Danforth also gave Morehouse $25,000 for scholarships before his sudden death. The Foundation's interest in Morehouse College has continued since Mr. Danforth's death. In December, 1956, the Danforth Foundation contributed $50,000 toward the construction of Morehouse's $836,000 Physical Education and Health Building, which was completed a year later and dedicated in February, 1958.

Harvard Debates Morehouse Monday

Harvard University and Morehouse College will meet in forensic competition as they engage each other in a debate on nuclear weapons development tomorrow, Monday, March 30 in Sale Hall Chapel, Morehouse College campus, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Harvard, represented by Kenneth C. Alrich, junior, and Edward Pinkus, senior, will uphold the affirmative side of the question, while Morehouse, represented by Preston Yancey and Boyd Williams both seniors, will debate the negative. Dr. Robert Carney of the Department of Business Administration of Emory University, a critic judge of wide experience, will render the decision. This is the first time that these two institutions have met in debate. For this reason a large number of persons from the city and the University Center will be expected to be on hand for this occasion.

GUIDED MISSILES, MISGUIDED MEN

"Remain Awake," Dr. King Tells Morehouse Graduates

BY MARION E. JACKSON

Morehouse College graduates were challenged to "remain awake," alert and creative through the greatest revolution this world has ever known," in an address by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala.

Dr. King noted that "God is on our side in the positive aspects of this changing revolution and we must keep our moral and spiritual advances with our scientific and technical growth."

"Do not sleep through this revolution, because we are living in an age of guided missiles and misguided men and we may destroy ourselves through misuse of our scientific growth."

Dr. King, who led the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott and who is an ardent civil rights fighter, made an impassioned plea to the 1959 commencement class as he keynoted the theme that "there have been other revolutions that have been separate and isolated but the revolution that we are currently in has engulfed every country in the world."

DEGREES CONFERRED

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays conferred honorary degrees upon Rev. Horatius Holipheal Coleman, pastor of the Greater Macedonia Baptist Church, Detroit, Mich; James McBride Dabbs, Maysville, S. C. and former president of the Southern Regional Council; and Dr. James A. Colston, president of Knoxville College to 104 members of the class. Bachelor of Arts degrees were conferred upon 74 members of the class. Twenty - seven members of the class earned Bachelor of Science degrees.

Bachelor of Divinity degrees were conferred upon Rev. Otis Moss Jr., and Rev. Frederick Douglas Wallace Jr.

Dr. King's address was heard by a large audience in the Physical Education and Health Building. He pinpointed his theme by taking the text "Remaining Awake Through a Great Revolution."

"The world revolution which involves one billion 600 million people of Asia and Africa, who were enslaved and dominated has brought a change that is sweeping the face of the earth. For where years ago there were only two independent countries in Africa — Liberia and Ethiopia, we have witnessed in in less than ten years the funeral procession of colonialism which has left Great Britain alone with less than 60 million people under its rule in Africa. No longer is the yolk of colonialism gripping Africa and freedom is on the march.

"RADICAL CHANGE"

"This world revolution has caused a radical change in the Negro's evaluation of himself. No longer does he feel inferior to any man. This means that the Negro masses have begun to reevaluate himself and appraise his basic stature in the universe. As a result we have broken through the Egypt of slavery and caused a great revolt in the social and political structure of the world."

Dr. King cited a point of Rip Van Winkle, who slept twenty years. The one thing we ought to remember from this Washington Irving story is that when Rip Van Winkle went to sleep the picture of King George was on the wall. When he awakened there was another George's picture there. The picture of George Washington. There had been a great revolution going on while he slept and there had been change in the moral and social order."

The revolution, Dr. King noted, has been brought about too by an's revolution science and technology. "We have carved highways through the stratosphere for a trip to the moon. This has brought about a geographical oneness and an end to the narrow confines of individualistic concerns to the broader concerns of humanity. This geographical oneness means that our very existence will be determined by our coexistence. It has forcibly demonstrated that our bases in space must be built on the general concerns and understanding that all life is interrelated and we must keep our moral and spiritual advances within our scientific and technological growth.

Dr. King who has been an apostle of non - violence in an atmosphere of southern racial tensions, told the seniors they must be prepared to compete in a society where segregation is fading away.

"Don't set out," he warned" to do a Negro job. If you do you have flunked your entrance examinations in the university of integration."

He noted it was difficult for Negroes to practice good will in the face of some difficulties they meet, including a federal government that is all too show to protect civil rights.

He brought a wave of laughter with the declaration "We've broke loose from Egypt of slavery, we have gone through the wilderness of equality and we stand on the border of the promised land of integration.

In his closing statement to the class, Dr. King told the graduates "If you go home, sit down and do nothing about the revolution which we are witnessing you will be the victims of a dangerous optimism."

Prizes and awards were made by Dr. Brailsford R. Brazeal. They were: Andre Don Hammonds, J. J. Starks' Best Man Of Affairs Award; Clarence William Hampton, J. J. Blayton Prize in Accounting II; Clinton Ransaw Jr., Forbes Athletic Prize; Thomas Elliott Johnson; Homer Littlefield McCall, Alonzo Lester Thomas, Wesley Zergeant Jones, John L. Webb Oratorical Prizes; Lamar Coffield, Jr, Leonard Burton Award; Don Lazaro Clarke, Homer Littlefield McCall, Benjamin E Mays, Debating Prizes; Otis Moss, Jr. The Mathematician Award and Albert Thomas Perkins, Education Scholarship Prize.

Invocation was by Rev. T. C. Lightfoot, pastor, West Mitchell C. M. E. Church. Benediction was by Rev. Walter R. McCall, pastor, Providence Baptist Church.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE GRADUATES

DEGREES IN COURSE

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts

Cameron M Alexander, Benny Asbury, Louis Hinton Barnett, George Lee Boyd, Samuel Brown, Willie Bullock, Ernest Crawford Cash, Freddie Charles Colston, Arthur Gary Cooper, John Clay Davis, Jr., Quinton Lamar Davis, Everett Alston Days, William King Dease, Ernest Dixon, Raymond Farrington, William Blake Freeman, Robert Lee Fribley, Alfred

Gene Gilbert, William Glass, Andre Don Hammonds, Clarence Hampton, Paul Brown Harris, Melvin Gene Hawkins, J. C. Hil, James Jay Hinsley.

Carlton Jackson, Cornelius Vandbill Johnson, Robert Julius Johnson, Thomas Elliott Johnson, William Alfred Johnson, Kenneth Aaron Jones, Collins Parham Lee, James Alfred Martin, Walter Rudolph McDaniel, Edison McDonald, Larry Gene McFarland, Nelson Kendrick McMillan, Earl Perry Mills, Carlton Woodard Molette Phillip Parker, Albert Thomas Perkins, Franklin Ellsworth Perkins, Jr., Wesley Elder Pettis, Jr., Donald DeOtte Pollock, Robert Chester Spencer Powell, Jasper Calvin Register, Charles Francis Reid, Donald Richardson, Fleetwood Roberts, Jr., Herman Eugene Robinson, Willie Mack Sharpe Joseph Lee Smith, Sylvester Theodore Smith, William Augustus Smith, Ashton Spann, George Henry Starke, Jr.,

Daniel Columbus Stephens, Jr., Levi Maurice Terrill, Jr., Everett Joseph Thompson, Jr., Charles Edward Turner, Jr., John Willie Walker, John Willie Walker, Solomon William Walker, Gene Alexander Washburn, Odest J. Watson, Peter er, Richard Thomas White, James Moore Watt, Donald Clayton Weav-Adam Wilborn, Frederick Boyd Williams, Herbert Williams, Jr. James Edward Wright, Preston Martin Yancy, Jr.,

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science

Joseph Arrington, Fred William Bell, Arthur Harcourt Bolden, Rufus Bowling, Jr., Perry Lee Davis, Robert Carl Dotson, Carl Nathaniel Fouch, Macea Eugene Fussell Carl Cary Grant, Randolph Odell Grant, Robert Otha Hampton, Isadore Hillman, Arthur Victor Jett Lindsey Branch Johnson, Robert Kipling Jones.

William Henderson McCray William Madison McGhee, Joseph Rudolph Mitchell, Jr., Marcellus Harison Moore, Eddie C. Paramore Jr., Joseph William Patterson, Julius Peterkin, Jr., Press Lee Robinson, Joseph Victor St. Amand, Joseph Arthur Spencer, Philip Sylvester Tyus Nathaniel Torrence White.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity

Otis Moss, Jr., A. B. Morehouse College, 1956 Frederick Douglas Wallace, Jr., A. B. Morris Brown College, 1942.

HONORARY DEGREES

Doctor of Divinity, Horatius Holcheal Coleman, Doctor of Humane Letters, James McBride Dabbs, Doctor of Law, James A. Colston.

Student drowns in new pool at Morehouse

The Afro American
Baltimore, Md
10-17-59
p. 16

ATLANTA, Ga. (NNPA)—A new swimming pool in the gymnasium of Morehouse College claimed its first victim Wednesday afternoon, police and school authorities disclosed.

The swimming pool's first victim was listed by school authorities and police investigators as Arlee Russell, 18, a freshman student from Birmingham, Ala.

The apparent drowning occurred while Russell was in a swimming class surrounded by approximately 16 other students, who reportedly heard no type of struggle or call for help from the victim.

The swimming instructor, Dr. James Haines, said Russell was seen at the bottom of the swimming pool by other students who had just finished swimming the length of the of the pool.

* * *

POLICE SAID classmates and the instructors administered artificial respiration to Russell, but he was pronounced dead at the scene when the ambulance arrived.

Dr. Haines said the swimming class was divided into the "swimmers" and the "non-swimmers." Haines said Russell was a member of the "swimmers" group.

After swimming the length of the pool and back again, Haines said the "swimmers" group took a breather while receiving more instruction. When the group turned to re-enter the water, one of the group spotted the body at the bottom of the pool.

It wasnot definitely determined whether Russell was a drowning victim or was overcome by a heart seizure while swimming. An autopsy was ordered to determine the cause of death.

Dr. Mays Hosted By Alumni Group

Atlanta Daily World Sat 10-24-59
Atlanta Ga.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, spoke before the national conference of the AFL-CIO and the local United Negro College Fund, Inc. in San Francisco recently. He is national president of the UNCF.

14 & 17 P. 1.

While in the Bay area, Dr. Mays was entertained by the Morehouse College Alumni Association in the home of attorney and Mrs. Solomon E. Johnson. Mrs. Johnson (Barbara Ann Mosley) is a Spelman College graduate, a native Atlantan and former Morehouse football queen. Mr. Johnson is parliamentarian of the Association.

Attending the affair were Dr. Charles Calloway, George Oliver Joe Smith, Dr. Richard Caesar, Ulysses Johnson, Lawrence P. Jones, Dr. Irving Tompkins, Myron H. Johnson, Louis Branson, McAdoo Williams, Samuel Washington, Edmund A. Allen, Stephen Dozier, Rev. J. A. Hall, Ryokichi Hirono, Rev. A. S. Jackson, Rev. Napoleon O'Neal John Pittman, Alvin Schwartz, B. M. Sherard, Lucious White, Theodore Williams, Ned C. Young.

Dr. Charles Pierce, president of the Association; Dr. J. B. Jackson, vice president; Russell Buchanan, treasurer and James Herndon, secretary.

ucational Opportunities Seen
eeded To Improve Negro Status

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Daily World

Thurs. 10-29-59

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

"The economic status of the Negro—North or South—will not be materially improved without rapid increase in educational opportunities and the exploitation by the Negro of those opportunities," Dr. Frank Cunningham, president of Morris Brown College, told the Butler Street YMCA Hungry Club Wednesday.

The college head also advised that "much of the responsibility for improving the Negro's preparation for earning a good living and for achieving a good life on the Negro community itself, and that includes each one of us."

Pointing out that "preparation for one's life's work is a cumulative process that begins in earliest childhood and involves the total life of the individual, not only his formal education and training," Dr. Cunningham declared that many children grow up under unfavorable conditions and have more handicaps than his white counterpart.

"If these handicaps are to be more swiftly overcome, we need in the first place to be cognizant of the fact that better preparation for work involves much more than a formal equalization of educational opportunities. For Negroes, as for whites, basic preparation for school and for work occurs within the family, the neighborhood and the community. The habits, the values and the goals that the child acquires provide the basis for his later accomplishments in school and at work. Because of his history, the American Negro is not prepared in the same way as the white population to take full advantage of the economic opportunities that exist. The Negro must alter many of his values before he will be able to cope effectively with his new situation."

DR. FRANK CUNNINGHAM

During the question-answer period which followed Dr. Cunningham's formal presentation, the speaker said that efforts should continue to enroll the Negro in technical schools existing within the South.

Special gusets of the Hungry Club session, over which Dr. John Reid presided, were members of the National Council of Negro Women, Region III, Mrs. L. D. Shivery, director. The NCNW concluded a three-day workshop held at the Butler St. YMCA.

In behalf of NCNW, Mrs. Shivery presented certificates to a number of Atlantans including Dr. Cunningham, Warren Cochrane, Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks, Dr. Harvey V. Richardson, Mrs. W. A. Fountain, Mrs. Amanda Bowen, Mrs. Rich Matthews, Mrs. Lizzie McDuffie, Mrs. Sujette Crank, C. R. Yates, Mrs. Mae Yates, Mrs. Annie Hall, Miss Dorothy Hornsby, Miss Margaret Stovall, Mrs. A. Murphy, Mrs. Marjorie Fowlkes, Mrs. V. M. Walker, Mrs. Paul Clifford, Mrs. M. E. Tilley, Charles Greene and the Atlanta Life Insurance Company family, Mrs. Susie Flipper, Miss Mamie Mitchell, Mrs. Thelma Session, Mrs. Mary Walden, Mrs. Vashti Ellis, Mrs. Annie McPheeters, Mrs. Laura Tedder, Mrs. Ruth Scott Simmons, Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., C. A. Scott and the Atlanta Daily World, Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowen, Mrs. W. W. Weatherspoon, Miss Ella

Mae Tarver, Mrs. Lima Pate Borders, Mrs. Mabel Hawk, Mrs. Bessie Carmichael, Mrs. Birdie Wallace and Mrs. G. T. Alexander.

MORRIS BROWN IN 74TH FOUNDERS' DAY TODAY

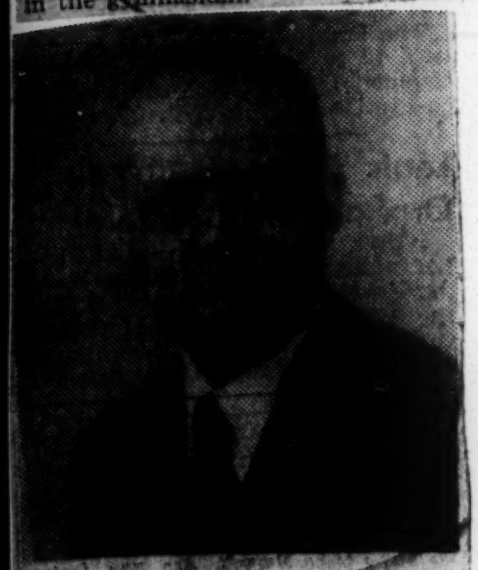
Morris Brown College will observe its 74th Founders' Day, today beginning at 10 a.m. in the college gymnasium with Dr. Robert W. Mance, treasurer of the AME Church, as speaker. Dr. Frank Cunningham, acting president, will preside at these services.

Bishop W. R. Wilkes, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the college, will make remarks on the program. Other participants will include: Dr. A. J. Harris, pastor of Bethel A.M.E., Augusta, will read the scripture; Thomas McPherson, senior, will bring greetings from the student body; Dr. J. H. Lemon, pastor of Steward Chapel A.M.E. Church, Macon, will give the invocation.

Dr. George L. Hightower, national alumni president, will make a special presentation to the college; greetings from the national alumni association will be given by Dr. R. A. Billings, secretary of the association; Charles W. Moore, business manager, will read the reports from the student-faculty financial campaigns; and Dr. J. N. Miller, presiding elder of Macon Conference, will give the benediction.

At 3 p.m. in the college dining hall the faculty and Morris Brown College will gather for a fellowship dinner.

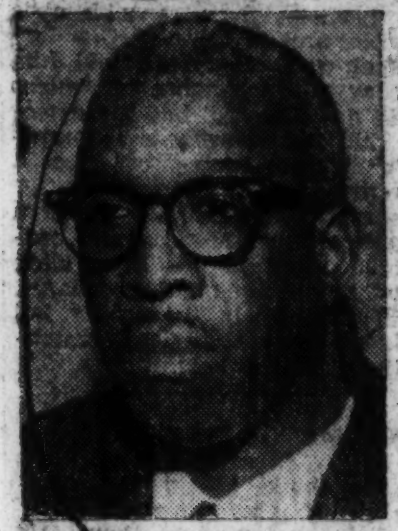
The Founders' Day activities will conclude at 8 p.m. with a social in the gymnasium.



DR. ROBERT W. MANCE

DR. FRANK CUNNINGHAM NAMED MBC PRESIDENT

Dr. Frank Cunningham, who has been president since the death of the late J. H. Lewis, was unanimously elected Tuesday as full-time administrator by the Executive Board of Trustees of Morris Brown College.



DR. FRANK CUNNINGHAM

His elevation to the presidency on a permanent basis was hailed by the faculty, student body, the Atlanta community and the African Methodist Episcopal Church connection immediately after the announcement was made.

Dr. Cunningham has won a vast and enthusiastic following among alumni and church supporters and his work in the interim post has won widespread support. He is an ardent supporter of all phases of campus life and has endorsed the role of athletics in the academic program.

Dr. Cunningham, a native of Mississippi, is a product of the public schools of Canton, Ohio; received his B. A. degree from Mount Union College of Alliance, Ohio in 1937; his graduate work was completed at Boston University where he received the Master of Arts degree in 1939, the Bachelor of Sacred Theology degree in 1940; and was awarded his Ph.D. in philosophy in 1951.

The new Morris Brown president has been a member of the faculty since 1945, serving as professor and chairman of the department of philosophy. His other professional experiences include that of graduate assistant in the department of philosophy, Boston University; assistant professor of philosophy and religion, Wilberforce University in Ohio; visiting professor, Atlanta University Summer School; associate pastor, Church of All Nations, Boston, and pastor, Community A. M. E. Church.

Dr. Cunningham is a member of the Georgia Philosophical Society and served as president of it from 1955-57; the Southern Society of Philosophy and Psychology; American Philosophical Association; Institute of Religion, Howard University; Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc.; was a Danforth Fellow in Philosophy, University of Minnesota, summer of 1958; and has published book reviews and articles in the Journal of Religious Thought and other learned journals.

He is married to the former Miss Elizabeth Holmes of Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Cunningham Chosen to Lead Morris Brown

Dr. Frank Cunningham, 46, was named president of Morris Brown College Tuesday by the college board of trustees. He had served as acting president since the death last October of Morris Brown President John H. Lewis.

Cunningham joined the Morris Brown faculty in 1945 and has served as professor of philosophy and as chairman of the philosophy department. He is a member of the American Philosophical Assn. and the Georgia Philosophical Society.

He spent last summer as a Danforth fellow in philosophy at the University of Minnesota. He has served several summers as a visiting professor at Atlanta University.

Dr. Cunningham Named President Of Morris Brown

ATLANTA, GEORGIA — Dr Frank Cunningham, who has been acting president since the death of the late Dr John H Lewis, was unanimously elected last Tuesday as full-time administrator by the Executive Board of Trustees of Morris Brwon College.

His elevation to the presidency on a permannt basis was hailed by the faculty, student body, the Atlanta community and the African Methodist Episcopal Church connection immediately after the announcement was made.

Dr Cunningham has won vast and enthusiastic following among alumni and church supporters and his work in the interim post has won widespread support. He is an ardent supporter of all phases of campus life and has endorsed the role of athletics in the academic program.

Dr Cunningham, a native of Mississippi, is a product of the public schools of Canton, Ohio; received his B A degree from Mount Union College of Alliance, Ohio in 1937; his graduate work was completed at Boston University where he received the Master of Arts degree in 1939, the Bachelor of Sacred Theology degree in 1940; and was awarded his Ph.D in philosophy in 1951.

The new Morris Brown president has been a member of the faculty since 1945, serving a sprofessor and chairman of the department of philosophy. His other professional experiences include that of graduate assistant in the department of philosophy, Boston University; assistant professor of philosophy and religion, Wilberforce Univertsity in Ohio; visiting professor, Atlanta University Summer School; associate pastor, Church of All Nations, Boston; and pastor, Community AME Church.

Dr Cunningham is a member of the Georgia Philosophical Society and seved as president of it from 1955-57; the Southern Society of Philosophy and Psychology; American Philosophical Association; Institute of Religio, Howard University; Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity of Minnesota, summer of 1958; and his published book reviews and articles in the Journal of Religious Thought and other learned journals.

He is married to the former Miss Elizabeth Holmes of Cleveland, Ohio

61,680 students reported in 56 Negro colleges

NEW YORK — A total enrollment of 61,680 students in 56 Negro institutions is reported by The Crisis magazine, official NAACP organ.

In an article "The American Negro in College, 1958-1959" the Crisis presents its 48th consecutive annual educational survey. It is a partial picture since "mixed schools" no longer keep official records of students by race.

Some 56,831 of the total are undergraduates while 2,825 are attending graduate schools. Of those graduated from these schools in June, 6,725 received various Bachelor's degrees and 487 received various Master's degrees. Only seven Ph.D.'s and one Ed.D. were reported to the Crisis, which relied upon volunteer information from registrars and individuals.

Tuskegee graduated 15 D.V.M.'s Doctor of Veterinary Medicine); Howard, 75 M.D.'s, 42 D.D.S.'s and three Ph.D's in chemistry. Meharry graduated 67 M.D.'s.

Howard has the highest enrollment, with 5,959 students; Southern university is second with 4,384; Tuskegee is third with 3,945 and Florida A & M is fourth with 3,133.

Courier p. 2D Black & Pittsburgh, Pa. Oct 2-21-59

ENTERTAIN PHILANTHROPIST — North Carolina College President and Mrs. Alfonso Elder, first and second from left, are shown with Dr. and Mrs. Howard J. Chidley, their guests from Winchester, Mass. The Chidleys were on their 40th visit to NCC. The college's million-dollar men's dormitory is named in Dr. Chidley's honor. He and his congregation and friends have been among contributors to NCC scholarships for nearly half a century. Dr. Chidley is pastor-emeritus of First Congregational Church of Winchester, and once served as chairman of NCC's trustees.—NCC Photo by Gibson.

Hold Service For Late Dr. J. E. Shepard

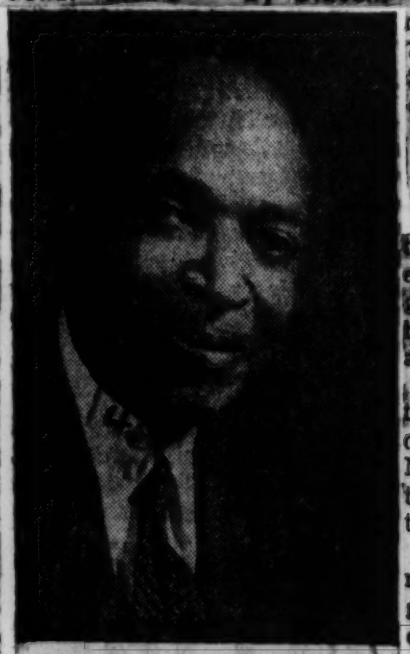
Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill
Oct 10-59

DURHAM, N. C. — The Dean of United States Negro journalists delivered North Carolina College's 12th annual Founder's Day speech on Nov. 3. Claude A. Barnett of Chicago, director of the Associated Negro Press, spoke at exercises memorializing the late Dr. James E. Shepard.

Barnett, globe girdling chief of the biggest independent news gathering agency in the country.

After the Duke Auditorium memorial service Founder's Day principals participated in the traditional wreath-placing at Dr. Shepard's grave in Beechwood cemetery.

They left Durham after the services for Washington where they were among guests honoring M. Sekou Toure, president of the Republic of Guinea.



CLAUDE A BARNETT

Others participating in the exercise include Dr. J. Neal Hughley, College Minister; the NCC 112 piece marching band under the direction of R. H. L. Jones, the 75 voice mixed chorus directed by Samuel W. Hill, and Robert Kornegay, president of the Student Government Association.

Barnett founded the Associated Negro Press in 1919.

In addition to his work as an international journalist and news executive, he is a trustee of Tuskegee Institute, a member of the board of Governors of the National American Red Cross.

He holds membership also on the following boards: The Council of Social Agencies, Chicago; the New York Colonization Society; the Booker T. Washington Institute, Kakata, Liberia.

With his wife, Mrs. Moten, Barnett recently participated on a good will tour of Africa and was one of the select group of Americans invited to the independence celebration at Ghana.

Negro College Money Sought

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.,

Special to The Post-Herald

HUNTSVILLE, June 2—A $100,000 development drive for new facilities has been launched by Oakwood College.

E-6-3-59

The money will be used to begin construction of a dormitory for female students in the college's secondary school, a home economics building and printing equipment, according to President G. J. Millet.

P-4

The Seventh Day Adventist College for Negroes must have a modern plant to retain accreditation, Millet said.

The girls' dormitory would be the first of several projects, he said, adding that the dorm will cost about $100,000, home economics facilities, about $75,000 and printing equipment approximately $30,000.

Finishing School Is 57

The Pittsburg Courier

Palmer Memorial, Only One Of Its Kind, Enters 58th Year

Pittsburg, Pa

Oct 10-31-59

SEDALIA, N. C. — Fifty-nine years ago, a young girl left Massachusetts to teach in a small town in North Carolina, where she later started the only school of its kind in America. This school, Palmer Memorial Institute, in Sedalia, officially began its 58th-year with a Founders Day convocation in the Wellesley auditorium, Sunday, Oct. 11. Dr. Alphonso Elder, president of North Carolina College, Durham, was the speaker.

Miss Wilhelmina M. Crosson, the school's second president, officiated at the exercises. Atty. C. R. Wharton of Greensboro, president of the board of trustees, gave the charge. Music was furnished by the Sedalia Singers, under the direction of Miss Delores Howard.

■

The work of Palmer Memorial Institute was started by Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown and was named for her benefactor, Alice Freeman Palmer, the first woman president of Wellesley College.

Dr. Brown was born in Henderson, N. C., and in her early years was taken to Massachusetts. There, she completed her educational training and decided to return to the South and teach.

While teaching at a small Congregational Church School, she conceived the idea of her own school. In 1902, Dr. Brown, started this school with the idea of making it a cultural center, closely united with the community.

Through prayer, faith, the help of friends, Dr. Brown has seen Palmer Memorial Institute arise from a tumbled-down shack with financial woes, disastrous fires and other problems to become one of America's finest educational institutions.

■

Located on the national highway, 10 miles east of Greensboro, this school stands with modern buildings and well-kept grounds; all being a monument to the

DR. BROWN
. . . founder

founder, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, now in retirement.

What sets Palmer Memorial Institute apart from other schools is that it is a finishing school for Negro youth, the only school of its kind in America. It aims to aid the students mentally, morally, socially and physically. It affords each student the opportunity of "A" standard academic training that will enable the graduate to enter any college in the country.

In addition, special attention is given to the personal culture of the student, their genearl development, grooming, manners at home, on the campus and at social affairs. The cultural arts and physical education are also stressed.

It is extremely selective in admitting students and, as a result, the enrollment is divided into small groups over which some teacher is counselor and adviser. The present enrollment is 178 students, representing 30 states and four countries.

■

The administration of Miss Wilhelmina M. Grosson of Boston, Mass., who succeeded Dr. Brown as president, has seen Palmer Institute ever progressing with improved plant facilities and reputation. Presently, Miss Crosson and faculty members are engaged in a study of academic programs that will augment the science department without altering the aims or objectives of the school. This study is also being designed to aid schools in correcting certain deficiencies their students may have when transferring to other schools.

Palmer Memorial Institute is non-sectarian, however, all students are required to attend church services of their faith.

NEWS FROM AUGUSTA:
The Afro-American
Baltimore 1 Md. 10-24-59.
p. 17

Paine College to cooperate in UNCF testing program

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Paine College will administer the Cooperative Inter - Collegiate Examination program of the United Negro College Fund in parts of South Carolina and Georgia.

Paine will be one of 30 colleges cooperating in this widespread program of testing for scholarship and admission candidates from colleges from more than 9,000 high schools in America and the Virgin Islands.

As much as $200,000 in scholarship aid is available from UNCF members as a result of score on these tests.

The tests will be administered by Paine College during the month of December in nine different centers in South Carolina and Georgia.

Those in the Augusta area will be: Lucy Laney High School, Augusta, Dec. 3, at 9 a.m.; and Schofield High School, and Aiken, Dec. 10, at 9 a.m.

The tests are open to qualified high school seniors and a limited number of juniors and sophomores of exceptional ability.

College awards $70,000 in aid

Pan-American
Baltimore Md.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —Scholarships and grants - in - aid totaling $70,000 were awarded to 141 Philander Smith College students during the Annual Awards Day Assembly Friday, April 24.

4-25-9-59

In announcing the awards, Dr. M. LaFayette Harris, Philander Smith president, stated that these scholarships and grants represented cash gifts over and above the subsidy to the cost of education of each student normally provided by the College in its program of quality education and training for leadership.

Recipients included 5 National Methodist Scholars and 66 students receiving gifts from individuals ranging in size from $25 to $800. Cash scholarships for first honor high school graduates, provided by income from special endowment funds, were not included.

Philander Smith College is closing its 91st year of continuous operation. It is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and holds membership in the United Negro College Fund.

14e(1) 1959

PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE

Dr. Evans To Continue Beyond Retirement Age

Call Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 5-29-59

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas. — The faculty and staff of Prairie View A. and M. college turned out Tuesday night—some 400 strong—to pay tribute to Dr. E. B. Evans and to pledge cooperation as he continues past the normal retirement age to serve as president of the college.

Dr. Evans, who is now 65, has been asked by the Texas A. and M. college system board of directors to continue on as president. The reappointment was another of a long list of signal honors bestowed upon the aging college administrator, who has been on the staff at Prairie View since 1918.

Representatives of the faculty planned the banquet occasion which was attended by almost the entire staff of employes and a few visiting friends.

Dr. S. E. Walker was among the special guests and so were the president's son, Edward Jr. and his wife, who reside in Houston. A short and simple program included a statement of the occasion by college librarian O. J. Baker who headed the faculty planning committee.

Dean G. L. Smith presented a bound volume of records of Dr. Evans' achievements, honors and awards, and Jean K. Norris, English instructor, presented a plaque —"a statement of appreciation"— from the Prairie View family.

Speaking briefly and with full emotion, Dr. Evans expressed a feeling of deep gratitude to the faculty. He said "there is only one thing missing, I wish so much that my wife could have been here to enjoy this evening with me." Dr. Evans' wife, Mrs. Lucille O. Evans, died last August of a heart attack. She was 57.

Dr. Evans became president of Prairie View A. and M. in 1946 after serving a distinguished career as college veterinarian, assistant president, extension service leader, and organizer of the Tukegee Institute School of Veterinary Medicine. He is a native of Jackson county, Mo.

During his tenure as president, Dr. Evans has seen the college's enrollment doubled, and buildings and facilities have kept pace with this growth. Among the special services are: the esfablishment of the Agricultural Experiment substation No. 18 on the Prairie View campus, extension of community services through conferences, workshops and short courses, foreign service activities, and continued leadership in education and cultural development of Negroes in Texas.

Prairie View Gets $42,000 To Run Summer Institute

Prairie View, Tex. A grant totaling $42,800 for the promotion of a Summer Institute in Science and mathematics has been awarded to Prairie View A&M College by the National Science Foundation.

Dr. E. E. O'Banion, head of the Science Department at Prairie View was designated as director of the Institute which will cover a six weeks period during June and July 1959. Prairie View was selected by the Foundation along with 254 other educational institutions across the nation. Only seven was located in Texas.

The Institute will offer courses and activities specifically designed to meet the subject matter needs of high school science and mathematics teachers who have been out of college for a number of years. It will provide an opportunity for teachers to learn of recent advances in science and mathematics and to study subjects in which they are inadequately trained.

Funds will be used to provide approximately 40 scholarships to qualified teachers including stipends covering cost of tuition and fees, living expenses and allowances for travel and dependents. Leading lecturers and consultants in the fields will be invited to participate.

The director of the Institute, Dr. O'Banion, is a leading scientist in his own right. The veteran department head has served as national president of Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honorary Society and has participated actively in programs of general chemistry for the past 23 years. He has contributed scientific articles to such publications as the Journals of Chemical Education, Nutrition, Biological Chemistry and Science Education.

He received his baccalaureate and higher degrees from Indiana University and has also attended the Oakridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. The Institute director has been a member of the Prairie View staff since 1939.

Student Election First In Prairie View's History

PRAIRIE VIEW Texas — The general student election of May 6, the first one of its type to have ever been held in the history of Prairie View, marked a milestone in the cultural history of the college, inclusive of candidates selected by each of the four classes, and candidates to fill the major offices of student government in addition to the capacity as the primary social figure of the college, that of the Queen, this year's election proved to be the most colorful, appealing, participated in, and progressive of any election in the past.

Over twenty candidates for the positions of Miss Prairie View, President of Student Council, Vice-president of Student Council, and Editor of the Prairie View Panther entered the running with hats in the ring. After conscientious and zestful campaigning the students' participation in voting was characterized by equal enthusiasm.

The following is the results of the election in each of the five categories. In the election of Miss Prairie View, the winner and Queen for 1959-60 is Hazel Muse; other candidates included Mae Garcia, Gwendolyn Williams, Eddye Dorsey, Claudette Smith, and Pearlie Warren. In the election of President of the Student Council Lloyd D. Mayfield was winner; his opponents included Johnnie Jackson, Elliot Johnson, James Eddings and Donnie Sampson. George Wooley won the Vice-presidency against George Brown and Leon Edwards The new secretary of the Student Council is Donya Stephens, whose opponents were Olivia Gray, Mariorie Nunn and Florence McNeil. The editorship was won by Edison R. Fowlks, who defeated Jimmy E. Lydia, Merlie Gilmore and Margie Dean.

The winners of each phase are the people's choice and have dedicated themselves to serve te student boyd in all sincerity or purpose and with the integrity by which their positions are distinguished.

88 BURNED OUT

Negro Students Need Assistance

A dormitory fire that left 88 Negro students at Prentiss Institute without beds and clothing last night set off a campaign for aid to the school here.

The fire, which started under a stairway in the men's dormitory, was discovered about 9:30 p. m. Only one of the building's 88 residents was able to save his clothing.

A. J. Dillon, dean of the school, said the students badly need clothing and mattresses, sheets and blankets.

Major Frank Hall who is chief of the Salvation Army in Jackson pledged his cooperation with the Jackson Daily News in serving as a collecting point for donors in this area.

Individuals wishing to contribute clothing or funds can bring the contributions to the Salvation Army building on Roach Street in downtown Jackson.

Persons making contributions are asked to label their packages and gifts: "Prentiss Institute For Negroes."

Articles donated will be taken to the Prentiss institution for distribution to the needy students.

At least 65 residents of the dormitory were in the two-story frame building when the fire broke out. Students on the second floor leaped out of windows to safety. All escaped serious injury but lost all clothing.

Only one of four teachers who lived in the building was able to save any clothing. Dillon, the dean, was a resident of the building and lost his clothing.

The building also housed a recreation room and storage room for extra beds and athletic equipment, all of which was lost.

Loss of the 25-year-old building was estimated at $45,000. Dillon said cost of replacement would be about $90,000.

A boarding 12-grade school and junior college, Prentiss Institute was founded in 1907 by the late J. E. Johnson and patterned after famed Booker T. Washington school in Tuskegee, Ala.

Of the school's 900 students about 150 live on the campus in three dormitories including Williams Hall, which burned.

The other housing facilities include a men's dormitory that was purchased when Camp Van Dorn was abandoned in World War II and a women's dormitory built eight years ago.

Johnson died four years ago and his widow became president. Her son, A. L. Johnson, is general manager.

The school offers both academic and trade courses. Both the high school and junior college are accredited and students who graduate at the Institute may continue their work toward toward a college degree.

The high school accepts Negro students from over the county and receives state aid to help pay teachers' salaries and maintain buildings used by the high school.

The eight trade courses offered include masonry, auto mechanics, shoe repairing, cleaning and pressing, barbering, business, agriculture and home economics.

A dairy and farm are included in the Institute plant and most students pay part of their tuition and work on the dairy, farm, or in the shops and offices to pay the rest, Dillon said.

The campus covers 24 acres, not including the 340-acre farm. It is located about a mile from Prentiss.

Also located on the campus is a seminary sponsored by the Mississippi Baptist Convention.

Dillon said classes were continued today and victims of the fire were attending in borrowed clothing.

Dillon said the boys who lost the clothing were the older students, mostly from 16 to 21.

He said plans began two months ago for replacing the frame dormitory but are "still in the talking stage."

Prentiss Seeks Funds to Replace Frame Dormitory Razed by Flames

PRENTISS, Miss—A dormitory fire that left 88 Negro students at Prentiss Institute without beds and clothing, set off a campaign for aid to the school here.

The fire occurred under a stairway in the men's dormitory. Only one of the building's 88 residents was able to save his clothing.

At least 65 residents of the dormitory were in the two-story frame building when the fire broke out. Students on the second floor leaped out of windows to safety. All escaped serious injury but lost all clothing.

ONLY ONE of the four teachers, who lived in the building, was able to save any clothing.

Loss of the 25-year-old building was estimated at $45,000. Dean Dillon said cost of replacement would be about $90,000.

A boarding 12-grade school and junior college, Prentiss Institute was founded in 1907 by the late J. E. Johnson and patterned after famed Booker T. Washington School in Tuskegee, Ala.

Of the school's 900 students about 150 live on campus in three dormitories including Williams Hall, which burned.

HISTORIC STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE HIT BY FIRE

Prentiss, Miss., Mar. 2—Prentiss Institute, a historic educational Institution, for Negro students was hit by a fire early Sunday night which completely destroyed the only mens dormitory on the campus.

The fire which started under the stairway in the men's dormitory was discovered about 9:30 P. M. and quickly spread beyond the efforts of the limited available fire fighting equipment. Only one of the 88 residents were able to save his clothing.

School authorities said the 25-year-old structure was built at a cost of some $45,000 but estimated that it will take about $90,000 to replace the structure at present prices.

At least 65 residents of the dormitory were in the two-story frame building when the fire was discovered. Students on the second floor leaped out of the windows to safety, but none were reported hurt.

Loss of the 25-year-old building was estimated at $45.000. Dillon said cost of replacement would be about $90,000.

A boarding 12-grade school and junior college, Prentiss Institute was founded in 1907 by the late J. E. Johnson and patterned after famed Booker T. Washington School in Tuskegee, Ala.

Of the school's 900 students about 150 live on the campus in three dormitories including Williams Hall, which burned.

The other housing facilities inlude a men's dormitory that was purchased when Camp Van Dorn was abandoned in World War II and a women's dormitory built eight years ago.

Johnson died four years ago and his widow became president. Her son, A. L. Johnson, is general manager.

The school offers both academic and trade courses. Both the high school and junior college are accredited and students who graduate at the Institute may continue their work toward a college degree.

A. J. Dillon, dean of the school, said the students badly need clothing and mattresses, sheets and blankets.

Major Frank Hall who is chief of the Salvation Army in Jackson pledged his cooperation with the Jackson Daily News in serving as a collecting point for donors in this area.

Individuals wishing to contribute clothing or funds can bring the contributions to the Salvation Army building on Roach Street in downtown Jackson.

Persons making contributions are asked to label their packages and gifts: "Prentiss Institute For Negroes."

Articles donated will be taken to the Prentiss institution for distribution to the needy students.

14e(1) 1959

PRENTISS INSTITUTE

Negro Students Lose Possessions In Blaze

PRENTISS, Miss. (Special)—A two-story frame [illegible] at Prentiss Institute for Negroes burned here last night destroying personal belongings of at least 80 students.

A. J. Dillon, dean of the school, said the blaze started on the first floor of the frame [illegible] dormitory about 9:30 a.m. Prentiss firemen attempted to extinguish the flames, but were unsuccessful.

At least 60 residents of the dormitory were in the building when the fire started. Only escaped injury but lost all clothing, Dillon said. He said only one teacher saved personal items. Fifteen others, away for the weekend, also lost clothing.

The building also housed a recreation hall, which was destroyed.

The building was constructed about 25 years ago. Loss was estimated at $35,000 and was partially covered by insurance, Dillon said.

Prentiss Institute, a boarding high school and junior college, was founded in 1907 by the late J. E. Johnson. His widow now serves as its president.

14e(1) 1959

ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY

Roosevelt University Formed Out Of Protest

Defender p 7 Sat. 9-5-59 Chicago, Ill.

14e(1)

By JERRY LIPSON

Fifteen years ago a protest against unfair restriction of opportunity sparked the birth of Roosevelt university, an institute of higher education dedicated to the principles that all who are able to learn should be allowed to do so without regard to race, religion or sex.

The school opened in September, 1945, with no funds, no equipment, no building. But it did have a faculty, a stulent body, and a man with an idea, Edward J. Sparling, its president, who felt there should be an opportunity for higher education for all who could qualify, regardless of cultural or biological background.

This idea, now part of a Supreme Court decision, was far from popular, even in those days. Yet, as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who dedicated the school in honor of her husband, said, "Because of (Roosevelt's) policies of non-discrimination, other colleges in the country are being put on the defensive for their discriminatory practices."

ACCREDITED IN 6 MONTHS

Within six months of the school's first day of classes it was accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, an all time record.

The watchword of the young university was, and still is, opportunity. Opportunity for the individual to learn, to better himself and his community. Opportunity for those required to live at home and support themselves (and possibly others) to earn a college degree.

Roosevelt provides more than just a chance to go to school. It provides an opportunity to become an educated person. (Ask any of its 8,213 graduates who have earned bachelors' or masters' degrees there.)

ADVANCED STUDY

It provides an opportunity to acquire a firm foundation for advanced study. (Ask any of the great number of Roosevelt graduates who have gone on to successfully earn Ph.D. degrees.)

It provides an opportunity to find a profession. (Ask the two Negro girls who were the first graduates of Roosevelt's new business teacher education program, who now are teaching business courses in Chicago public high schools.)

This program, by which education students may specialize in the teaching of business subjects, was worked out in cooperation with the Chicago Board of Education, and is the only one offered in Chicago area private schools.

2 NEW GRAD PROGRAMS

This fall, Roosevelt, continuing to emphasize its watchword — opportunity — will inaugurate two new graduate programs. One will be for teachers of modern languages, the other an interdepartmental master's degree in the College of Business Administration.

The last 15 years have seen Rosevelt grow from a few floors in an old building on S. Wells st., to its present home in the Auditorium building; from a student body of a few hundred to recognition as an outstanding medium sized university.

It is expected that the next 15 years will see a continued expansion and deepening of its ideals and traditions of freedom to learn, to teach, to investigate, to experiment, without fear of restriction or reprisal. In short, a continuation of the oportunity to learn and disseminate the truth, freely and without qualification, which has been the solid base upon which Roosevelt has so spectacularly grown.

14e(1) 1959

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

6 graduating from Rutgers University

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
14e(1)
Sept. 6-6-59

NEWARK

Six colored students will be among the 2,100 Rutgers University candidates for baccalaureate and advanced degrees at the State University's 103rd commencement next Wednesday.

Dr. Mason W. Gross, president, will confer the degrees and deliver the commencement address. The program will begin at 6:30 p.m. in the Rutgers University Heights campus in Piscataway Township.

The tan candidates are Miss Thelma M. Moss of 144 Lincoln St., Montclair; Anthony C. Jones of 178 Bergen St., Newark; William E. Dawe of 18 Lexington Ave., Montclair; Walter C. Dawkins of 667 Belmont Ave., Newark; Nathaniel S. Carter of 16 Edgerton Ter., East Orange; and William D. Payne of 94 Peabody Pl., Newark.

* * *

THE LONE FEMALE in the group, Miss Moss, will receive a bachelor degree with a major in medical technology. In her senior year, she won a scholarship from the New Jersey Society of Medical Technologists. She was active with the Sociology Club and the NAACP.

Mr. Jones, a social science major, held memberships in the History Club and the NAACP.

Mr. Dawe will receive his degree in mathematics. He served as president of the Physics Club, president and secretary of the Mathematics Club and was active in the Veterans Association and the NAACP.

Mr. Dawkins will graduate with a major in history.

* * *

ACTIVE IN sports at Rutgers, Mr. Carter is graduating from the School of Pharmacy. He participated in intramural track, basketball, football, softball and bowling.

Treasurer of his sophomore class, Mr. Carter held memberships in Kappa Psi Fraternity and the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Payne, a political science major, was president of the newly organized NAACP Branch at Rutgers. He was also a member of the Debate Club, the Political Science Club and was a Student Council representative.

Hikes In Budget Requests Continue At S.C. Hearings

The News and Courier P. 6-B.
Charleston, S.C. Wed. 11-18-59.

Negro College Seeks Repair Fund Increase

P. 6-B.

COLUMBIA (AP)—The State Budg- and Control Board, with a ssible state surplus just around corner, continued Tuesday to r state agencies ask for in- sed funds for next fiscal year.

The South Carolina State College ght $234,788 more to take care a backlog of needed repairs."

proposed budget totaled $1,- 778.

14e(1)

Dr. B. C. Turner, president of Negro school at Orangeburg, submitted a supplementary quest for $20,000 to set up a cial education department for ining teachers to handle pupils ith special problems.

ACCREDITATION DUE

Wallace C. Bethea, chairman of board, also reported that ac- reditation of the school by the uthern Assn. of Colleges and Universities may come next onth. This would give the state first accredited Negro college.

The college sought $400,000 for new dining hall, $350,000 for a ome economics building, $400,000 r two women's dormitories, 10,000 for a teacher-training ilding, $350,000 for home eco- mic training and $200,000 for nstructual improvements.

C. C. Merchant Jr., director of State Aeronautics Commission, resented a proposed budget of $194,170, an increase of about $29,000.

IMPROVED FACILITIES

He said the increase was principally for maintenance of airports, improving air facitlities and replacing worn equipment.

"Local airline service, which the commission is aggressively sponsoring, is going to be added to several medium-sized communities within the next few years," he said.

"But small communities cannot keep up their airports and they look to us for service."

Merchant noted, in citing the role aviation plays in economic development, that Union had lost a Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. plant because it had no airport. He added that Union is now building a $90,000 airport.

EDUCATION NEEDS

The Opportunity School, which educates adults, asked for $173,250 as compared with the current $157,500 budget. A. S. Agnew, the superintendent, told the board that the state thus far has not had to provide funds for buildings, but "sooner or later, somebody is going to have to put some money into buildings at the school."

Old World War II service buildings are now in use.

The John de la Howe School, which trains dependent boys and girls, sought an appropriation of $197,700, an increase of $6,800 over the current budget.

$130,000 Dorm For University

AFTER INSPECTING the new $130,000 dormitory for men, which was officially dedicated recently, Judge E. W. Wright, (left) newly elected trustee to the Board of Directors at Texas Southern University, congratulates John S. Chase (right) professor of Industrial Arts at the university and architect for the new dormitory for athletes. The building was named Jones Hall for Men after its chief donor, the late Jesse Jones, Houston, Texas oilman and financier. Augustus L. Palmer, university business manager, looks on.

Rockefeller Is Spelman Speaker

ATLANTA, Ga. — Winthrop Rockefeller, one of the nation's leading businessmen, was a speaker at the Spelman College commencement exercises here June 1.

Besides holding numerous chairmanships throughout the country Mr. Rockefeller is widely known for his many philanthropic grants. To date the Winrock Enterprises, Inc., Rockefeller Brothers Fund has made grants of $11,240,187. The fund was established in 1940.

Rockefeller

Saint Augustine's Gets Science Grant

RALEIGH, N. C. — Dr. James A. Boyer, president of St. Augustine's College announced recently that St. Augustine's has received a National Science Foundation grant for support of a "Summer Science Training Program for Secondary School Students."

This program will begin on June 15, 1959 and last for six weeks under the direction of Dr. P. B. Robinson Academic Dean.

St. Augustine's will work in close cooperation with Ligon high school of Raleigh.

This is the fourth Science grant given to St. Augustine's by the National Science Foundation.

St. Augustine Given $50,000 For Institute

RALEIGH, N. C. — Dr. James A. Boyer, president of St. Augustine's college, has announced that the National Science foundation has awarded the college $50,600 for support of a summer institute in science for high school teachers of science, under the direction of Dr. Prezell Robinson, academic dean of the college.

This program is designed to help high school teachers to improve their subject matter knowledge.

Fifty participants will receive a $5 per week, travel allowance and $15 per week for two dependents.

orer trustees ote for merger

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va. Storer College, which has been closed since 1954, officially went out of existence Saturday, exactly 91 years after it was opened on seven acres of land granted by the Federal Government.

The board of trustees voted to merge with Alderson-Broaddus College at Philippi. Endowments totaling about $10,0, and other personal properties be transferred to the Barbour County institution.

The 30-acre campus and nine buildings will be returned to the Federal Government to be used as part of the Harpers Ferry National Monument development.

nd For Storer College

Storer College at Harpers Ferry, W. will officially come to an end when and if its trustees can merge it with nearby Alderson-Broaddus College.

After 91 years of operation, Storer—lacking private and state support—is being forced to close its doors.

It has endowments of $100,000, 30 acres of land and nine buildings on the site at which John Brown staged his celebrated one-man attempt to start the Civil War.

Storer was set up by the Government, with seven acres of ground but accumulated the remaining 23 acres. Distinguished men and women of both races make up its board of trustees.

Strangely enough, among these distinguished trustees is a strong sentiment to turn the institution back to the government.

We trust they will not act hurriedly.

With many interracial and human relations problems pressing for solution, the trustees might find a better use for these properties than supinely turn them back to Federal Government.

14e(1) 1959

Talladega College Gets $25,000 Grant

TALLADEGA, Ala. — President Arthur D. Gray of Talladega College announced last Friday that the college has received a $25,000 grant from the Danforth Foundation to further strengthen the work of the college. The grant was offered in recognition of the splendid measure of academic excellence already achieved.

By the end of the first semester, six members of the present senior class had been accepted by graduate schools for 1959-60 study, pending satisfactory completion of undergraduate work. They are Chang Im of Seoul, Korea, accepted by the Atlanta School of Social Work; music majors Effie Tyler, Tulsa, Okla., accepted by New York University, and Leon Taylor, Kings Mountain, N. C., accepted by Columbia University and Michigan State University; Wilbur Williams, St. Petersburg, accepted by Meharry Medical School; Michael Butler, St. Petersburg, accepted by Howard University Medical College; A. Knighton Stanley, Greensboro, N. C., accepted by Yale University School of Religion.

A. Knighton Stanley also was awarded the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Fellowship and the Rockefeller Foundation Theological Fellowship awards. He is a psychology major and the first Talladegan to be offered a Rockefeller Fellowship and the third Talladegan within four years to be named a Woodrow Wilson Fellow.

Earle McCaskill of Madison, Ill., has been accepted for 1959-60 graduate study by the Law School of the University of Cincinnati. He is an active member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and the Pan Hellenic Council.

Senior Carolyn Tolbert, a modern language major from Charleston, S. C., has been accepted by Middlebury College Language Schools, Middlebury, Vt., for summer school. Miss Tolbert is a member of the Little Theater, concert choir, YMCA, Pan Hellenic Council, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, social program committee, and for three years has served as a student counselor.

$25,000 Grant To Talladega

TALLADEGA, Ala.—President Arthur D. Gray announces that Talladega College has received a $25,000 grant from the Danforth Foundation.

The grant was offered "In recognition of the splendid measure of the academic excellence already achieved."

It will be used to strengthen the student personnel program. Plans include scholarship assistance for members of guidance staff and to take additional graduate study, and a comprehensive self-study by a committee of administrative officers, teachers and students.

TALLADEGA COLLEGE

"PROMOTE FREEDOM" SAYS M. L. KING, JR. — TALLADEGA COLLEGE, Talladega, Ala. — Dr. Martin Luther King, "a speaker who needs no introduction anywhere in this world," addressed an overflow Commencement audience at Talladega College June 1 when fifty-eight seniors from fourteen states and Korea received their A. B. degrees.

Dr. King, shown here with Dean Cohen T. Simpson and President Arthur D. Gray upon his arrival on the campus, delivered an impressive and richly illustrated address. He depicted the birthpangs of the new world that, while it promises tensions, promises also greater freedom for many millions of under privileged. He underlined our consequent opportunities and responsibilities to dissolve tensions and promote freedom and well-being for all on this globe by infusing a spirit of love without surrendering vital principles.

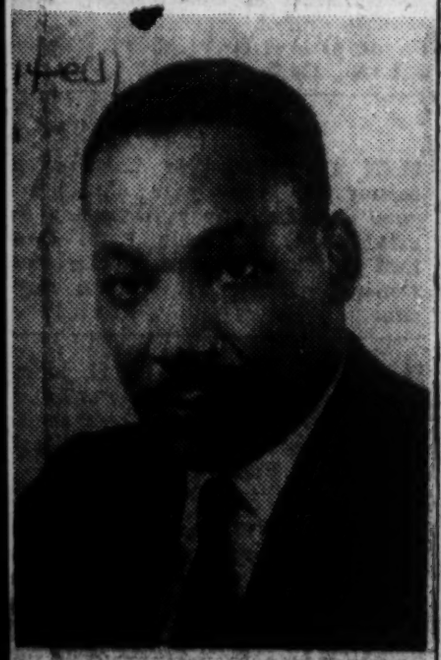
Talladega Graduates To Hear Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

TALLADEGA, Ala. — (SNS) — Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., is scheduled to deliver the commencement address at Talladega College at 9:30 Monday morning, June 1 in DeForest Chapel.

He is a member of the advisory board of Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association and a graduate of Morehouse College.

A man whose Christian-social activities for full implementation of democracy have captured the imagination of the world, the 30 year old Dr. King was the recipient of five honorary doctorates and thirty-six awards between May 1956 and June 1958. In 1957 he was listed by a Gallop Poll as one of the most admired religious leaders of the world, and by Time Magazine as one of the ten outstanding personalities of the year.

Dr. King, pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala., president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, Inc., and author of "Stride Toward Freedom", comes to Talladega College a few weeks after his return from a study tour in India.



DR. MARTIN LUTHER, KING, JR.

Talladega College Alumni Of East Will Gather At Hampton Institution Meet

HAMPTON, Va., August 4 — "Human Relations in a Rapidly Changing World" will be the theme of the annual Eastern Regional alumni conference of Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., which convenes at Hampton Institute August 7 through 9.

Mrs. Wardell P. Robinson, Loudonville, N. Y., general chairman of the conference, says indications are that 126 Talladega alumni, originating from all the Eastern seaboard, and several New England states, will journey to the conference at the southern tip of Virginia's peninsula.

A special effort is made at the annual conferences to boost an alumni scholarship fund, and, in addition to special problems of Talladega, topics of international importance are discussed, a spokesman said.

Dr. Spahr Hull, of the American Friends Society, will develop this year's Eastern Regional theme, with brief workshops being given as follows: "Education for Human Relations," conducted by Dr. Martha Dawson, associate professor of education at Hampton Institute; "Youth and Human Relations," conducted by Dr. Nancy B. McGhee, professor of English at Hampton Institute, and "Human Relations Leadership," conducted by Mrs. Maryellen Gardner.

Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega and the first alumnus of the school to fill that office, will be on hand to assist with the conference, Chairman Robinson said.

Talladega College was founded in 1867. Hampton—the conference's host campus—was founded a few months later in 1868. Both colleges were begun with assistance from the American Missionary Association, but both today are non-sectarian.

Tidewater alumni who have announced plans to attend the conference are Mrs. Anita P. Hall, associate professor of biology, Hampton Institute; Homer L. Hines, principal at Carver Elementary School, Newport News, James A. A. Hill, principal at Y. H. Thomas Junior High School, Hampton, and Mrs. William S. Mann, Jr., Hampton.

Talladega President, Dr. Arthur D. Gray Issues Statement

President Gray Announces 1960 Danforth Workshop Invitation for Talladega College

Talladega College is one of thirty liberal arts colleges invited to participate in a Danforth Foundation Campus Community Workshop, to be held at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 20 through July 9, 1960.

The invited colleges include nineteen co-educational schools, six colleges for women, and five for men. "All are highly respected for their academic achievements and continued efforts to increase scholastic competence."

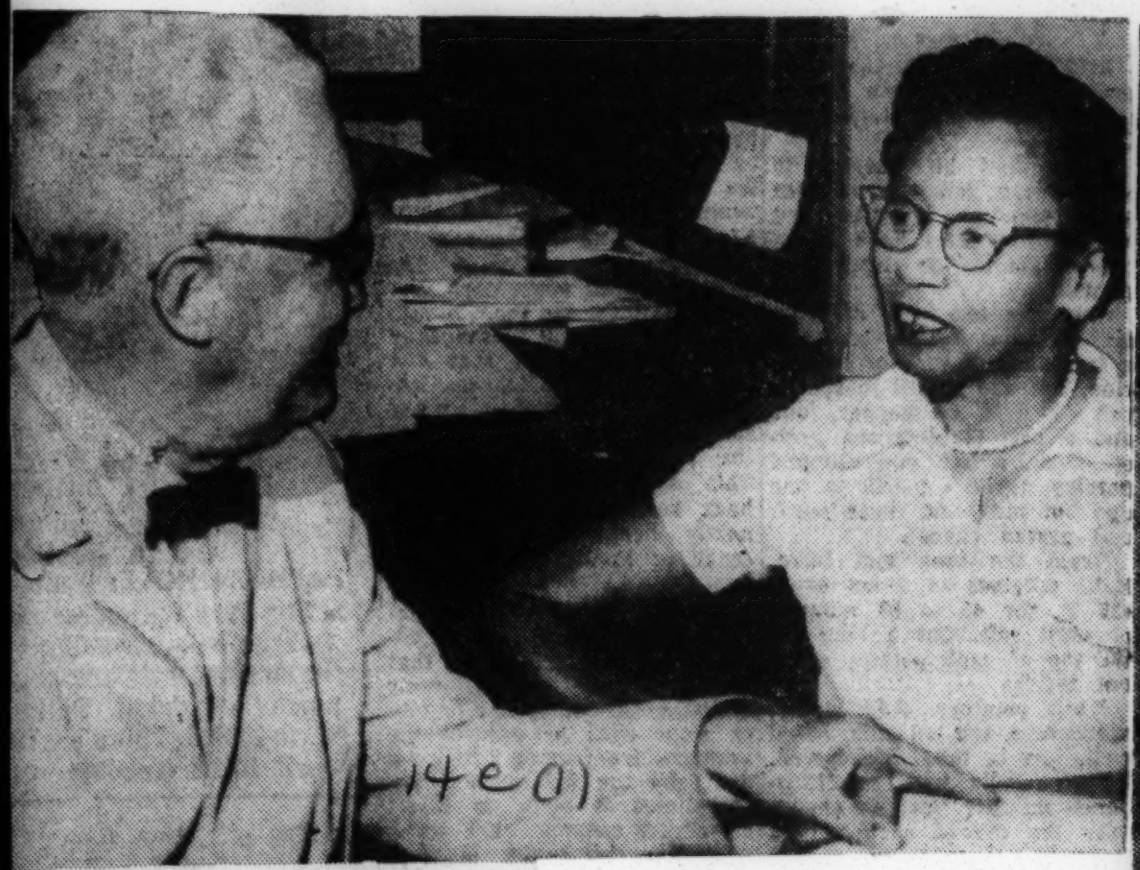
Talladega's representatives will be Dr. Arthur D. Gray, President; Dr. Cohen T. Simpson, Dean, and Professor of Chemistry; Dr. Sylvester Bell, Professor of Biology; Dr. John Bross, Professor of Biology; sophy and Psychology; Mr. David Driskell, Assistant Professor of Art, now on leave from teaching while he serves as director of Danforth Grant Personnel - Self-Study being conducted on campus. They have begun study preparation for the workshop; the director will visit the Talladega campus in the spring and meet with the representatives.

The purpose of the workshop is an "intensive study of ways and means by which to raise the level of excellence" in many aspects of college work and life among the educators who will serve as Faculty Leaders are Dr. Huston Smith, Professor of Philosophy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Roy Price, Chairman of the Doctor of Social Science Program, Syracuse University; and Dr. Edward Condon, Chairman, Department of Physics, Washington University.

$1,000 CHECK TO TSU.—Mrs. L. L. Lockhart (center), wife of the late Grandmaster of Texas Masons presents Dr. John Davis (right), TSU Board member, with a check for $1,000 to bolster the University Athletic Building Fund drive to enlarge the athletic dormitory now under construction by the Todd Construction company of Houston, Texas. Mrs. Lockhart's contribution was made in memory of her husband, who was intensely interested in the welfare and development of Texas Southern university. Dr. S. M. Nabrit, university president, who looks on approvingly, assured Mrs. Lockhart that a memorial plaque will be placed in the building's lounge as evidence of the Lockharts' generosity. Members of the Lockhart family are: L. L. Lockhart, Jr., Robert W. Lockhart, Mrs. Cleo Robinson, Mrs. Deo Roberts, and Mrs. Ruby Thompson. Mrs. Lockhart is a grandmother of five; two boys and three girls.

$13,500 For Tougaloo Helps Train Teachers

TOUGALOO, Miss. — President Samuel D. Kincaloe has announced that the National Science foundation has made a grant of $13,200 to Tougaloo Southern Christian college for support of an in-service institute for secondary school teachers of science and mathematics under the direction of A. A. Branch, dean of instruction, for approximately eight months, beginning on October 3.



14e(1)

INTEGRATED — Mrs. Daphne Duval, high school teacher, became the second colored person to gain admission to the University of Florida at Gainsville, when she enrolled in the post-graduate course, recently. Mrs. Duval is shown talking with Charles Foster, assistant dean in the college of education. The first colord student, George Starke, Orlando, enrolled in the law school in the fall of '58.

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
11-7-59 14e(1)

IN CLASS AT LAST is Virgil Hawkins, right, who spent 10 unsuccesful years trying to get in the University of Florida law school. He's now enrolled at Boston University, studying for a master's degree in public relations. A classmate, Francis Makula of Hartford, Conn., is at left.

Race Mixing Said Taught At College

Journal p 10-A
Montgomery Ala
Dec 4 1959

JACKSON (UPI) — The State College Board is investigating charges that racial integration is being taught at the University of Mississippi.

Board President R. D. Morrow confirmed that a group of persons turned in a written complaint last March concerning alleged integration teachings and other matters at the university

14e(1) 1959

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

First Negroes At Carolina Fail In Bid For Diplomas

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. (AP) — When the capped and gowned seniors of the University of North Carolina parade across the stage June 1 for their diplomas, three of their former classmates — the institution's first Negro undergraduates—will be absent.

The three students, from nearby Durham, have dropped out of school.

"All three of us had scholastic difficulties," said Leroy Frasier.

Leroy, speaking for himself and his brother Ralph, said they hoped to build up their grades and reenter the university.

"I don't have any gripes against the college," he added. "I am responsible myself for not being in school right now. I think my brother feels the same way."

John Lewis Brandon, the third member of the trio, said, "Maybe I didn't have a good background, as I should have had. I think it's a very good school and I'm glad I was able to be a part of it."

John, 21, returned to Durham and went to work at the Duke Medical Center there. He plans to take correspondence courses and reapply at the university.

Leroy, 21, enrolled in a state institution for Negroes at Durham. His 20-year-old brother entered the Army and is now stationed at Ft. Jackson, S.C.

The Frasiers and Brandon won a court suit in 1955 to enter the undergraduate school.

14e(1) 1959

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

Another Fire Sweeps Wilberforce U Dorm

Wilberforce, Ohio (ANP) — When flames raced through Emery Hall last Tuesday, the 46-year old men's dormitory at Wilberforce University, it made nomeless more than 120 men, and destroyed $100,000 worth of property, not including the books and personal belongings of the students.

Dr. Rembert Stokes, president of the University, said the complete loss will not be known until the students have had an opportunity to take inventory of their personal belongings and money.

Shelter Provided

However, before the students were released for the Chrstmas holdays the homeless had all been placed in temporary homes. When classes resume Jan 5th, all students will be housed, F. Isabel Askow, dean of students announced Thursday.

Not First Fire

The dean pointed out that this fire, though disastrous, was not the first fire to sweep the Wilberforce campus. The fire last week gutted the central portion of the men's dormitory. It started on the first floor in the center of the building and quickly spread to the penthouse and damaged the rear of the building and the roof.

Captain Hurt

Don Manuss, captain of the basketball team was in his room on the penthouse when the fire broke out. He sprained his ankle when he jumpted two stories to the roof of an adjoining building.

Many Help

Officials at the university expressed appreciation for all the help given them during the fire. Fire department units from all over Green county rushed to the scene to battle the blaze. Xenia township firemen remained at the scene for several more hours to make sure that the fire was out. Sheriff's deputies kept a close watch on the building throughout the night.

Central State college fire fighters were among the first ones on the scene. And other firemen from Cedarville, Beavercreek, Yellow Springs, Jamestown, Jasper and Fairborn arrived with fire fighting equipment.

Clothing Needed

The Beavercreek Firemen's auxiliary set up a canteen and handed out soft drinks, coffee and sandwiches to the weary firemen. The local Red Cross provided emergency clothing for the burden-out students, but officials explained that the Red Cross could not replace the losses of the students. Clothing and books will be needed by students hoping to return to school in January, school authorities said.

Speaker Stresses Importance of Small Colleges in U. S. Education

Principal speaker, honorees and dignitaries appear in a jovial mood as Wilberforce University concluded formal convocation exercises on Wednesday in observance of the 103rd anniversary of its founding. Bishop E. C. Hatcher, trustee board chairman, has a welcome note for visitors. Reading from left to right are: Dr. Alfred T. Hill, principal speaker and Executive Secretary of the Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges; Bishop Hatcher; Walter G. Nord, Oberlin industrialist who received honorary Doctor of Humanitarian Services degree; Yvonne Walker, chairman of Founder's Day Committee; Joseph R. Jenkins, Savannah, Georgia Y. M. C. A. Executive Secretary, and Dr. Rembert Stokes, Wilberforce University president.

"Today's challenge to the small college received excellent treatment at the Wilberforce University 103rd Founders' Day observance on Wednesday when Dr. Alfred T. Hill, Executive-Secretary of the Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges told a large formal convocation that "we have no time for mediocrity in our world today."

The greatness of a higher educational institution, he went on to say, lies in such intangibles as scholarship and dedication of faculty; traditions of Christianity, public service and patriotism: helping young people to mature in the realm of ideas and ideals; potential to lead young people in their pursuit of wisdom and goodness; and a dedication to the search for truth, beauty and goodness.

Ministerial and lay members from the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virignia made the journey to observe the significant occasion. In conjunction with the occasion a convocation of the A. M. E. Church, Third Episcopal District convened under the leadership of Wilberforce University Board Chairman and presiding prelate Bishop Eugene C. Hatcher.

Two honorary degrees were conferred during the anniversary exercises, Walter G. Nord, Oberlin, Ohio industrialist received the honorary Doctor of Humanitarian Services degree; and Joseph R. Jenkins, Savannah, Georgia Y. M. C. A. Executive-Secretary was awarded the Doctor of Humanities degree.

Wilberforce University is a charter member of the C. A. S. C. a group of 75 small church-related and independent colleges with the potential to double or even triple student enrollment with proper aid and assistance.

Speaker Hill pointed out that the organization began three years ago as "the forgotten colleges." Since that time, he emphasized, the group has been widely recognized "in press on radio and television, in the professional journals, and by such distinguished Americans as Herbert Hoover and Dwight D. Eisenhower."

The convocation speaker further revealed that the C. A. S. C. organization was no longer the "in-group of the havenots," which is revealed by the fact that it has been able to raise "a quarter of a million dollars and have made plans for a much more ambitious fund-raising campaign." He noted that financial help had been secured from "U. S. Steel, the Ford Foundation, General Electric, Esso, Sears-Roebuck and many other strong friends."

HONORED AT COMMENCEMENT — Talking things over in a gay mood with Wilberforce University president, Dr. Rembert Stokes, are these distinguished persons who received honors at the Thursday (June 11) commencement at Wilberforce University. Left to right: Sara W. Hays, president of Apex Company, who received a citation as "Our Fair Lady"; Dr. Stokes, Toki Schalk Johnson, journalist, who also received an "Our Fair Lady" award, and Billy Rose, theatrical great, who received an honorary Doctor of Fine Arts degree.

as the honorees. Yvonne Walker, assistant to the President, read the citations.

A highlight of the afternoon was the response of those honored given by Mr. Rose; humorous and down to earth. Mr. Shirley played one of his own compositions magnificently.

■

WILBERFORCE ALUMNI who received certificates of merit were: Paul Roberts, '39; Rosa Means, '49; William R. Cummings Sr., '27; Dr. James Robinson, '39; and Dr. Charles Hermon Nobles, '49.

A check was presented to Dr. Stokes by the Frontiers of America, Inc., which is part of the pledge made for $5,000 to rebuild a dormitory burned recently.

Miss Walker unveiled a portrait of her father, the late Rt. Rev. D. Ormond Walker, following remarks made by Bishop Gomez.

Wilberforce graduates included Rufus Arterberry, James Richard Dixon, Harding A. Dunlop, Barbara Jean Ford, Rosa Lee Heard (cum laude), Mildred C. Wade, Lewis Walker, Cyrus L. Carter, Doris R. Kelley (cum laude), Larry Jay Allen, Getty S. Babcock, Francina J. Clay, Ethel Lee Irving, Myrma Delois Gettis, Doris M. Johnson, Shelley L. Spight, Georgia G. Stinson, Emma B. Ware, Marlene White, Alice Mae Garrett, Marion Harris, Cecil T. Mitchell, Annie L. Patton, Cecil G. Smith (cum laude), Edwin C. Wilson, Doris L. McDowell (cum laude), Harold C. Huggins, George J. Terry and L. V. Tolbert.

And 'Fair Ladies' Too

Maceo Walker, Billy Rose, Woman Publisher Receive Degrees From Wilberforce

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — The 101st commencement exercises held at historic Wilberforce University drew a group of distinguished nationally known persons as guests to view the ceremony attendent on the graduation of students and the honoring of notables.

With dynamic young Dr. Rembert E. Stokes leading the convocation procession across the tree shaded campus, the thrill of being a part of a century old procedure was evident in the face of each of those taking part.

Dr. Stokes presided during the exercises which brought to the fore the Rt. Rev. Joseph Gomez, Rt. Rev. Eugene C. Hatcher, Milton S. J. Wright, Ph.D., Charles S. Spivey Jr., and the speaker, Rt. Rev. George Wilber Baber, president of Bishops of the AME Church.

■

HONORED BY Wilberforce with honorary degrees were the Hon. Jefferson Patterson, U. S. Ambassador to Uruguay; Andrew D. Weinberger, lawyer; Agnes Ernst Meyer, publisher-owner of the Washington, D. C. Post; Billy Rose, theatrical producer; Rt. Rev. George Wilbur Baber, A. Maceo Walker Sr., insurance executive; Donald Shirley, pianist-composer; Rev. Rufus King Young and Rev. Jon Regier.

Citations to "Our Fair Ladies" introduced to Wilberforce by Rabbi R. Rosenthal of Cleveland, presented Sara Washington Hayes, Toki Schalk Johnson and Mary E. Johnston (in absentia)

14e(1) 1959

WILEY COLLEGE

WILEY APPROVED FOR U.S. STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

MARSHALL, Texas — Dr. W. Cole, president of Wiley College, was notified last week by Dr. L. G. Derthick, U.S. Commissioner of Education, that Wiley has been approved for participation in the National Defense Student Loan program.

Cole installed as Wiley head

MARSHALL, Texas — More than 1,600 guests and 100 representatives educational, professional and religious groups were present Sunday as Dr. W. T. Cole was invested with the symbol of office as the tenth president of Wiley College.

The investiture of the new president was performed by Dr. James S. Thomas, associate director, division of education, General Board of Education of the Methodist Church.

Other participants in the ceremony included Dr. Frank P. Graham, former U.S. Senator and former president of the University of North Carolina; Bishop Willis J. King, resident bishop of the New Orleans area.

Dr. James W. Reynolds, University of Texas; Dr. J. S. Scott, retired president of Wiley; the Rev. Joseph Cox, Dr. Nolan Anderson, Mrs. Vesta Nelson, and the Wiley College Concert band and choir, directed by Professor Frederick

Notables Aid Induction Of Wiley College Head

MARSHALL, Tex. — More than 1,600 guests and 100 representatives from colleges, universities, professional organizations, civic and church leaders, educators, officials of local and state governments and alumni were on the campus for the inauguration of T. W. Cole, 10th president of Wiley College.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina, and United Nations mediator, gave the inaugural addrss, which emphasized the role of the United Nations in a troubled free world.

INVESTITURE of the president was given by Dr. James S. Thomas, associate director of the division of educational institutions of the general board of education of the Methodist church. Bishop Willis J. King, alumnus and chairman of the trustee board of Wiley, presided. Dr. James W. Reynolds of the school of education of the University of Texas paid tribute to the potentials of Dr. Cole.

President Cole declared that future graduates of Wiley would be fully prepared to meet the challenges of a technological society and would join in the struggle to achieve human dignity and freedom in the world.

Dr. Frank Graham Of UN To Be Principal Speaker

MARSHALL, Texas. — Dr. Frank P. Graham, United States representative on the United Nations Committee of Good Offices in the Dutch-Indonesian dispute of 1947-1949 and for the past eight years the United Nations representative of India and Pakistan, will give the principal address at the inauguration of Dr. T. W. Cole, tenth president of Wiley College, on Sunday, March 22.

The ceremonies will be held at 4 p.m. in the auditorium. Bishop Willis J. King, resident bishop of New Orleans area, of the Methodist church, will preside. Following the inauguration a reception in honor of President and Mrs. Thomas Winston Cole will be given in their home.

At 1 p.m., a luncheon will be served in the Refectory for the special guests representing colleges and universities, church organizations, professional and civic groups, and local and state government officials. The alumni will conduct a service at 11 a.m. in Daniel A. Brainard chapel.

Dr. Graham noted for his statesmanship, has distinguished himself in the field of education and as a Mediator for the United Nations in international affairs. He was professor of history for 16 years at the University of North Carolina and then became president, 1930-1949. He was also the first president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

In the field of public service, Dr. Graham was the public member of the National War Labor Board, 1942-45; first chairman of the Board of the Oak Ridge Institute for Nuclear Research, 1942-1945; Defense Manpower Administrator in the United States Department of Labor, 1951; and was United States Senator from North Carolina, 1949-50. In World War I he served in the U.S. marines and received the rank of first lieutenant.

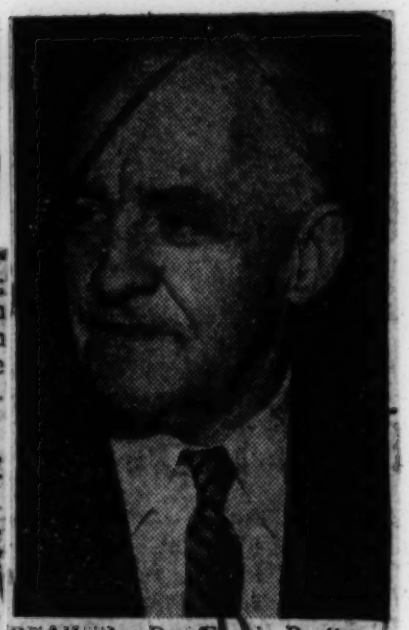
Other inaugural events will be: breakfast for President and Mrs. T. W. Cole and trustees in the home of Dr. and Mrs. T. L. Hunter, on Monday, March 23 at 8 a.m.; meeting of trustees, 10 a.m., which will be followed by a luncheon for trustees and guests in the President's home, Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Cole, hosts.

Dr. Cole was born in Navasota, Texas. He received his bachelor of science degree from Wiley college in 1934, his master of science degree from the University of Wisconsin, and his doctor of education from the University of Texas.

Dr. Cole has served as principal of Washington elementary school at Bryan, Texas and Washington high school at Vernon, Texas. He was Registrar and dean of Wiley college and took the office of President on July 1, 1958.

Dr. Cole is a member of the Phi Delta Kappa honorary educational fraternity, the American Association of Higher Education, and the American Association of college and University Presidents. He is married and the father of four children.

The final event of the annual founders' week will be the banquet on Saturday, March 21, at 6:30 p.m. in the Refectory.



PEAKER.—Dr. Frank P. Graham, mediator for the United Nations, will give the principal address for the inauguration of Dr. T. W. Cole, tenth president of Wiley college, Sunday, March 22.

H. Sweat To Deliver Wiley Founders' Speech

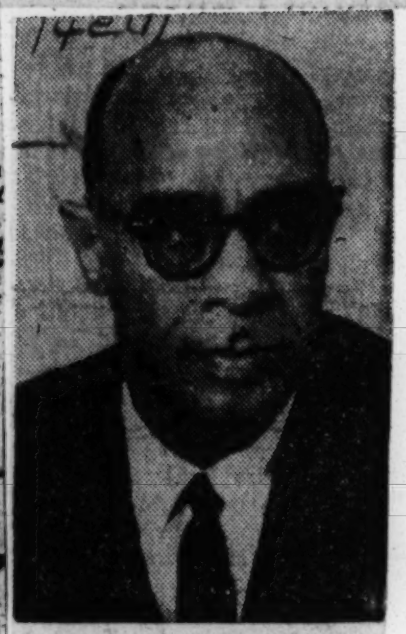
Famous Texas U. Plaintiff Now Lives in Ohio

MARSHALL, Texas. — Heman Marion Sweatt, research and industrial field secretary of the Urban League of Cleveland, Ohio, will be the guest speaker for the annual Founder's Day banquet of Wiley college to be held on Saturday, March 21, at 6:30 p.m. in the Refectory. Dr. Henry Cecil McBay will be master of ceremonies.

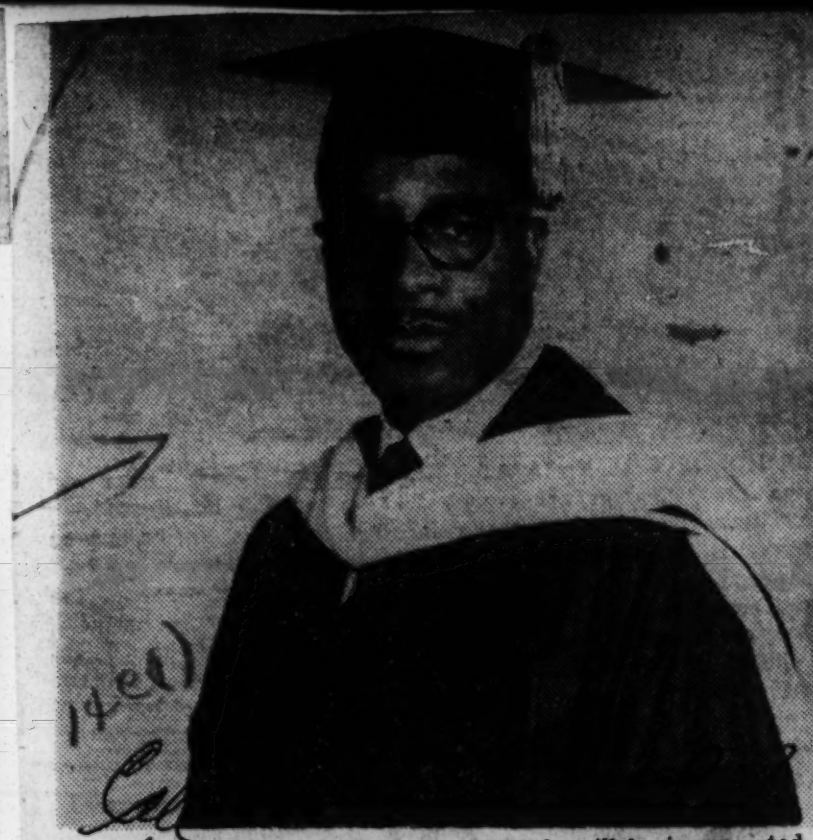
On Sunday, March 22, at 4 p.m. the inauguration of Dr. T. W. Cole, the 10th president of Wiley college, will be held in the Alumni gymnasium.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, mediator for the United Nations, will give the address. Bishop Willis J. King, president and bishop of New Orleans area, of the Methodist church, will preside. Following the ceremonies a reception for president and Mrs. T. W. Cole will be given in their home.

Mr. Sweatt, an alumnus of Wiley College, became nationally known when he became the first Negro to enroll in the Law School of University of Texas in 1950. His case was the first in the United States to challenge the constitutionality of segregation per se in education. He received his master's degree in social welfare work from Atlanta university in 1954, and has done special study at Michigan and Ohio State universities.



HEMAN SWEATT



WILEY'S NEW PRESIDENT.—Dr. T. W. Cole will be inaugurated Sunday afternoon, March 22, as the tenth president of Wiley college in Marshall, Texas. The inauguration ceremony will begin at 4 p.m. in the Alumni gymnasium. Dr. Frank P. Graham, mediator for the United Nations, will give the address.

ed to the Presidency of Wiley College at the March, 1958 meeting of the Board of Trustees, and took office as the 10th President of the college on July 1, 1958.

He has served as a member of the Planning and Nominating committees of the American Association of Higher Education, and is currently serving as a member of the Committee on Resolutions. He also is a member of the American Association of College and University Administrators. Dr Cole has served as charge leader of Lee Chapel Methodist Church, Bryan, Texas and Ebenezer Methodist Church, Marshall, Texas. He is married and the father of four children.

Assisting Mr Robinson in the over-all planning are the following committee chairmen: Emerson C. Norris, Program; A. O Cravin, Promotion; Arthur McCullough, Jr, Citations; Mrs Theo Harris, Decorations; Mrs Lillian Bastine, Hospitality.

Also serving on the Arrangements Committee are: Joe B. Jones, Mrs Faurice E. Prince, Mrs Martha McAfee, Mrs Geneva Young, Robert J. Williams, Louis Latin, Daniel Gay, E. M. Knight, Mrs Charles Harper, Mrs Viola Flix, and William Thomas Jr, and Elbert R. Curvey.

Wiley President Speaker For Central YMCA Meet

s Winston Cole, recently installed as President of Wiley College, s, will be the principal speaker for the Fortieth Annual Meeting n Dinner of the South Central YMCA Thursday, April 23, at 7:45 in auditorium of Bradley Building, 3531 Wheeler Avenue, it was ann day by Judson W Robinson, general chairman of the Arrangements Co

The annual event, which this year will serve to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the local Branch "Y", also will consist of a dinner program over which Frank L. Lane, veteran board member and former Branch Chairman, will preside as toastmaster. The annual election of one-third of the membership of the Board of Managers will be held during the evening.

Dr Cole is a native of Navasota, Texas, where he received his public school education. While in high school, he was president of his class each year; won the State Oratorical Contest at Prairie View, and was graduated with honors.

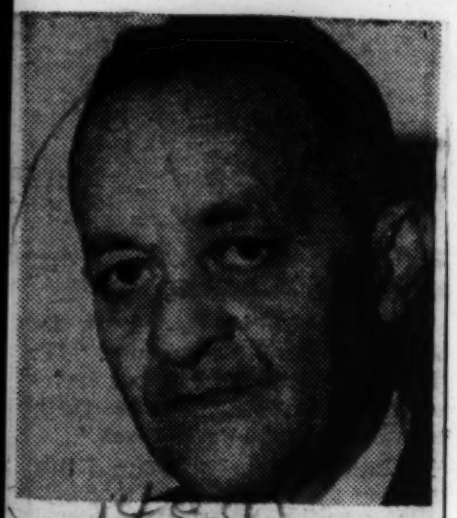
He entered Wiley College, and while there was president of the Dramatic Club, president of Alpha Phi Omega Forensic Society, co-chairman of the Interracial Commission of Texas, president of Sigma Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, president of the Senior Class, and was graduated with honors.

On leaving Wiley, he became principal of the Booker T Washington High School in Vernon, Texas. In 1944, he accepted the principalship of the Washington [illegible] School at Bryan, Texas. While doing graduate study at the University of Wisconsin, he served as president of the Committee on Library Facilities, and secretary of the Committee on Recreation for University Men. While at the University, he was inducted into Phi Chapter of the Phi Delta Kappa Honor Society. In 1947, he was graduated with the Masters Degree in School Administration from the University of Wisconsin.

Doctor Cole accepted the position of Registrar of Wiley College in September, 1955, serving in that capacity until 1954 when he became Dean. Entering the University of Texas in 1952, he earned his doctorate with a major in Educational Administration. The degree was conferred in June, 1955.

The young educator was elect-

DR T W COLE



WPBI Dean—

Former Charleston (W. Va.) High School principal Leonard Barnett, recently assumed his post as dean of the William Penn Business Institute, it was announced by Dr. W. Co Maxwell, president. Mr. Barnett is a former member of the West Virginia State Legislature, received degrees from both Ohio University and Ohio State University, and completed further studies at King's College, London, England.

XAVIER HONORS ITS FOUNDRESS

Many Attend High Mass for Mother Katherine

A High Requiem Mass was offered Tuesday at Xavier university in commemoration of the third anniversary of the death of Mother Katherine Drexel, foundress of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament and Xavier university.

Attending the Mass were members of the late foundress' religious order, students, faculty and alumni of the university.

The granddaughter of the first Francis Drexel, who built one of the largest financial empires in American history, Mother Katherine was raised in an environment of ease and luxury.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

At a time when American Catholic bishops could beg only that "thought and time be given" to the welfare of the American Indian and the Negro, Miss Drexel accepted the challenge, adding to it the practical working power of the millions of dollars left to her by her father.

It has ben estimated that she spent about $15 million in her endeavors. However, many notables, both in religion and of the secular laity, have stated that her personal sacrifice was of even more value to the two races than the money involved.

In 1889, she left her Philadelphia, Pa., home for study in the convent of the Sisters of Mercy and in 1891 she founded the Blessed Sacrament order. In her lifetime she established 48 elementary schools, 12 high schools and Xavier university, first Catholic university for Negroes in the United States.

DIED AT AGE OF 96

Mother Katherine died March 3, 1955, at the age of 96.

The will of her father, having ben made prior to the founding of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, stipulated that funds be divided among other religious organizations. None of the funds for all of her works of charity could be left to her own order, thus depriving both the order and Xavier of their major sources of income.

Among the many tributes received at her death from clergy and laity throughout the United States was the following message as sent by Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel:

"It is our firm belief that Holy Mother the Church will one day be guided by the Holy Spirit to enroll t hename of Mother Katherine Drexel among those she considers worthy of special veneration."

14e(1) 1959

DISCRIMINATION
FLORIDA

Collins Wants Only Integrated Graduate Schools In Florida

TALLAHASSEE (UPI) — Gov. LeRoy Collins made a surprise recommendation Thursday that the next Legislature consider abolishing graduate schools at the state Negro university and educate these students in white universities.

At the same time, Collins hinted he might oppose the private tuition plan which Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin said was the only solution to the race problem in counties where even token integration of the public schools would meet violent resistance.

The latter issue popped up at the governor's weekly news conference and later at the Cabinet Budget Commission meeting.

Collins told the Budget Commission that segregation at the graduate level is costing Florida too much money. He said even the "massive resistance" states of Virginia and Arkansas, which closed public schools rather than integrate, have no trouble mixing the races in their graduate schools.

QUIETLY DISCUSSED

This subject has been quietly discussed by various groups for some time, but Collins is the first official to bring it out in the open. The first Negro student enrolled without incident at the University of Florida Law School last September, but Collins said there are about 18 at the A. and M. University law school here.

He said he understands that since the Negro law school opened seven years ago, it has graduated six students at a cost of $60,000 each.

Collins ordered Budget Director Harry Smith to get up figures showing the student cost of all graduate schools at A. and M. including law, pharmacy, agriculture and home economics.

WITHHOLDS OPINION

Sen. Wilson Carraway of Tallahassee, who sat in on the discussions as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said he would withhold his reaction to Collins' suggestion until he sees the cost figures.

It was pointed out that a graduate school, in order to be accredited must maintain a certain staff and equipment, regardless of the number of students.

Collins also took exception to a request for $756,000 to build separate athletic fields, gymnasiums, swimming pools, chapels and repair shops for white and Negro inmates of the new boys school in Okeechobee.

"It looks like both races could use the same chapel," he declared. The rest of the cabinet supported a $926,000 reduction in the recommended building program for this institution without specifying what projects would be eliminated.

The parent-option-subsidy plan, which Ervin will propose to the Legislature, also came up for discussion at the governor's news conference.

14e(1) 1959

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Florida U. Enrolls Its Second Negro

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Feb. 9.—The University of Florida enrolled its second Negro student today. Mrs. Daphne Duval, 53, for 28 years a teacher of mathematics at Lincoln High School here, enrolled for a graduate course in education. She will attend the university each Tuesday evening to study a course called professional services.

George Starke Jr., 27, enrolled in the college of law in September as the university's first Negro student.

5 More Negroes Qualify for UF

GAINESVILLE, June 9 (UPI)—Five more Negroes have qualified for admission to the University of Florida graduate school, it was announced today.

Registrar R. S. Johnson said the five are teachers and have met the qualifications for admissions to the graduate school during the summer session.

The announcement was contained in a brief release from the university news bureau. "In keeping with long-standing policy, names of the five will not be made public until after they have completed registration," the release said.

If the Negroes follow through with their intent to enroll, it will increase to seven the number enrolled since the graduate school was ordered to admit qualified Negroes by a federal court judge in June, 1958.

First to Enroll

George Starke Jr., 27, Sanford, was the first of his race to enroll in the state-supported university.

Starke was admitted to the law college last fall and successfully completed his first semester in February. He continued his training the past semester, but the university said it did not know if Starke completed his work satisfactorily.

The school also admitted a 53-year-old Negro high school teacher to the graduate school last February. Daphne Duval was taking a single course one night a week while still teaching at a local high school.

Registrar R. S. Johnson said the five all are teachers and have met the qualifications for admissions to the graduate school during the summer session.

The announcement was contained in a brief release from the University News Bureau. "In keeping with long-standing policy, names of the five will not be made public until after they have completed registration," the release said.

If the students follow through with their intent to enroll, it will be by far the largest enrollment of Negroes since the graduate school was ordered to admit qualified Negroes by a federal court judge in June, 1958.

George Starke Jr., 27, Sanford-Orlando, was the first of his race to enroll in the previously all-white state-supported university.

Starke was admitted to the law college last fall and successfully completed his first semester in February.

He continued his training the past semester, but the university said it did not know if Starke completed his work satisfactorily.

The school also admitted a 53-year-old Negro high school teacher to the graduate school last February. Mrs. Daphne Duval was taking a single course one night a week while still teaching at a local high school.

5 MORE QUALIFY FOR UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

GAINESVILLE, Fla. (UPI)—Five more Negroes have qualified for admission to the University of Florida Graduate School, it was announced Tuesday.

Registrar R. S. Johnson said the five all are teachers and have met the qualifications for admissions to the Graduate School during the summer session.

The announcement was contained in a brief release from the University News Bureau. "In keeping with long-standing policy, names of the five will not be made public until after they have completed registration," the release said.

If the students follow through with their intent to enroll, it will be by far the largest enrollment of Negroes since the Graduate School was ordered to admit qualified Negroes by a Federal Court judge in June, 1958.

George Starke, Jr., 27, Sanford-Orlando, was the first of his race to enroll in the previously all-white state-supported university.

Starke was admitted to the law college last fall and successfully completed his first semester in February. He continued his training the past semester, but the university said it did not know if Starke completed his work satisfactorily.

The school also admitted a 53-year-old Negro high school teacher to the Graduate School last February. Mrs. Daphne Duval was taking a single course one night a week while still teaching at a local high school.

Vera Mae Alexander, Reddick, and Rayfield McGhee, Gainesville, enrolled in a science and mathematics institute.

Elia Mims, Tampa, registered for a guidance and personnel institute along with Daphne Duval, 53, who enrolled in a single night course at the University in February.

Julia Crosby, Gainesville, enrolled for graduate courses in the College of Education. All five are teachers in public schools, the university said.

At the same time, the school said it expected George Starke Jr., 27, Sanford, to re-enroll in the law school in the fall. Starke completed his first year of law school work satisfactorily, it was announced.

Both intitute programs are designed to improve teaching methods and have enrolled more than 100 Florida teachers under federal grants.

Sarke became the first Negro to enroll in a previously all-white state-supported institution last fall. He was accepted into the law college after the federal court ruled the university must enter all qualified Negroes desiring to take graduate work.

Six Negroes have now qualified or registered for graduate courses here since a U.S. district court ordered the university's university's graduate schools opened to Negroes last June.

Since a federal court order last June admitting Negroes to graduate-level study, six have qualified for admittance and registered.

The sixth, George Starke, Sanford freshman law student, is not currently enrolled. Although Starke passed all of his work, he was on academic probation last semester. A review of his record by college of law faculty has qualified him for admittance in September.

The five Negroes who began classes are: Mrs. Duval; Vera Mae Alexander, Reddick; Rayfield McGhee, Gainesville; Elia Mims, Tampa; and Julia L. Crosby, Gainesville.

5 Negroes Eligible at UF School

GAINESVILLE — (UPI) — Five more Negroes have qualified for admission to the University of Florida graduate school, it was announced Tues-

5 Negroes Enroll for U.F. Study

GAINESVILLE, June 15 (UPI)—Five Negro students registered for the summer session at the University of Florida today.

Four of the Negroes will attend two summer institutes at the expense of the National Science Foundation, a federal government agency, the school announced.

Florida Holds Mixed Classes For Teachers

GAINESVILLE, Fla. (AP) — Five Negro teachers are attending summer session classes at the University of Florida.

Four of the five are enrolled in two summer institutes sponsored by the National Science Foundation, a federal agency. A fifth is attending graduate classes in the college of education. The classes started Tuesday.

All are enrolled at the graduate

5 MORE QUALIFY FOR UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

GAINESVILLE, Fla. (UPI) — Five more Negroes have qualified for admission to the University of Florida Graduate School, it was announced Tuesday.

Registrar R. S. Johnson said the five all are teachers and have met the qualifications for admissions to the Graduate School during the summer session.

The announcement was contained in a brief release from the University News Bureau. "In keeping with long-standing policy, names of the five will not be made public until after they have completed registration," the release said.

If the students follow through with their intent to enroll, it will be by far the largest enrollment of Negroes since the Graduate School was ordered to admit qualified Negroes by a Federal Court judge in June, 1958.

George Starke, Jr., 27, Sanford-Orlando, was the first of his race to enroll in the previously all-white state-supported university.

Starke was admitted to the law college last fall and successfully completed his first semester in February. He continued his training the past semester, but the university said it did not know if Starke completed his work satisfactorily.

The school also admitted a 53-year-old Negro high school teacher to the Graduate School last February. Mrs. Daphne Duval was taking a single course one night a week while still teaching at a local high school.

ALL GRADUATE STUDENTS

5 Negroes At University Of Florida

GAINESVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Five Negro teachers are attending summer session classes at the University of Florida.

Four of the five are enrolled in two summer institutes sponsored by the National Science Foundation, a federal agency. A fifth is attending graduate classes in the college of education. The classes started Tuesday.

All are enrolled at the graduate level. Four are new students to the university. The fifth, Daphne Duval, Gainesville, was enrolled in a graduate education course last semester.

Since a federal court order last June admitting Negroesn for graduated-level study, six have qualified for admittance and registered.

The sixth, George Starke, Sanford freshman law student, is not currently enrolled. Although Starke passed all of his work, he was on academic probation last semester. A review of his record by college of law faculty has qualified him for admittance in September.

The five Negroes who began classes are: Mrs. Duval; Vera Mae Alexander, Reddick; Rayfield McGhee, Gainesville; Elia Mims, Tampa; and Julia L. Crosby, Gainesville.

14e(1) 1959

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
DISCRIMINATION

UF to Admit Another Negro

GAINESVILLE — (AP) — The University of Florida said Friday it will admit a Negro in-service teacher to the graduate school for the second semester beginning Feb. 9.

University officials declined to disclose the student's name in advance of registration.

The new student will be the second Negro to enter the university. George Starke Sr., 27, of Orlando, son of a Sanford physician enrolled in the college of law Sept. 15.

The University's announcement followed close on a statement by Gov. LeRoy Collins that the 1959 legislature ought to consider closing graduate schools at Florida A&M University at Tallahassee.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
DISCRIMINATION

Second Negro Enrolled At Florida University

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—The University of Florida enrolled its second Negro student today.

Daphne Duval, 53, teacher at Lincoln High School in Gainesville, enrolled for a graduate course in education.

She enrolled by mail, as do all students who work by day and who must attend school at night.

She will attend the University each Tuesday evening to study a course called professional services.

She teaches mathematics at Lincoln where she has taught for 28 years.

Second Negro Enters University In Florida

GAINESVILLE, Fla. — (UPI) — Mrs. Daphne Duval, 53-year-old local high school teacher, became the second Negro to enroll in the University of Florida's graduate school Monday.

Mrs. Duval, who teaches at this city's only Negro high school, will take a single graduate course, "Professional Service," which meets one evening a week.

The university announced last week that the Lincoln High School instructor had qualified for entrance in the College of Education graduate school. She registered for the in-service course by mail and attends her first class Tuesday night.

George Starke, Jr., law student from Sanford-Orlando, was the first Negro to enroll after U. S. Court decision.

14e(1) 1959

GEORGIA COLLEGES
DISCRIMINATION

HOW COLLEGE ENTRANCE PLAN WORKS

All Students to Be Interviewed

By GENE BRITTON

Georgia's college administrators have been given a new headache to nurse.

They've got to ride the bronco, but so far most of them haven't even figured how to get on his back.

In the name of educating more efficiently, officials at state-supported institutions of higher learning have been told to start enforcing new standards for screening applicants for admission.

One of the most significant of these new requirements is a mandatory personal interview with every student who wants to get into any of the 19 units of the state university system.

* * *

THAT'S A BIG and time-consuming order.

There are indications that the plan may work smoothly and do the job its authors say it is intended to do at the larger schools.

But at most of the smaller schools, the two-year junior colleges, the wild horse is kicking up a cloud of problems that may stifle efficient operations.

The bigger schools, like the University of Georgia, Georgia Tech and Georgia State College of Business Administration, have larger faculty staffs and trained, expert personnel for the big job of interviewing. The smaller colleges, in most instances, don't.

* * *

GEORGIA STATE is working out an interviewing program that may eventually serve as a model for the rest of the units. At Georgia State, the interviewing program shows signs of making a real contribution to quality education.

The program is being directed by the head of the school's guidance and counseling center, Dr. Cameron Fincher, a man who holds a Ph.D. in psychology.

But few of the junior colleges have the necessary funds to hire a man of Dr. Fincher's qualifications to head their programs.

William S. Patrick, director of admissions at Georgia State, said a series of workshops has been set up to train faculty members in interviewing techniques.

* * *

THE INTERVIEWS, according to the Board of Regents' directive, are intended to determine new applicants' "sense of social responsibility, adjustment of personality, sturdiness of character and general fitness for admission to the institution."

The workshops at Georgia State would theoretically instruct members of that school's faculty as to how to determine all that.

Dr. Patrick said 10 teams of three faculty members each have been organized to conduct the interviews. All teams working at one time could handle about 30 students an hour. He said a two-week period prior to beginning of classes each quarter would be devoted to the interviewing.

* * *

APPLICANTS will be notified when to come to the school for their interviews. Since at Georgia State applications must be submitted at least 35 days prior to opening of classes, the college would be able to study all the applications and set up interview appointments within the two-week period.

The interviewer would recommend that the applicant be admitted or that he not be. If the applicant was dissatisfied with the interviewer's recommendation, he could appeal to a five-man admission board which would have the final word.

Under the Georgia State "model" plan, the interviewing would not stop with acceptance of the applicant. The new student would continue to receive guidance based on subsequent interviews throughout his college career.

* * *

PATRICK SAID Georgia State hopes to get its program into full swing by May, in time for summer quarter registration.

He admitted that, although the program shows great promise at his school, it might cause a period of "trial and tribulation" at some of the smaller units.

Talks with registrars at a few of the smaller colleges indicated Dr. Patrick prophesied well.

Tom Cottingham, director of admissions at South Georgia College in Douglas, said he and two other officials of the school will have to devote the entire summer interviewing applicants for admission next fall.

* * *

THERE ARE NO definite plans

Dr. Fincher W. S. Patrick

at South Georgia for giving the three interviewers any kind of training in conducting interviews.

He estimated there would be between 350 and 375 new students at his school next fall. Figuring on 15 minutes per interview, it will take the three officials at least a whole summer to do what's required of them.

Jack Padget, registrar at Armstrong Junior College in Savannah, also admitted there's no training program planned for the interviewers at his school. Also, it has not been determined how many interviewers will be needed or will be available once the interviewing program gets into full operation.

Last fall, Armstrong had 273 new students in its day division and 258 in its evening division.

* * *

AT LEAST one of the smaller colleges, however, anticipates no problems from the program. Registrar Will D. Young at North Georgia College in Dahlonega said his school has been interviewing every entering freshman since 1957.

The program works, he said. He wouldn't give it up now that it's been in effect for awhile. Mr. Young said North Georgia has an interviewing committee of five, including himself and two trained guidance experts.

How the various colleges administer the interview program will be left up to the individual colleges, according to L. R. Siebert, executive secretary of the Board of Regents.

Each school will determine for itself what questions to ask and how to evaluate the answers.

* * *

THE INTERVIEWING is only one of a number of new regulations that the colleges will have to find ways of administering.

And the big question of what effect the new college age limit bill will have on the schools still remains to be answered.

The bill, which limits admission to undergraduate schools to students under 21 and to graduate and professional schools to those under 25 (except in certain excepted cases), will cut the enrollment of most colleges. That's what it is intended to do, in view of increasingly crowded classrooms and dormitories.

Georgia State, which operates an evening school that caters to adults who work by day, will likely be seriously effected in its program. To what extent is an unknown factor.

The same is true of new units of the university system in Augusta and Columbus, which offer the same type of adult education program.

EXCERPTS ON SLOAN DECISION

Here are excerpts from U.S. District Judge Boyd Sloan's decision holding segregation at Georgia State College unconstitutional.

In the complaint, as amended, the plaintiffs, Negroes residing in the City of Atlanta and in the Northern District of Georgia, filed on behalf of themselves and all other Negroes similarly situated and affected who are qualified and able to receive educational opportunities and advantages at the Georgia State College of Business Administration, Atlanta, Ga., allege that the regulations and requirements for admission to the Georgia State College of Business Administration are designed to and do discriminate against Negroes and deny them due process of law and equal protection of the laws.

It is the contention of the plaintiffs that they are qualified for admission to the Georgia State College of Business Administration but that the defendants do, in accordance with established custom, usage and practice, on account of their race and color deny to plaintiffs and other qualified Negroes similarly situated the right to attend said Georgia State College of Business Administration while at the same time they accord to white persons the privilege and right to attend said institution.

The plaintiffs contend that the rules of admission and the admission procedure adopted by the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia governing admission requirements for admission to the Georgia State College of Business Administration, deny to plaintiffs, and other Negroes similarly situated, the right to be admitted to said college and deny to them the equal protection of the laws and due process of law as secured by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief.

The defendants deny that the rules of admission or admission procedure are unreasonable or discriminatory and aver that they are equally applicable to both white and Negro applicants for admission to the school and generally deny the allegations of the complaint.

The case came on for trial to the court, without a jury, on Dec. 8, 1958, and during the days of Dec. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 evidence in behalf of the plaintiffs and the defendants was introduced and heard. Additional time in which to present written arguments and briefs having now been filed, the court proceeds to a determination of the controversy. . . .

(The opinion goes at length into the history of the case and admission practices and then continues as follows.)

PLAINTIFFS' QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION

Plaintiffs have each completed high school and in addition have had some college work and, while their scholastic qualifications would be subject to review under valid admission requirements of the Georgia State College of Business Administration, the court finds, under the evidence here, that the plaintiffs have scholastic credits sufficient to qualify them to make application for admission to the college.

While the evidence indicates that the plaintiffs, Barbara Hunt and Myra Elliott Dinsmore Holland, may not be of good moral character and for that reason may not be qualified for admission to the college, the evidence shows the other plaintiff, Iris Mae Welch, to be of good character and not lacking in qualification for admission.

JUDICIAL NOTICE

The court takes judicial notice of the fact that it is not customary for Negroes and whites to mix socially or to attend the same public or private educational institutions in the State of Georgia, and that by reason of this presently existing social pattern, the opportunities for the average Negro to become personally acquainted with the average white person, and particularly with the alumni of a white educational institution, are necessarily limited.

THE ALUMNI CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENT

The effect of the alumni certificate requirement upon Negroes has been, is and will be to prevent Negroes from meeting this admission requirement. As a result, Negro applications have been rejected and would hereafter be subject to be rejected as incomplete without being considered on their merits.

Plaintiffs did not and do not know any of the alumni of the Georgia State College of Business Administration.

White students, rarely, have difficulty in securing the alumni certificates.

STIPULATION

The parties have stipulated that there are no Negro alumni of the Georgia State College of Business Administration or of any other white institutions in the University System.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

This being an action for declaratory judgment and equitable relief to protect civil rights, this court has jurisdiction of the controversy . . .

This is a class action. The class is formed solely by the presence of the common question of law or fact. The right or liability of each member of the class is distinct. It is as individuals that plaintiffs are entitled to equal protection of the laws. . . .

The class here is composed of: Negroes who are qualified to meet all valid requirements for admission to the Georgia State College of Business Administration and who are therefore eligible for admission to that institution. The plaintiffs must be members of the class they purportedly represent. . . .

Plaintiffs would be entitled to declaratory or injunctive relief if it is shown that they, or one of them, have been injured or deprived of personal and present rights to admission to the Georgia State College of Business Administration.

• • •

THIS COURT is bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for this court to express disagreement with such decisions would not only be futile but improper.

The policy, custom, practice and usage of the defendants in maintaining and operating the Georgia State College of Business Administration on a racially segregated basis is violative of the rights secured to the plaintiffs, and of the rights secured to other Negro students of Georgia, who are similarly situated, by the due process and equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. . . .

The scholarship program which aids Negro students to take graduate and professional work offered at white institutions of the University System of Georgia and at other institutions which accept Negroes, either outside the state or at private Negro institutions within the state, does not meet the requirement of equal protection. . . .

The alumni certificate requirement is invalid as applied to Negroes because there are no Negro alumni of any of the white institutions of the University System of Georgia, and consequently this requirement operates to make it difficult, if not impossible, for Negroes to comply with the requirement, whereas white applicants do not face similar difficulties. The requirement, therefore, violates the equal protection clause to the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

• • •

THAT THE MOTIVE of the plaintiffs in making application for admission to the Georgia State College of Business Administration was the filing of this suit is not significant. . . .

Plaintiffs' actions with reference to appeal met the requirements, if any, as to exhausting administrative remedies. . . .

Plaintiffs and members of the class which they, or one of them represent, are entitled to an injunction enjoining the defendants from continuing to limit the Georgia State College of Business Administration to white students only, and enjoining defendants from requiring Negro applicants to that institution to furnish certificates as to their personal qualities which may be certified to only by alumni of the white institutions.

• • •

A JUDGMENT and decree in conformity with the findings here made and the conclusions here entered may be prepared and presented.

In formulating the decree, it is to be kept in mind that the authorities in control of the operation of the Georgia State College of Business Administration have the primary right and responsibility of fixing and passing upon the qualifications for admission.

The decree will only restrict the exercise of this right to prohibit denying admission to qualified Negroes solely because of their race and color, and to prohibit the adoption of admission requirements that will deny to them the equal protection of the laws and due process of law. . . .

Cook's Statement On Georgia State Ruling

This is the text of Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook's statement on the federal court decision declaring segregation unconstitutional at Georgia State College:

"In considering the effect of the court's decision, it is appropriate to distinguish between what the court has decided and what it has not decided.

"The federal court has not ruled that the three (3) plaintiffs in this case are entitled to admission to Georgia State College, and its decision will not have the effect of admitting them.

• • •

"THE COURT expressly recognized that two (2) of the plaintiffs probably were not morally qualified for admission, and with respect to scholastic qualifications, the court has not ruled that any of the plaintiffs are qualified for admission. The court merely held that they are sufficiently qualified to make application and have their applications considered by the school authorities, but did not rule that the plaintiffs were qualified for admission itself.

"The court has stated in no uncertain terms that the authority and responsibility for passing upon the moral and scholastic qualifications of applicants for admission are vested in the school officials.

"The court has not ruled that the institutions under the University System cannot require proof of good character and ability to successfully complete the course for which application is made.

• • •

"THE COURT has not ruled that all the admission procedures of the University System are invalid.

"What the court has ruled is that the University System cannot require proof of good moral character in the manner prescribed by the particular regulation under attack. The effect of the decision is merely to enjoin the enforcement of this regulation, which requires certificates of alumni of the institution to which admission is sought.

"Other admission regulations are left intact. The school requires entrance examinations. Applicants still must obtain certificates from the ordinary or clerk certifying to their character, reputation and residence. Lastly, all applicants still must satisfy school officials as to their moral and scholastic qualifications by whatever legal procedures may be available."

14e(1) 1959

GEORGIA- STATE SUPPORTED COLLEGES
DISCRIMINATION

NO MENTION OF RACE

Strict Admission Rules Seen Keeping Negroes Out of Colleges in Georgia

ATLANTA, May 9 (AP) — Stricter admission rules recently adopted for all students without mention of race, are expected to keep Negroes out of Georgia's colleges a long time.

Several Negroes now apparently planning efforts to enter Georgia Tech and the Georgia State College of Business Administration in Atlanta, would have to meet a number of requirements in addition to scholastic qualifications.

New admission regulations provide so many stumbling blocks that the state may not be forced to use the college closing law enacted in 1959. That law permits the governor to close any college in the university system or any division of any college ordered to integrate.

The university system's Board of Regents put several optional rules into its admission regulations, leaving it up to individual colleges to adopt them or not, according to their own wishes.

The Georgia State College of Business Administration, where seven Negro women showed up Tuesday to inquire about registration, put into effect possibly the stiffest set of admission rules in the university system.

Georgia Tech, where three Negro men picked up application blanks on the same day, left off some of the optional rules. But Tech's scholastic requirements are hard to meet.

Some of the things Georgia State applicants face are:

They must be graduates of accredited high schools with satisfactory grades and 15 units in specified subjects.

They must have taken the college entrance examination board scholastic aptitude test and file reports on their scores.

The school also requires applicants to be interviewed. The interview will evaluate some of the intangible standards fixed by the Board of Regents.

These standards require applicants to have a seriousness of purpose and a sense of social responsibility. They must be qualified for growth in a college environment and possess potential ability to pursue successfully the program of work they wish to take.

The rules also say the college may reject any applicant who fails to show general fitness for college work.

Since none of the regulations mentions color, legal sources believe they will stand up under a ruling handed down by a U.S. District Court banning racial discrimination at Georgia State College. The court held the college had a right to fix admission standards as long as the standards did not involve race.

Negro Admittance Upheld By Court

New Orleans Branch of LSU Loses Its Appeal

NEW ORLEANS, April 23. — (AP) The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Thursday supported a lower court decision that the New Orleans branch of Louisiana State University cannot deny admission to Negroes.

The appellate court decision affirmed a United States District Court ruling of last year enjoining LSUNO from restricting Negroes from the institution.

Last fall, LSUNO opened its first classes to freshmen students. Of about 1,460 enrolling, 69 were Negroes admitted under the Federal court order.

The appellate court decision Thursday was against the LSU board of supervisors and others who appealed against Wilson Fleming Jr. and others.

LSU supervisors contended the board is a special agency of the state and a suit against the board, in effect, would be a suit against the state and contrary to the Louisiana Constitution.

In rejecting the appeal, the court said it agreed with another court opinion that: "If high officials of the state and of the Federal Government . . . may be restrained and enjoined we see no reason why a school board should be exempt from such suit merely because it has been given corporate powers."

Seven Negroes Seek To Enter White School

ATLANTA (AP) — Seven Negroes applied Tuesday for admission to Georgia State College of Business Administration, an all-white institution.

All seven are girls or women. One was interested in graduate study, the other six in undergraduate work.

William A. Patrick, the director of admissions, said the applications will be handled routinely, as all other requests for admission to Georgia State are handled.

Patrick declined to name the applicants.

A federal judge in January ruled that Georgia State may not exclude Negroes because of their race.

The January ruling resulted from a suit brought against the Atlanta institution by three Negro women who contended that a key registration regulation of Georgia's university system discriminated against Negroes.

Negroes apply to Georgia Tech

ATLANTA, May 8—(AP)—Twelve Negroes now have applied for registration information at two all-white state supported colleges in Atlanta.

Seven women went to Georgia State College Tuesday seeking preregistration forms. Two more applied Thursday.

Five men applied to Georgia Tech yesterday.

Georgia Acts to Bar College Race Mixing

ATLANTA, Ga., April 23 (AP).—State supported colleges were given rigid new admission policies yesterday for use in operating under the State's ban on student race mixing.

The action removed a freeze on registration of new students imposed after a United States District Court ordered the Georgia State College here not to bar Negro students on account of race. The freeze had kept thousands of students from registering for the spring quarter.

Following the court ruling the Legislature enacted an age-limit law designed to discourage suits by Negro applicants. It bars initial admission of persons more than 21 years of age to undergraduate s tudy and puts a limit of 25 on admission to graduate schools.

University system regents yesterday adopted two sets of regulations, one on general admission procedures and the other o nadministration of the age-limit law.

The age-limit law permits the regents to make exceptions for students with such ability as to justify their additional education at State expense.

The new regulations require higher academic ability and permit colleges to reject applications when enrollment reaches capacity.

The age-limit law exempts teachers and veterans who were prevented from entering college by reason of military service.

The regulations provide that any applicant who meets other admission requirements will not be denied admission because of age if, in the judgment of admission officials, he meets the listed conditions.

These conditions include that the applicant must show good intent and purpose, display a proper sense of social responsibility and a reasonable promise of favorable personality adjustment; possess such general fitness, including psychological factors, that his admission would further the interets of himself and the college and that his character and ability are such tas to justify additional education at public expense.

GEORGIA COLLEGES CURB ADMISSIONS

Segregation Manifest Aim of Law Passed After U. S. Court Ruled for Negroes

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, April 22—State-supported colleges and universities removed their ban today to applicants over 21 years old, but under stringent regulations aimed at preventing the enrollment of Negroes.

The rules, formulated by the state board of regents, provide that college officials can deny admission on such grounds as a student's lack of "good intent" or of "a proper sense of social responsibility."

These are similar to provisions of pupil-placement acts passed in recent months by other Southern states.

Today's action ended a freeze that had been in effect since January, when the Federal District Court here forbade the exclusion of Negroes from Georgia State College on racial grounds.

Ordered by Governor

The freeze was imposed by Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

The Negro plaintiffs in the Georgia State case were all over 21.

Following the court's decision, the state legislature pushed through a measure setting strict limitations on the admission of students of that age or older. It was conceded during the debate that the sole purpose was to block desegregation.

The law provides that no person 21 or over may be admitted to an undergraduate school and that no person of 25 or over may be accepted by any graduate or professional school.

Exceptions are made for teachers and veterans and "persons who may be found by the board of regents to possess such ability and fitness, so that their further education at public expense is justified."

Rules put into effect today permit exceptions of the applicant.:

¶ Shows good intent and purpose in making application.

¶ Displays a proper sense of social repsonsibility and a reasonable promise of favorable personality adjustment.

¶ Possesses such general fitness, including phychological factors that his admission would seem to further the interest of himself and of the college to which he has applied.

¶ Has the ability and character to justify additional education at public expense.

"The college to which an applicant seeks admission," the regents said in the rules, "shall have the right to administer such tests and examinations, to conduct such personal interviews and to require such information and evidence as may be necessary to enable it to determine whether the applicant comes within any of the exceptions of the age limit law."

14e(1) 1959

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
DISCRIMINATION

Segregation Battle Is Top

Vandiver-Griffin Duel Made the Front Pages

By GENE BRITTON

Georgia's bitter integration-segregation battle seemed to become more intense and rancorous with every day of 1958. It became the top local news story of the year.

Ministers and professional groups took sides and signed manifestoes. Teachers, parents and school boards made jittery reappraisals of the educational future of the state's children.

One lawsuit—brought by three Negro women who tried unsuccessfully to enroll in Georgia State College of Business Administration—was heard in U.S. District Court. It's purpose is to have the school's entrance requirements, which the plaintiffs contend bar Negroes, declared unconstitutional. A ruling in the case is not expected for several days.

Among stories selected by staffs of The Constitution and Journal as the top 10 of the year, the second biggest reached its climax with the election of Ernest Vandiver as governor.

10 Buck Race Barriers At 2 Atlanta Schools

ATLANTA UPI — Ten Negroes — seven women and three men — applied for admission Tuesday at all-white Georgia Tech and Georgia State College of Business Administration.

The women applied at Georgia State, a four-year institution located in downtown Atlanta. The men applied at Georgia Tech, also located in Atlanta, and predominantly a men's school.

The Negroes were given application forms to submit. They asked to enter the schools' forthcoming summer session.

A telephoned bomb threat to Georgia State emptied classes shortly after the women filed for admission. No bomb was found.

Georgia Lt. Gov. Garland T. Byrd asserted Tuesday night that "the great majority of the citizens of Georgia are still determined to resist a breakdown of segregation in our public schools."

Four Suits Attacking Segregation Open Here

The future position of the thousands of Negro citizens who make up approximately one-third of Atlanta still rests on the dockets at the United States District Court with possible answers perhaps not far away.

Four civil rights suits, attempts by Negroes to crush the existing segregation standards under the sledge hammer of judicial mandates, are pending final decision in the federal court. The four suits are thought to represent the largest number of civil actions pending at the same time against segregation in any city in the nation.

One of the civil actions, initiated by four Negro applicants who were allegedly refused admission to the Georgia State College of Business Administration on the basis of color alone, is scheduled to be decided by Judge Boyd Sloan at a very near date.

After one week of exhaustive examination and cross examination of plaintiffs' and defense witnesses, Judge Sloan said he would issue a judgement on the matter on or before January 12, pending the submission to him of written summations by the attorneys for both sides.

ANOTHER SUIT

District Judge Frank Hooper will listen to another desegregation battle when the two Negro ministers who seek an injunction against the city of Atlanta and the Georgia Public Service Commission air their contentions at a pre-trial hearing scheduled for January 5.

The Rev. Samuel Williams and the Rev. John T. Porter seek to have the federal court enjoin the defendants from enforcing certain state and city laws requiring segregated seating on public transportation facilities. The ministers also seek to have the laws in question declared unconstitutional.

The latest action in the bus seating case finds the lawyers for the defendants seeking to have the court delay the case until the end of the 1959 session of the Georgia General Assembly which is scheduled to be in session 40 days beginning January 12.

Attorney-General Eugene Cook stated in his request for a continuance that his services are necessary in the working of the Assembly. He added that the demand for his presence at the assembly sessions would not leave him enough time to adequately prepare his defense for the bus trial.

PRE-TRIAL

Judge Hooper has scheduled a pre-trial hearing for Jan. 5. where he has promised to consider the plea of the state and the contentions of the plaintiffs that the trial should begin on schedule.

Although lying dormant due to numerous delays, the hearing on a suit filed by the mothers of several Negro youths seeking to break down segregation in Atlanta public schools is still very much in the forefront.

No date has been set on the hearing of this case, however, earlier in the fall, judicial authorities promised that the trial would be set at a date when all evidence can be heard and a decision rendered before the opening of the 1959 fall term.

Meanwhile, only a few short weeks ago, a Birmingham insurance executive filed suit in the district court here seeking to enjoin the only restaurant at the Municipal Airport from operating on a segregated basis.

H. D. Coke filed the fourth suit December 23 in which he alleged he was not allowed to sit at a table of his choosing at the Dobbs House airport restaurant last August 4.

After stating that his travels take him to the Atlanta Airport frequently, Coke added that he would suffer much inconvenience if he were not allowed to use the restaurant facilities on an unsegregated basis.

In the event a favorable decision is rendered the plaintiffs in all four cases. 1959 may go down in Georgia history as the year Atlanta showed the democratic way for the entire rebellious South.

College rules in Georgia bar to Negroes

ATLANTA, May 9 (AP)—Stricter admission rules recently adopted for all students, without mention of race, are expected to keep Negroes out of Georgia's colleges a long time.

Several Negroes now apparently planning efforts to enter Georgia Tech and the Georgia State College of Business Administration in Atlanta, would have to meet a number of requirements in addition to scholastic qualifications.

New admisison regulations provide so many stumbling blocks that the state may not be forced to use the college closing law enacted in 1959. That law permits the governor to close any college in the university system or any division of any college ordered to integrate.

The university system's board of regents put several optional rules into its admission regulations, leaving it up to individual colleges to adopt them or not, according to their own wishes.

The Georgia State College of Business Administration where seven Negro women showed up Tuesday to inquire about registration, put into effect possibly the stiffest set of admission rules in the university system.

GEORGIA TECH, where three Negro men picked up application blanks on the same day, left off some of the optional rules. But Tech's scholastic requirements are hand to meet.

Some of the things Georgia state applicants face are:

They must be graduates of accredited high schools with satisfactory grades and 15 units in specified subjects.

They must have taken the college entrance examination board scholastic aptitude test and file reports on their scores.

The school also requires applicants to be interviewed. The interview will evaluate some of the intangible standards fixed by the board of regents.

THESE STANDARDS require applicants to have a seriousness of purpose and a sense of social responsibility. They must be qualified for growth in a college environment and possess potential ability to pursue successfully the program of work they wish to take.

The rules also say the college may relect any applicant who fails to show general fitness for college work.

Since none of the regulations mentions color, legal sources believe they will stand up under a ruling handed down by a U. S. Disetrict Court banning racial discrimination at Georgia State College. The court held the college had a right to fix admisison standards as long as the standards did not involve race.

14e(1) 1959

GEORGIA STATE SUPPORTED COLLEGES
DISCRIMINATION

College Applications Halt Asked In Georgia

Plea Made Following Court Order

By COMBINED WIRE SERVICES

A federal court order Saturday against racial segregation in Georgia's state colleges brought a request from the state's incoming governor that all schools temporarily cease accepting any new applications.

U. S. Dist. Judge Boyd Sloan, in knocking out segregation policies of the Georgia State College of Business Administration in Atlanta, also held invalid an admission requirement state officials had relied on to maintain segregation in the 19 units of the university system.

Ernest Vandiver, who takes over the governor's office Tuesday, called the decision regrettable. He said he had suggested to retiring Chairman Robert O. Arnold that state colleges "suspend for the time being the acceptance of any new applications for admission from any person until such time as members of the board of regents have had an opportunity to thoroughly study the decision."

NO NEGRO ALUMNI

The federal court order held unconstitutional a regulation requiring all applicants for admission to state colleges to be signed by two or three alumni of the institution where the student proposed to enroll.

Sloan said there are no Negro alumni of these schools and that it is, therefore, invalid since it would be "difficult if not impossible for them to get the needed signatures.

While ruling out race as a cause for refusing entry, Sloan said school authorities still have "the primary right and responsibility" of passing upon an applicant's qualifications. In this connection he said that two of the three Negro women seeking entrance to the Atlanta institution may not be qualified on moral grounds.

NEW APPLICATIONS

All three must now file new applications and even if the judge declines to hold up his injunction pending a state appeal it likely will be some time before a Negro gains admittance to the Georgia school.

Sloan's ruling came at the same time that another federal judge was ordering the school board of Little Rock, Ark., to report within 30 days on plans they have made for integrating high schools in the city. The two school rulings followed by one day the outlawing of segregation on Atlanta's buses.

U. S. Dist. Judge John E. Miller actually put into effect a mandate issued Dec. 2 by the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis. He pointed out that the mandate did not direct him to order reopening of Little Rock's high schools, closed since Sept. 12 1958.

UNTENABLE POSITION

Robert Laster, a member of the school board, said Miller's order "has put us in an untenable position" since Arkansas' school closing law orders the governor to close any school under court orders to integrate.

He said it was his opinion the board could only wait out the 30 days allowed by the court and see what happens.

Segregated seating on buses and trolleys in Atlanta was outlawed by U. S. Dist. Judge Frank A. Hooper. He pointed out that similar decisions in Montgomery, Ala. and other Southern cities have been upheld by the courts and added that he would enjoin anyone seeking to enforce separate seating arrangements by races.

MASS MEETING

Following a ruling by federal Judge Frank Hooper in Atlanta Friday that local transit segregation was unconstitutional, Negroes announced a mass meeting for Tuesday for the purpose of giving "further instructions." The Love, Law and Liberation Movement which had pushed the transit case said the decision meant "that we, as individuals, will ride the buses desegregated."

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, who headed up the defense for the State Board of Regents, said an appeal to the Supreme Court is likely but that final details would have to await a final decree and order which was not forthcoming with the Sloan decision.

PASS EXAMS

Cook said the decision merely established the non-validity of the alumni signature requirement and did not mean in any way that the court ordered admission of the three Negroes to the white college. He said that under the decision applicants still would have to obtain character certifications from a county official and pass all entry exams and other requirements at the college.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs were jubilant over the decision, saying it was "gratifying" and that the court's decision "is supported not only by the law and evidence but also by the higher dictates of justice and equity."

It was clear that the Sloan decision did not mean immediate integration of Georgia institutions. But it was a powerful step in that direction for Negroes who had never succeeded in winning a previous school integration case in the state.

Methodists To Hear Georgia State Head

The president of Georgia State College of Business Administration in Atlanta is scheduled to speak Wednesday night at First Methodist Church.

The occasion is the first annual Father-Son Night of the Methodist Men's club.

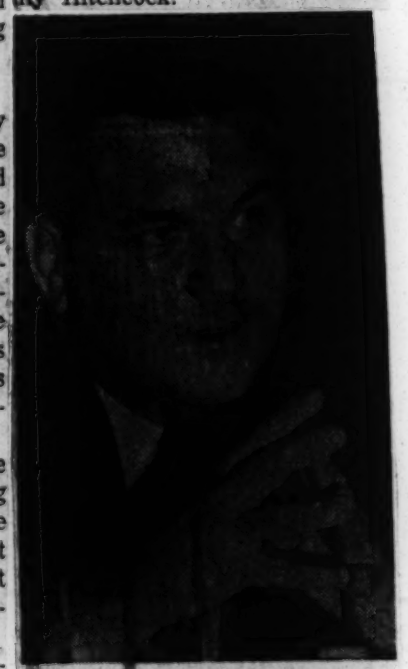
Noah N. Langdale Jr., president of the school, will talk on "Character Building Through Competitive Athletics."

The meeting is set for 6:30 p.m. at the church.

Langdale received an A.B. degree from the University of Alabama, and L.L.B. from Harvard Law School, and a M.BA. from Harvard Graduate School of Business.

He was a varsity tackle on the 1937 through 1941 Alabama football teams. He served in the Navy during World War II. He assumed the presidency of the college in July 1957 after two years as an economics professor at Valdosta State School.

He will be introduced by Jimmy Hitchcock.



NOAH N. LANGDALE JR.
College President

New Threat in Georgia

Closing Colleges May Become 'Achilles Heel'

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia's new Governor, Ernest Vandiver, may be in the act of creating a genuine boomerang if he goes through with reported plans for legislation to close down the three state-supported Negro colleges in the event white colleges are ordered to admit Negroes.

Word of the new move leaked out here last week after a high-level survey between Mr. Vandiver and top aides.

A suit is now pending in Federal court to open the doors of the Georgia State College of Business Administration to Negroes. Present state laws cut off state funds from any college ordered mixed.

THERE IS NO law to cover other branches of the University of Georgia System. To remedy this, new laws are proposed to give the state authority to close all state-supported institutions of higher learning for Negroes.

There are three of these: Savannah State College, Albany State College and Fort Valley State College.

Observers here were quick to point out that such closing action on the part of the state might react to the advantage of the existing privately operated institutions in Georgia.

■

THESE SCHOOLS are all rated highly in the field of education, and they include Atlanta University, Clark College, Spelman College, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, all in Atlanta, and Paine College in Augusta.

To shut the doors of the three state-supported Negro schools would merely result in diverting students from those schools to the privately operated Negro schools, which would then face a prospect of overcrowding as their worst difficulty.

The closing threat may not materialize, however, for it is fraught with possible complications. It appears mainly to be a threat which the Vandiver Administration hopes will deter Negroes from seeking entry to white schools.

State Colleges Bar Admissions for Spring

State supported colleges and universities apparently will not accept any new students for spring quarter, which begins the middle of next month.

The Board of Regents of the university system has scheduled a meeting for March 10 and 11 to adopt a new set of regulations for admission.

Until that meeting, most units of the university system are in a quandary over when or whether to accept new applications for admission. The uncertainty apparently stems from new legislation on the subject and a tight set of new rules which have been recommended for favorable acton by the regents at the March meeting, plus some new rules already being observed.

L. R. Siebert, executive secretary of the board, said Tuesday the new rules are aimed at coping with the growing problem of too many students for too few educational facilities.

These rules are not aimed at barring Negroes from the all-white state-supported colleges, he insisted.

"White students are going to have just as difficult a time getting in as Negro students," he said. "We're going to select the best—white or black."

Siebert said the rules apply to the three all-Negro colleges in the system as well as to the white schools.

A new piece of legislation—the controversial college age limit bill—also presents college registrars with a problem. The bill, designed to discourage segregation lawsuits, limits initial admission to undergraduate students under 21 and graduate and professional students under 25. The regents, however, are authorized to make exceptions.

The regents have allocated $25,000 for a special study of admissions plan which would make it more difficult to get into college. The plan is expected to be completed by the March meeting.

But the elements of the plan went into effect Feb. 11 when the regents adopted admission procedures which would require, among other things, personal interviews to determine the fitness of all persons who apply to state colleges for enrollment.

Applicants must also submit their applications to the registrars of schools they wish to attend not less than 20 days before the close of registration.

14e(1) 1959 GEORGIA TAX SUPPORTED COLLEGES
DISCRIMINATION

THE CHOSEN FEW

How Regents Will Decide Who's Ready For College

BY PAT WATTERS

The State Board of Regents has proclaimed a new policy in regard to Georgia's tax-supported higher education, one saying in effect that not every high school graduated boy or girl has the right to go to college — only those who deserve it.

Deserving means being academically, intellectually and psychologically capable of coping with the processes of college education.

The new order goes into effect this summer. It is expected to be most needed by 1961 or 1962. Those closest to the situation say that at no time will youngsters qualified for a college education be refused a chance at one.

* * *

THE DIFFERENCE is that educators will attempt to weed out with tests and interviews the potential flunk-outs. Another part of the program is counseling those who are accepted to help them make the most of their opportunity.

A big question, of course, is how sure can the educators be of the methods whereby they prejudge whether a youngster is of college caliber.

Heretofore, those not sufficiently endowed proved it by their performance in college. Just about anybody with a high school diploma could get in, although requirements had been gradually tightening before the new order. Those not qualified flunked out.

* * *

THE SPOKESMEN for the new policy say they have no doubts about ability to weed out with accurateness and fairness.

They do admit that youngsters from low-standard high schools may be penalized. But they say that is the responsibility of the high schools, and ultimately the parents who pay taxes for them.

Another question: How necessary is the program? Is it based solely on the desire for high academic quality and fear of overcrowding, or does segregation enter in?

The spokesmen insist segregation has nothing to do with it. In the words of one, it's just "bad timing" that the new order coincides with the first injunction in the state against segregation at a higher education facility — Georgia State College in Atlanta.

* * *

THE TIGHTENING UP has been planned for a long time, has long been a pet project of Georgia State President Noah Langdale and has been a recognized need for years, they say.

The big reason for the new departure, say spokesmen, is the fact that the day is fast approaching when there will be more youngsters knocking on college doors than facilities behind the doors. This will be about 1961 or 1962 when the wartime boom of babies, grown to freshman age, will descend on the colleges.

Also involved, they say, is Sputnik-age emphasis on education.

What is the percentage of flunk-outs now in the university system? As an indication, the University of Georgia listed 316 for 1957-58 out of a total enrollment of 9,950. This was with 506 applicants turned down and others advised not to apply under earlier tightenings-up at the university.

* * *

L. R. SIEBERT, secretary of the Board of Regents, was asked on what figures the far-reaching new order was based. In other words, what will be the peak requests for admissions, and what is the peak capacity in the university system?

His answer was to say that total enrollment in the system for the year 1958-59 is 29,063, and that the most conservative estimates are that this will be increased by 5 per cent per year until by 1962-63 total enrollment will be 35,325.

He also said that a current dormitory building program (six million dollars worth at five institutions) is the last that can be expected, and that this influenced the decision.

Even more important, he said, would be limitations on amount of money for teachers and classrooms when the time of the great student deluge comes.

* * *

IT WAS NECESSARY to ask Mr. Siebert the whys of the program because the regents, when they make their decisions, operate behind doors closed to the public. All they do at their public meetings is to announce the decisions.

First word of the tightening up came in January when the regents appropriated $25,000 for a pilot study of methods to be used. The study was to be conducted at Georgia State.

But in February, with the pilot study ready to start in the spring, the regents suddenly ordered the tightening up to go into effect immediately at all colleges at a cost of around $150,000. Each school was ordered to set up its own program in time for the summer.

William S. Patrick, director of admissions at Georgia State, said meanwhile he will go ahead with the pilot study which in effect will be Georgia State's program also. He said he will outline it as a model for other schools.

* * *

ABOUT ITS over-all effect, he was asked if it didn't tend to penalize the youngsters who through no fault of their own attended inferior high schools.

He said that it did, especially youngsters without a good foundation in English and math. But, he added, it is based on the sound premise that you can't do college level work if you're not prepared for it.

And a youngster can make up for his lackings by attending such a school as Smith-Hughes for special courses or through private tutoring, he said.

Mr. Patrick also was asked if he ever envisioned the day when an arbitrary standard would be set for college admission based not on minimum qualifications, but on amount of facilities available. He said he did not. He said the aim is the opposite: To keep room for the qualified from being taken up by the unqualified.

* * *

HERE IS HOW he described the plans for the pilot study program at Georgia State:

Presently, applicants for admission are required to fill out an application, take a college board exam and submit a transcript of high school courses and grades.

The college board exam is a national thing and tests primarily aptitude — not what has been previously learned.

Recently, supplemental tests have been added for borderline cases and transfer students.

Under the new system, the supplemental tests will be given to all applicants as will a 20- to 30-minute interview. The results of both, along with what was already required, will be a sort of profile of the applicant in terms of aptitude, achievement, ability and attitude, says Mr. Patrick.

* * *

THE SUPPLEMENTAL tests will seek out his achievement and to some extent the other three. The interview will concentrate on attitude. ("Why do you want to enroll?" "What do you plan for a career?" "What are your hobbies?") And the previously required college board exam will show ability and aptitude. The high school record will indicate a little of all four.

Mr. Patrick said that a low mark in just one of the four areas would not disqualify an applicant, especially if he was high in one of the other three or all of them.

It is the youngster weak in all four the program is out to catch, he said.

The supplemental tests, Mr. Patrick said, will be nationally standardized ones. There are many to choose from.

* * *

AMONG THOSE used in the past for borderline cases and transfer students and under consideration are:

1. The Cooperative General Culture Test. This is a battery of exams on social studies, literature, science, the fine arts and mathematics.

2. The Cooperative General Achievement Test. It is similar to the above. Both measure learning, said Mr. Patrick.

3. Cooperative English Test.

4. Cooperative Algebra Test.

5. Sequential Tests of Educational Progress (Step). This measures not just how much was learned, but whether the applicant can use learned material in solving new problems.

6. School and College Ability Tests (Scat). This measures "verbal and quantitative abilities."

* * *

THE PROGRAM includes continued testing and counseling after a student is accepted, Mr. Patrick said.

Similar tests will be given at the sophomore, senior and graduate level, to see how well a student is using his natural endowment. After the first interview, students will be given others as needed — as when one whose application indicates superior ability turns out to be doing inferior work. The counseling will also be used to advise uncertain students what to specialize in.

The school already has made use of a predicted grade point for each new student. This will also be incorporated in the program, Mr. Patrick said. It gives professors an indication of how well a youngster is measuring up, he said.

Also used now and to be incorporated are placement examinations which determine such matters as whether a new student takes advanced or elementary courses in English and math.

* * *

IT IS HOPED eventually all remedial courses — ones going over material that should have been learned in high school—will be eliminated, he said.

A norm of grades by other students will be used in judging performances of applicants on the tests. Grades will be expressed in percentiles. Normally more weight will still be given to aptitude than to past learning in making the final decision of whether a student will be accepted, he said.

The program provides, Mr. Patrick said, an objective standard for selecting those who will enter college. It's obvious not all high school graduates are qualified, he said, and you have to be objective, not subjective about it.

"It's not a right but a privilege to go to college," he said.

14e(1) 1959

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
DISCRIMINATION

Two Negroes Turned Down For Georgia

Advertiser
Nov. 1-26-59

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—Two Negroes have applied for enrollment in the undergraduate school of the all-white University of Georgia. Officials said Saturday they have been informed along with others that there is no room.

Registrar Water N. Danner said the Negro applicants were the same and had obtained the signatures of the Fulton county clerk of superior court on their application forms. They were Hamilton Earl Holmes and Charlene Alberta Hunter, 17-year-old graduates of Turner High School, Atlanta. Both are young enough to qualify under the state's recently set age limit for undergraduates.

LACK OF SPACE

The registrar already had said the university has been closed to freshmen because of lack of dormitory space and only bona fide residents of Athens are being considered. He estimated that 500 applicants with good records have been turned down.

Earlier, Horace Ward, an Atlanta Negro, sought admission to the university's law school. After several years of litigation in U.S. court he was ruled out for failure to follow through properly with his application.

Negroes earlier this year won a federal court decree that they could not be discriminated against in university system enrollment. So far, no suit has been filed specifically demanding the admission of individual Negroes.

14e(1) 1959

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
DISCRIMINATION

2 Negroes Given Entry Forms for Univ. of Georgia

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
7-11-59
p1

all Rolls Called, Says Registrar

By BUDDY DAVIS

Two young Negroes, both ap- from Atlanta, obtained tion blanks and a catalog from the University of a at Athens.

If the Negroes hope for ad- in the upcoming fall ses- their chances are slim. Uni- Registrar Walter N. Dan- said the university facilities filled, and he already has away prospective white

said the two Negroes, a and a girl, entered the regis- office quietly Friday morn- and asked for admission and catalogs. Two adults panied them.

TED LIKE ANY OTHERS

treated them like any other to the office," said Danner.

registrar said he obtained Negroes' names but not their es. He declined to release ames until they formalize ue by submitting applica-

er said bystanders told him r drove from the campus car with a Fulton County number, which indicated the car was from the Atlanta area. They attracted little attention while on campus.

He said the Negroes indicated they graduated from high school this spring.

"I don't know when they expect to be admitted—next week or next year or never," said Danner.

CITES HOUSING RULE

Danner said University rules require on-campus housing for all female students and all freshmen.

He said he had received notice from the University of Georgia housing director earlier this week that no more housing was available for the fall term. This apparently cuts off admissions for girls and freshmen — and supposedly both Negroes would fall into this classification.

A student still could attend the University, admitted Danner, if he qualified as a legitimate resident of the city of Athens and would live at home.

Constitution
7-11-59

Regarding housing for females and freshmen, Danner said, "We have been turning them down for quite awhile unless they're real topnotch students."

Asked about prospects of overcrowding in the winter quarter, Danner said, "We haven't gotten to the winter quarter on anybody."

NAACP UNAVAILABLE

Unavailable for comment were most officials for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, including Georgia field secretary Amos O. Holmes and Southeastern secretary Rubey Hurley, both of Atlanta.

And the Atlanta chapter president, the Rev. H. I. Bearden, was on a trip to Detroit and Chicago.

But one NAACP spokesman, the Rev. Samuel W. Williams, said the NAACP did not inspire the incident at the University of Georgia.

14e(1)

"I'm quite sure the NAACP is not involved," he said. "The NAACP does not instigate cases. That would be a violation of its policy."

A federal judge ruled earlier this year in Atlanta that students cannot be turned away from institutions of higher learning because of race alone.

LAW RECALLED

A Georgia law passed this year limits new undergraduates admission to persons 21 years or younger and of graduates, 25 or younger. Advocates said it would thwart Negro applications.

On previous occasions, several Negroes have sought admission to Georgia State in Atlanta this spring and three Negro men unsuccessfully applied at Georgia Tech.

They were disqualified under Georgia's admission rules.

2 Negroes Get Entry Forms From University Of Georgia

Advertiser Sat. 7-11-59
Montgomery, Ala.

ATHENS, Ga. (AP) — Two young Negroes, identifying themselves as recent high school graduates, obtained application blanks and a catalog from the all-white University of Georgia Friday.

Registrar Walter N. Danner said the two, a boy and a girl, appeared only briefly at his office and gave no indication of when they might submit applications.

"It would not do them any good to hurry," he commented. "We already are full for next year. We cannot accommodate all those who have been accepted. We always have some failing to show up and unless next year's percentage is high we'll be hard pressed."

The registrar said he made a notation of the names but declined to release them. He said it was not the usual practice to identify persons obtaining blanks and catalogs and he saw no reason for a departure.

He said the two apparently were graduates of the same Fulton County (Atlanta) high school, although not brother and sister. He added that they were accompanied by two adults but that he did not believe the latter were their parents.

The appearance obviously was a new move in Negro efforts to break down the racial barrier in the all-white units of Georgia's university system. A federal judge ruled earlier this year in Atlanta that students cannot be turned away because of race.

This ruling was on allegations by Negro applicants of racial discrimination at Georgia State College, Atlanta.

So far, no suit has been brought specifically to force admission of Negro students in the white institutions.

Application Forms To Be Mailed To Registrar

World
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 7-15-59

By JOHN BRITTON

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — The completed application forms for admission to the University of Georgia in Athens are expected to be mailed to the registrar of that state-supported school Monday by the two Negro high school honor graduates who appeared in Athens Friday to acquire the application blanks.

The two Turner High School June honor graduates are seeking admission for the fall quarter at the tax-supported university.

Post

The applicants were identified by an adult spokesman who accompanied them on the trip to Athens as Hamilton Earl Holmes, 17, of 732 Jones Ave., N. W., and Miss Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 17, of 1308 Mozley Place, S. W.

Young Holmes, the son of an Atlanta businessman and the recipient of numerous scholastic achievement awards in high school, will apply to the university for study in the area of pre-medical training. Holmes was valedictorian of his graduating class.

Miss Hunter, the daughter of a career army officer-chaplain, is interested in taking work at the University of Georgia leading to a degree in Journalism, according to official sources.

Both applicants indicated that their applications were for admissions to the university for the fall quarter. Under the rules as announced in this year's university catalogue, their applications will be in plenty of time for consideration if they are mailed Monday as is expected.

Freshman orientation at the Athens university begins September 18 while registration for freshmen and new students, a category both applicants fall under, is scheduled to begin September 17 and end the next day.

Young Holmes was a star athlete in high school and received numerous awards before graduation in recognition of his high level of scholastic achievement.

His interest lies in the medical field, apparently following in the footsteps of his prominent physician-grandfather.

Miss Hunter indicated an interest in a journalistic career, with a high school background loaded with participation in affairs dealing with writing and editing. She was third in her graduating class, just a few percentage points behind valedictorian Holmes.

Both applicants have taken the College Entrance Examination Board's Scholastic Aptitude Tests and their rank on those tests may be indicated by the invitations received by both to attend some of the leading large universities in the mid-west.

Miss Hunter said, besides being entitled to go to the University of Georgia, that she was prompted to apply because of the high national rank of the University of Georgia journalism school, the proximity of the school to her Atlanta home and the economics of going to a school in the state.

Holmes indicated that he too desired to attend the university due to its closeness to home and the cheapness of its rates as compared to what he would have to pay if he were forced to leave the state to pursue a medical career.

A doctor, a minister and a businessman, speaking individually, agreed that "we think the two applicants should have the privilege of attending the University of Georgia. We commend them for their effort to complete their education—in Georgia." They were the adults who either accompanied the applicants on their trip to Athens or gave the students advice.

Wed. 7-15-59

Both Holmes and Miss Hunter qualify for admission to the university under Georgia's recently enacted legal age limit that limits admissions to undergraduates who are 21 or younger and graduates who are 25 and younger.

Meanwhile, Walter Danner, registrar and director of admissions at the university, said admissions for the fall quarter had already been halted because the university is filled to capacity.

14

Danner said the university had already been turning down applications for quite a while "unless they were real topnotch students."

Holmes and Miss Hunter, accom-

panied by Father Warren Scott, chaplain of the Atlanta University System, and another adult, quietly entered the registrars office on the campus Friday, picked up application blanks and catalogues and left, without incident.

Danner said "I don't know when they expect to get in — next week or next year," with reference to the Negro applicants.

The registrar added that the lack of additional dormitory space would prevent admitting any more students and he said that a university law requires all freshmen and women students to be housed in a campus dormitory.

14e(1) 1959

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
DISCRIMINATION

Two Negroes Obtain Blanks For University Of Georgia

ATHENS, Ga. (AP) — Two young Negroes, identifying themselves as recent high school graduates, obtained application blanks and a catalog from the all-white University of Georgia Friday.

Registrar Walter N. Danner said the two, a boy and a girl, appeared only briefly at his office and gave no indication of when they might submit applications.

"It would not do them any good to hurry," he commented. "We already are full for next year. We cannot accomodate all those who have been accepted. We always have some failing to show up and unless next year's percentage is high we'll be hard-pressed."

The registrar said he made a notation of the names but declined to release them. He said it was not the usual practice to identify persons obtaining blanks and catalogs and he saw no reason for a departure.

He said the two apparently were graduates of the same Fulton County (Atlanta) high school, although not brother and sister.

The appearance obviously was a new move in Negro efforts to break down the racial barrier in the all-white units of Georgia's university system. A federal judge ruled earlier this year in Atlanta that students cannot be turned away because of race.

This ruling was on allegations by Negro applicants of racial discrimination at Georgia State College, Atlanta.

So far, no suit has been brought specifically to force admission of Negro students in the white institutions.

Negroes Get Affidavits for Entry Forms

Fulton Superior Court Clerk J. W. Simmons Wednesday signed affidavits of residence and character for two youthful Atlanta Negroes who are seeking admission to the University of Georgia.

Simmons signed the affidavits after the Negroes, a boy and a girl, appeared at his office in the company of five adults, two of them white ministers, who certified to the applicants' character and residence.

Signing of the affidavits fulfilled a requirement that the ordinary or court clerk in a person's county of residence must attest to their bona fide residence and good character.

It was learned that the group first attempted to see Ordinary Eugene Gunby, but were told he was busy. They also attempted to see another courthouse official before seeking Simmons' signature. Identity of that official was not learned.

The applicants were identified in an Associated Press dispatch as Hamilton Earl Holmes and Charlene Alberta Hunter, both graduates of Turner High School in Atlanta.

The dispatch said Holmes, who was valedictorian of his class and a star athlete, wants to become a pre-medical student. It said Miss Hunter, editor of the school newspaper, hopes to enroll in the school of journalism.

Accompanying the two were two white ministers, a Negro minister, a Negro doctor and a Negro YMCA official, whose names Simmons said he was told but did not make a note of.

The court clerk said they had with them application blanks required by the State Board of Regents of all applicants which certify as to their residence, reputation and good character.

"All I do is certify they live here and have good reputation and character," Simmons said. "These men all told me that they (the boy and girl) lived here and that they were of good character and good reputation."

Simmons said that there is no law requiring that he sign the certificates and that he could have refused. He said he simply signed the certificates on the basis of what the adults told him.

The university has already closed its rolls for freshman students this fall because all dormitory space is filled, according to university Registrar Walter N. Danner. But a sponsor of the pair said they would apply anyway.

Meanwhile, it was learned that three Negroes picked up application forms at Georgia State College of Business Administration on July 7. This made a total of nine forms still in the hands of Negroes which could be used by them in seeking entrance to the all-white college in downtown Atlanta.

Registrar William S. Patrick at Georgia State said all new applicants for entrance this fall were told they could not be assured of consideration as students unless their applications were received by Wednesday.

Normal deadline for admission application is Aug. 10, Patrick said, but the July 15 cut-off date was necessitated by extensive admission tests and interviews now in use.

Negroes Fail to Turn In Entry Forms to University

Two Negroes who picked up enrollment blanks from the University of Georgia have not attempted to complete registration, University registrar Walter N. Danner said Tuesday.

The Negroes, a boy and a girl, requested the blanks in a personal appearance at the registrar's office last Friday. Bystanders said they drove away from the University with two Negro adults in an automobile with a Fulton County license plate.

Danner declined to name them until the application is formally submitted.

Top local and regional officials for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are out of town and unavailable for comment. A member said last week, however, that it would be contrary to NAACP policy to "inspire" a university application.

Registrar Danner indicated last week that University housing is filled for the fall term. Freshmen and female out-of-town students are required to live on campus.

Negroes Get Blanks But Georgia University Is Full, Says Official

ATHENS, Ga. (AP) — Two young Negroes, identifying themselves as recent high school graduates, obtained application blanks and a catalog from the all-white University of Georgia Friday.

Registrar Walter N. Danner said the two, a boy and a girl, appeared only briefly at his office and gave no indication of when they might submit applications.

"It would not do them any good to hurry," he commented. "We already are full for next year. We cannot accommodate all those who have been accepted. We always have some failing to show up and unless next year's percentage is high we'll be hard-pressed."

The registrar said he made a notation of the names but declined to release them. He said it was not the usual practice to identify persons obtaining blanks and catalogs and he saw no reason for a departure.

He said the two apparently were graduates of the same Fulton County (Atlanta) high school, although not brother and sister. He added that they were accompanied by two adults but that he did not believe the latter were their parents.

The appearance obviously was a new move in Negro efforts to break down the racial barrier in the all-white units of Georgia's university system. A federal judge ruled earlier this year in Atlanta that students cannot be turned away because of race.

Application Forms To Be Mailed To Registrar

By JOHN BRITTON

The completed application forms for admission to the University of Georgia in Athens are expected to be mailed to the registrar of that state-supported school Monday by the two Negro high school honor graduates who appeared in Athens Friday to acquire the application blanks.

The two Turner High School June honor graduates are seeking admission for the fall quarter at the state-supported university.

The applicants were identified by an adult spokesman who accompanied them on the trip to Athens as Hamilton Earl Holmes, 17, of 732 Jones Ave., N. W., and Miss Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 17, of 1308 Mozley Place, S. W.

Young Holmes, the son of an Atlanta businessman and the recipient of numerous scholastic achievement awards in high school, will apply to the university for study in the area of pre-medical training. Holmes was valedictorian of his graduating class.

Miss Hunter, the daughter of a career army officer-chaplain, is interested in taking work at the University of Georgia leading to a degree in Journalism, according to official sources.

Both applicants indicated that their applications were for admissions to the university for the fall quarter. Under the rules as announced in this year's university catalogue, their applications will be in plenty of time for consideration if they are mailed Monday as is expected.

Freshman orientation at the Athens university begins September 13 while registration for freshmen and new students, a category both applicants fall under, is schedule to begin September 17 and end the next day.

Young Holmes was a star athlete in high school and received numerous awards before graduation in recognition of his high level of scholastic achievement.

His interest lies in the medical field, apparently following in the footsteps of his prominent physician-grandfather.

Miss Hunter indicated an interest in a journalistic career, with a high school background loaded with participation in affairs dealing with writing and editing. She was third in her graduating class, just a few percentage points behind valedictorian Holmes.

Both applicants have taken the College Entrance Examination Board's Scholastic Aptitude Tests and their rank on those tests may be indicated by the invitations received by both to attend some of the leading large universities in the mid-west.

Miss Hunter said, besides being entitled to go to the University of Georgia, that she was prompted to apply because of the high national rank of the University of Georgia journalism school, the proximity of the school to her Atlanta home and the economics of going to a school in the state.

Holmes indicated that he too desired to attend the university due to its closeness to home and the cheapness of its rates as compared to what he would have to pay if he were forced to leave the state to pursue a medical career.

A doctor, a minister and a businessman, speaking individually, agreed that "we think the two applicants should have the privilege of attending the University of Georgia. We commend them for their effort to complete their education—in Georgia." They were the adults who either accompanied the applicants on their trip to Athens or gave the students advice.

Both Holmes and Miss Hunter qualify for admission to the university under Georgia's recently enacted legal age limit that limits admissions to undergraduates who are 21 or younger and graduates who are 25 and younger.

Meanwhile, Walter Danner, registrar and director of admissions at the university, said admissions for the fall quarter had already been halted because the university is filled to capacity.

Danner said the university had already been turning down applications for quite a while "unless

they were real topnotch students."

Holmes and Miss Hunter, accompanied by Father Warren Scott, chaplain of the Atlanta University System, and another adult, quietly entered the registrars office on the campus Friday, picked up application blanks and catalogues and left, without incident.

Danner said "I don't know when they expect to get in — next week or next year," with reference to the Negro applicants.

The registrar added that the lack of additional dormitory space would prevent admitting any more students and he said that a university law requires all freshmen and women students to be housed in a campus dormitory.

14e(1) 1959

GEORGIA BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION COLLEGE

House Gets Bill to Limit College Age

Panel Votes 'Yes' Alters One Word

By BRUCE GALPHIN

A House committee wrote a minor one-word change in the college [illegible] Monday and passed it out for possible adoption Tuesday.

Abrupt approval of the controversial bill by the State of the Re[illegible]

Other General Assembly stories and pictures on Pages 6 and 7.

public Committee came as some thing of a surprise.

Earlier in the day the committee had voted to hold the bill after Chairman Roy McCracken of Jefferson had indicated there might be a public hearing on it.

NEW VANDIVER PLEA

The amendment approved by the committee has the endorsement of Gov. Vandiver. It apparently was worked out in a morning conference with the governor, educators and legislators.

At his news conference Vandiver obayed the amendment and made a new appeal for the bill.

"(It) is sound and its adoption is needed at this time," the governor declared. "Ample provision is made in the proposal for graduate students so that their education might be continued at public expense and their talents utilized. Also provision is made for teachers of the state desiring to better qualify themselves.

CALLED REASONABLE

"It is my opinion that there are outside limits to which the state should assume responsibility for education of its citizens and that those set in the bill, with the exceptions provided, are reasonable and should be enacted into law," Vandiver concluded.

As passed by the Senate, 52-2, the bill sets a maximum age of 21 for initial admission to undergraduate work and 25 for graduate and professional schools.

There also is a proviso that the Board of Regents may except persons who "possess unusual ability and fitness, so that their further education at public expense is justified."

The State of the Republic Committee voted Monday to change the word "unusual" to "such."

The amendment apparently was part of an effort to convince opponents of the bill that no drastic changes will be made in present enrollment practices.

Officials are not willing to go on record as saying the bill is a segregation-saving device for fear their remarks will be cited in court tests. But behind the scenes they are giving [illegible] broad assurances.

The state of the Republic panel also stamped "do pass" on nine other administration bills which have come from the Senate. They will be ready for a vote Tuesday.

In its business Monday, the House passed a bill aimed at eliminating "10 per centers" from sales to the state and generally tightening purchasing practices.

OKAY LONGER TRUCKS

It also voted 137-1 to raise the maximum lengths allowed trucks on Georgia highways from 48 to 50 feet.

Rep. Frank Cheatham of Chatham said the purchasing bill was "designed to get what is called the '10 per centers' or in recent years '15 per centers' or '20 per centers' . . . those leeches on state government."

The bill would require the supervisor of purchases to keep complete lists of qualified firms desiring to do business with the state and to let interested firms know 10 days in advance of bid-openings.

It also would require bidders to swear no third party is getting a fee or commission in connection with the bid.

It further provides that only firms which have been in business for at least a year may compete for state business.

The truck bill, which in similar forms has stirred fights in the past, passed Monday with only one dissenting vote.

Rep. Guy Rutland of DeKalb explained that the 50-foot limitation is the same as those adopted in most other states.

"Some people call it a truck bill. I call it an agriculture and industry bill for Georgia," Rutland declared.

CALLED A BARRIER

Rutland said he understood some industries had hesitated to move to Georgia because of the truck-length limitation.

Also approved in the House Monday was a bill requiring judges who want to participate in a retirement program to start contributing by July 1, 1959, or within 90 days after taking office.

Rep. James H. Floyd of Chattooga, author of the bill, said it was not aimed at any particular person but noted the retirement law had been used recently by a defeated judge to insure a sizeable retirement pay after 13 years of noncontribution.

Action was postponed on a bill proposing to allow illegitimate children to recover for the homicide of their mothers.

3 denied admission to Georgia State

ATLANTA — Intensifying efforts to break the barriers of segregation in the public schools, three women Monday were unsuccessful in their bids to enroll in Georgia State College of Business Administration.

William S. Patrick, director of admissions, said none of the three — Mrs. Ernestine Brown, 25, Miss Alice Wyche, 24, and Miss Mary Evelyn Rodgers, 20, all of Atlanta — met the preliminary qualifications of the institution.

Robert O. Arnold, chairman of the university board of regents, let it be known in Macon this week that admision requirements are going to be "so strict that damn few white people and no colored can get in."

LISTING THE points on which the women were ruled ineligible for admission, Patrick said:

Miss Wyche failed to provide a transcript from Austin University where she received a B.S. degree, nor had she taken the required graduate record examination.

Miss Rogers's high school transcript showed she didn't have high school algebra, nor had she taken the college entrance board scholastic aptitude test.

And Mrs. Brown filed no transcripts, high school or college, with her application. She had not taken the college aptitude test either.

Only Miss Rogers is within the age limit for admission, said Patrick. But even she will be too old to be admitted as an undergraduate in September, he added.

* * *

AMONG OTHER blocks set up to try to keep colored students out of Georgia white schools, legislators have passed a law (at the request of Gov. Ernest Vandiver) which states that beginning students must be under 21 for undergraduate study and under 25 for graduate work.

By Vandiver's line of thinking, younger colored students are not likely to file to enter white colleges and universities for fear of failure because they are not as well prepared as their white counterparts.

But recently about a dozen colored applicants, within the age limit, have shown interest in applying.

14e(1) 1959

GEORGIA COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
DISCRIMINATION

Segregation Reels In Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — Georgia segregation practices reeled today in the wake of two sharp blows by federal district judges.

Judge Boyd Sloan ruled yesterday that Negroes must not be denied admission to the Georgia State College of Business Administration in Atlanta on the basis of race and color alone.

His ruling came one day after Dist. Judge Frank Hooper outlawed segregated seating on Atlanta buses and trolleys.

Gov.-elect Ernest Vandiver suggested that the university system temporarily stop accepting new applications for admission to the 19 state colleges and universities, and Regents Chairman Robert Arnold said this would be done.

Vandiver, who becomes governor Tuesday, reportedly is planning to ask the legislature to pass laws closing state Negro colleges if any white units shut as the result of being ordered to integrate.

Vandiver also said he will ask the lawmakers, who convene today, to approve bills designed to close individual schools rather than entire school systems if integration is ordered. Present laws call for closing entire school districts if one school in the district is integrated.

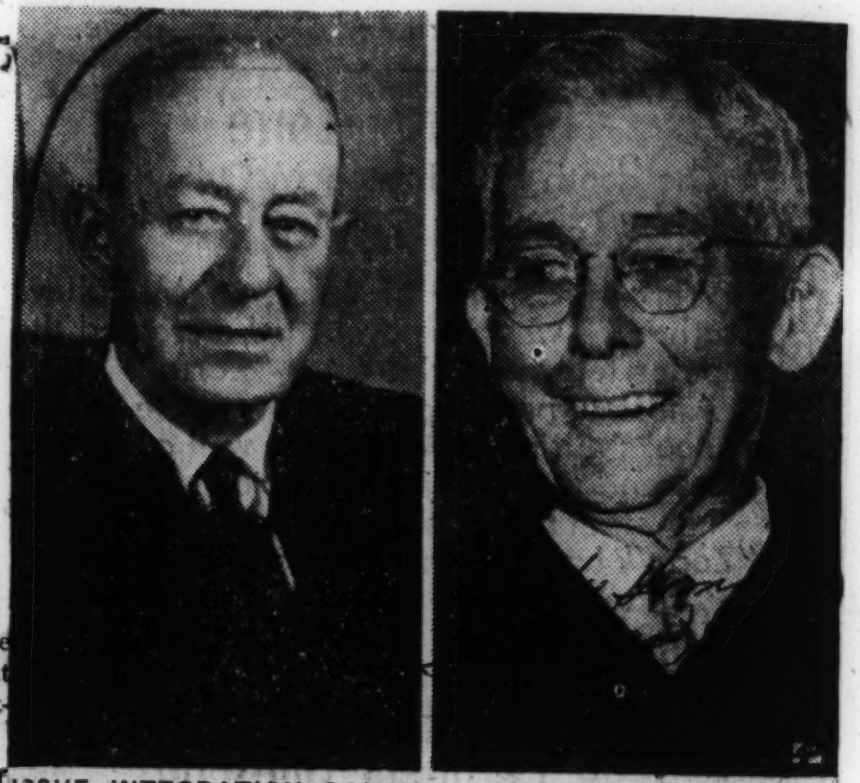
Appearing on an Atlanta television program, Vandiver added that the proposal would give the governor power to shut any school from which Negroes transfer.

While applying only to the Atlanta College, Sloan's order struck down as discriminatory a key university system rule for maintaining segregation — that applicants be endorsed by alumni of the school they wish to enter.

The state probably will appeal Sloan's broad order, although the judge did not actually order the plaintiffs — three Negro women — admitted to the college. He said they were qualified to apply and have their applications considered.

Thus it will be some time yet before a Negro may actually be admitted to a previously all-white state college. Under state law that would close the institution by cutting off its funds.

There also has been no sign of a break in the custom of Negroes using reserved seats on Atlanta buses and trolleys. After segregated seating was outlawed Negro leaders indicated it will be at least two weeks before any organized move is launched toward desegregated seating.



ISSUE INTEGRATION ORDERS — U. S. District Judge Boyd Sloan, left, ordered Jan. 10 in Atlanta, Ga., the admission of qualified Negroes to the all-white Georgia College of Business Administration in Atlanta. U. S. District Judge John E. Miller, right, ordered Little Rock, Ark., school board Jan. 10 to "move forward within their official powers" to carry out plan for integration in the city's closed high schools. (AP Wirephoto)

IGNACIO L
BOX 72
TUSKEGEE
3 5 59

Atlanta, Little Rock in squeeze—

Georgia may cut off all new college enrollment

Mixing orders bring forth more strife

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A federal court order Saturday against racial segregation in Georgia's state colleges brought a request from the state's incoming governor that all schools temporarily cease accepting any new applications.

U. S. District Judge Boyd Sloan, in knocking out segregation policies of the Georgia State College of Business Administration in Atlanta, also held invalid an admission requirement state officials had relied on to maintain segregation in the 19 units of the university system.

Ernest Vandiver, who takes over the governor's office Tuesday, called the decision regrettable.

He said he had suggested to Regents Chairman Robert O. Arnold that state colleges "suspend for the time being the acceptance of any new applications for admission from any person until such time as members of the Board of Regents have had an opportunity to thoroughly study the decision."

Must let them apply

THE FEDERAL COURT order held unconstitutional a regulation requiring all applications for admission to state colleges to be signed by two or three alumni of the institution where the student proposed to enroll.

Sloan said there are no Negro alumni of these schools and that it is, therefore, invalid since it would be "difficult if not impossible" for them to get the needed signatures.

While ruling out race as a cause for Georgia's refusing entry, Sloan said school authorities still have "the primary right and responsibility" of passing upon an applicant's qualifications.

In this connection he said that two of the three Negro women seeking entrance to the Atlanta institution may not be qualified on moral grounds.

All three must now file new applications and even if the judge declines to hold up his injunction pending a state appeal it likely will be some time before a Negro gains admittance to the Georgia school.

Little Rock case

SLOAN'S RULING came at the same time that another federal judge was ordering the school board of Little Rock, Ark., to report within 30 days on plans they have made for integrating high schools in the city. The two school rulings followed by one day the outlawing of segregation on Atlanta's buses.

Judge Miller did not spell out whether he expects the board itself to seek reopening of the schools, or whether his court would be satisfied if the board simply prepares an integration plan and has it ready for use when and if the schools are reopened by any means.

Little Rock's four public high schools were closed Sept. 12 in an anti-integration move.

School Board Member Robert Laster, a city traffic judge, said he felt Miller's order placed the board in "an untenable position" because compliance with any integration directive would mean the board had to violate the state school closing law.

Board powerless

LASTER SAID HE felt the board was powerless to act in the dilemma and had no alternative but to wait out the 30-day period and see what developed.

Other members of the six-man board declined immediate comment.

Miller's order named all members of the board as defendants. They were elected Dec. 6 to succeed a former board which drew up Little Rock's integration plan in 1955.

Gov. Faubus of Arkansas declined comment on Miller's action. So did Wiley A. Branton, attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, which is the plaintiff in the integration case.

Miller's order, which put into effect a mandate issued by the Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, simply instructed the board to "take positive steps" to implement a previously approved integration plan.

college Judge Sloan said that the college, second largest in the system, cannot deny admission to Negroes on the basis of race and color alone.

While his order applies only to the 5550-student Atlanta institution, it struck down a key regulation of the University System for maintaining segregation.

That was a requirement that applicants must be endorsed by alumni of the institution to which they are seeking admission.

Violation of rights

SLOAN'S ORDER also declared that operation of the Atlanta college on a racially segregated basis is "violative of the rights secured to plaintiffs, and of rights secured to other Negro students of Georgia, who are similarly situated, by the due process and equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment."

As Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook was quick to point out, Sloan did not order admission of the plaintiffs—three Negro women—to the Atlanta school. He said they were qualified to apply and have their applications considered.

The state likely will appeal. And even if the judge declines to stay his injunction pending a final ruling, the three applications still will have to be processed.

The lawsuit was brought by four Negroes in September, 1956. Three of them are women, Barbara Hunt, 25, clerk in Atlanta University, a Negro college; Mary Elliott Dinsmore Holland, 26, now unemployed, and Iris Welch, 45, clerk in a Negro drug store.

The fourth plaintiff, Russell T. Roberts of Atlanta, dropped out for personal reasons after the suit was filed.

14e(1) 1959

GEORGIA COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
DISCRIMINATION

END NOT IN SIGHT

Georgia Schools Stay Segregated

ATLANTA, Jan. 11 (AP)—A federal court ruling that Negroes cannot be barred from Georgia's all-white colleges and universities simply because they are Negroes does not mean an immediate end to segregated classrooms.

On the heels of yesterday's decision, state officials quickly noted:

1. That U. S. District Judge Boyd Sloan did not order Negroes admitted to Georgia State College in Atlanta, the institution specifically involved in the legal attack.

2. That no new applications to any institutions are being accepted for the time being from whites or Negroes.

3. That Georgia law provides that should a Negro be admitted to an all-white college that unit's funds would be cut off, forcing it to close.

But Donald L. Hollowell, Negro attorney for the three Negro women who brought the suit, interpreted the ruling as clearing the way for ultimate integration throughout the state's university system.

The ruling struck down an admission requirement used by all 19 units of the university system: That applicants must be endorsed by two or three alumni. The three women, who tried and failed to get in at Georgia State, said this requirement discriminated against them because Georgia State had no Negro alumni.

Sloan agreed. The effect of that registration policy "upon Negroes has been, is, and will be, to prevent Negroes from meeting this admission requirement," the judge said.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said the ruling likely will be appealed after he has had time to confer with the governor and other officials.

Gov.-elect Ernest Vandiver, who takes office Tuesday, suggested to the state's board of regents, which operates the university system, that registration books be closed temporarily. Robert O. Arnold, chairman of the regents, said this would be done. The action, however, is not expected to have any immediate effect on the institutions because registration for the current term is over.

Vandiver reportedly plans to ask the legislature, which convenes tomorrow, for laws to close the state's four Negro colleges if any white units close as a result of integration.

Sloan's ruling followed by one day a decision by U.S. District Judge Frank Hooper which outlawed segregated seating on Atlanta buses and trolleys. Negro leaders have indicated it will be at least two weeks before any organized move toward desegregated seating is launched. Since Hooper's ruling there have been no incidents reported of Negroes failing to observe the traditional custom of using rear seats.

Georgia Moves To Halt Registration

Governor-Elect Urged Action At Universities

Atlanta, Jan. 11 (AP)—The State Board of Regents prepared Sunday to order registration halted at Georgia's 19 colleges and universities as a counterattack against a federal desegregation order.

Robert O. Arnold, board chairman, said the move was being carried out at the suggestion of incoming Governor Ernest Vandiver.

However, the action is not expected to have any immediate effect, since registration for the current quarter has already been completed at the 19 units of the university system.

No Meeting Scheduled

The move was made to prevent any immediate effort by Negroes to enter all-white Georgia schools as an aftermath to the Saturday ruling by Federal Judge Boyd Sloan that segregation at the Georgia State College of Business Administration here is unconstitutional.

Arnold said the board of regents would not have to meet to carry out Vandiver's recommendation. He said all that is needed is for the regents to send instructions to the schools to close their doors temporarily to additional students.

Vandiver said he suggested the action to permit time for further study of Sloan's ruling.

Vandiver, who will take office Tuesday, said Sunday he will propose legislation at this session of the Georgia Legislature to close only white schools to which Negro students are admitted, by federal-court orders or otherwise.

Under present law, when a school is ordered integrated in Georgia, the whole system would be closed.

Banker Speaking Here

P. Booker Robinson, executive vice-president of Citizens Fidelity Bank & Trust Company, will speak before the Louisville chapter of the Controllers Institute of America Wednesday on the economic outlook for 1959. His talk will follow a 6:30 p.m. dinner meeting at the Kentucky Hotel.

Georgia Halts College Entry

ATLANTA, Jan. 11 (UPI) The State Board of Regents agreed today to stop registration at Georgia's 19 colleges and universities as a counter-attack against a Federal desegregation order.

Robert O. Arnold, chairman of the Board, said the move was being carried out at the suggestion of incoming Gov. Ernest Vandiver. However, the action was not expected to have any immediate effect since registration for the current quarter has already been completed at the 19 units of the university system.

The move was made to prevent any immediate attempt by Negroes to enter all-white Georgia schools as an aftermath to yesterday's ruling by Federal Judge Boyd Sloan that segregation at Georgia State College of Business Administration here was unconstitutional.

No Meeting Required

Arnold said the Board of Regents would not have to meet to carry out Vandiver's recommendation. He said all that was needed was for the Regents to send instructions to the schools to temporarily close their doors to additional students.

Vandiver said he suggested the action to permit time for further study of Sloan's ruling.

Vandiver, a 40-year-old lawyer who takes office Tuesday, urged citizens and officials of Georgia "not to be stampeded into hasty action." He said his incoming administration "will exhaust every resource of the state to sustain and uphold Georgia's way of life and her sacred traditions."

Vandiver said today he would propose legislation at this session of the Georgia legislature to close only the white school to which a Negro student was admitted.

Under present law, when a school is ordered integrated in Georgia, the whole system would be closed.

Vandiver said the new proposal also would empower him to close the school from which the Negro applicant came.

Package of Bills Due

He said his leaders would introduce in the legislature next week a package of segregation bills.

"We want to have in our arsenal all possible weapons," he said.

Sloan ruled that three Negro women seeking to break the segregation barriers at Georgia State were prevented from enrolling by discriminatory practices.

Reaction to Sloan's ruling was varied. Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.) called it "shocking." Outgoing Gov. Marvin Griffin charged the court was setting aside the administrators' discretionary powers in selecting applicants.

Georgia Halts Registrations After Mix Setback In Court

Legislature Is Convening Today; Alabama Braces For Challenge

By AL KUETTNER
United Press International

Two growing breaks were evident today in the dike thrown up by the Deep South to ward off a rising tide of integration pressure.

The scenes were Georgia and Alabama, two of the four Dixie states that had been holding the line against school integration.

The Georgia Legislature convened today facing a three - fold crisis: a federal decree striking down segregation at the college level, another outlawing segregated seating on Atlanta transit vehicles, and a strong possibility that public school integration might be ordered before next fall.

In Alabama, the Federal Civil Rights Commission continued efforts to gather information on alleged discrimination against Negro voters. Negro leaders in the state have voiced determination to concentrate their fire in coming months on the state's practice of separating the races in the schools.

In Atlanta, the board which controls all state - supported schools of higher learning said it would allow no further registrations at any of the 19 units until officials had a chance to study the ruling Saturday by Federal Judge Boyd Sloan. He decreed that grounds for turning down three Negroes' application to an Atlanta branch of the system were discriminatory.

A day earlier, Federal Judge Frank Hooper ruled unconstitutional Atlanta's separate seating ordinance relating to public transportation facilities.

There were these other developments:

The U. S. Supreme Court was meeting after a holiday recess. One issue was whether to grant a hearing to Queen Cohen, a Negro of Savannah, Ga., who attacked a race issue in public housing. Six Negroes sentenced to 30 days in jail for trespassing on a Greensboro, N. C., golf course also sought a high court hearing.

George Bright, accused leader in the dynamiting of the Atlanta Jewish Temple, was to go on trial for the second time today on a reduced charge. An effort to convict him under a law carrying the death penalty ended in a mistrial last month.

In a move that gained impetus because of the Atlanta bombing, New York Sens. Jacob Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, both Republicans, mapped plans to again seek federal legislation dealing with terrorist bombings.

The Little Rock, Ark., school board was faced with a federal judge's demand that it reopen Little Rock schools padlocked under state law when faced with integration.

Admissions to University System Halted by Georgia

ATLANTA, Jan. 12 (UPI) — Admissions to all schools in the Georgia State University System were stopped indefinitely today by the State Board of Regents.

The action was in compliance with a recommendation by Gov.-elect Ernest Vandiver following the federal district court decision Saturday that qualified Negroes must be admitted to Georgia State College of Business Administration. Vandiver suggested that all applications be suspended until the board has time to study the decision.

The action will not effect the current quarter for which registration has been completed.

Board of Regents Chairman Robert Arnold said the admission stoppage was the only immediate action necessary.

Donald Hollowell, an attorney for the Negroes who brought the suit against Georgia State, said the registration shutdown gives his clients plenty of time to decide whether they will seek admission to the college.

In Georgia—

Segregation practices reel under court attack

ATLANTA, Jan. 12 — (AP) — Georgia segregation practices reeled today under the weight of two sharp blows by federal district judges.

Judge Boyd Sloan ruled Saturday that Negroes cannot be denied admission to the Georgia State College of Business Administration in Atlanta on the basis of race and color alone.

His ruling came one day after District Judge Frank Hooper outlawed segregation seating on Atlanta buses and trolleys.

Gov.-Elect Ernest Vandiver suggested that the University System temporarily stop accepting new applications for admission to the 19 state colleges and universities, and Regents Chairman Robert Arnold said this would be done.

VANDIVER, who becomes governor Tuesday, reportedly is planning to ask the Legislature to pass laws closing state Negro colleges if any white units are closed as the result of being ordered to integrate.

Vandiver also said he will ask the lawmakers, who convene today, to approve bills designed to close individual schools rather than entire school systems if integration is ordered. Present laws call for closing entire school districts if one school in the district is integrated.

Appearing on an Atlanta television program, Vandiver added that the proposal would give the governor power to close any school from which Negroes transfer.

THE STATE prbably will appeal Sloan's broad order, although the judge did not actually order the plaintiffs—three Nego women—admitted to the college. He said they were qualified to apply and have their applications considered.

14e(1) 1959

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
DISCRIMINATION

GEORGIA U. BOARD HALTS ADMISSIONS

ATLANTA, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The State Board of Regents agreed today to stop registration at Georgia's nineteen colleges and universities as a counterattack against a Federal desegregation order.

Robert O. Arnold, chairman of the board, said the move was being carried out at the suggestion of Gov.-elect Ernest Vandiver. However, the action was not expected to have any immediate affect since registration for the current quarter has already been completed at the nineteen units of the university system.

The move was made to prevent any immediate attempt by Negroes to enter all-white Georgia schools as an aftermath to yesterday's ruling by Federal Judge Boyd Sloan that segregation at Georgia State College of Business Administration here was unconstitutional.

Mr. Arnold said the Board of Regents would not have to meet to carry out Mr. Vandiver's recommendation. He said all that was needed was for the regents to send instructions to the schools to temporarily close their doors to additional students.

Mr. Vandiver said he suggested the action to permit time for further study of the ruling. The 40-year-old lawyer takes office Tuesday.

Georgia Halts Shool Admissions

ATLANTA, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Admissions to all schools in the Georgia State university system were stopped indefinitely today by the State Board of Regents.

The action was in compliance with a recommendation by Governor-Elect Ernest Vandiver. Following the Federal district court decision Saturday that qualified Negroes must be admitted to Georgia State College of Business Administration, Vandiver suggested that all applications be suspended until the board has time to study the decision.

The action will not effect the current quarter for which registration was already completed.

Board of Regents Chairman Robert O. Arnold said the admission stoppage was the only immediate action necessary.

Donald L. Hollowell, an attorney for the Negroes who brought the suit against Georgia State, said the registration shutdown gives his clients plenty of time to decide whether they will seek admission to the college.

U.S. JUDGE ORDERS GEORGIA COLLEGE TO END NEGRO BAN

Voids School's Requirement of Alumni Endorsements of All Applicants

BROAD PRECEDENT SEEN

Regents Halt Admissions to All University Units on Governor-Elect's Plea

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Jan. 10—A Federal District Court enjoined Georgia State College today from barring Negro applicants solely because of race.

The State Board of Regents immediately suspended acceptance of any new applications for the nineteen colleges in the university system. This action was taken by the board's chairman, Robert O. Arnold of Covington, at the suggestion of Lieut. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, who assumes the Governorship next Tuesday.

Mr. Vandiver apparently urged the step on the supposition—confirmed in Negro circles here—that Negroes would seek to enter other institutions besides the one named in the decision.

Ruling Called Precedent

Legal experts said that, as in similar cases in other states, the decision had set a precedent affecting all public institutions of higher education in Georgia.

In today's ruling, Judge Boyd Sloan held that three Negro women who had sought admittance to Georgia State, second largest school in the state university system, were entitled to an injunction prohibiting the Regents from continuing to limit the school to whites.

He specifically struck down the validity of a requirement that a Negro applicant must be endorsed by three of the school's alumni, all of whom are white.

However, the jurist did not order the college to enroll the three Negroes. He emphasized that it still had the right to pass on such qualifications as scholastic ability and moral character, and noted that two of the women did not meet the necessary standards.

Eugene Cook, State Attorney General, said that an appeal was likely, but that no decision would be made until he had studied Judge Sloan's order.

A. T. Walden, one of three attorneys representing the women, praised the decision but conceded that further litigation probably would be necessary to force Georgia State and other all-white institutions to accept Negroes.

The need for such action would arise, he said, if the school's officials used other admission requirements illegally to block Negroes.

But he and the other lawyers viewed the decision as the beginning of the end of segregation in all state colleges in Georgia. One of them, D. L. Hollowell, contended that it applied "to all branches of the university system."

Under present Georgia laws, desegregation at Georgia State or any other public institution would result in automatic closure through the cut-off of state financial support.

Spring Showdown Likely

The showdown is not expected to come until next spring since registration has been completed for the winter quarter and the books will not be reopened until March 26.

Judge Sloan's action followed a decision yesterday by Judge Frank A. Hooper in Federal District Court outlawing segregated seating on Atlanta's bus and trolley system.

Negro leaders here requested all Negroes to refrain from taking any steps to assert their rights under the ruling. Officials of the Atlanta Transit Company reported no incidents and said that Negroes had continued to take their customary seats at the rear of its vehicles.

In the college case, Judge Sloan declared that he was "bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for this court to express disagreement with such decisions would not only be futile but improper." He also held:

"The policy, custom, practice and usage of the defendants in maintaining and operating the Georgia College of Business Administration on a racially segregated basis is violative of the rights secured to the plaintiff, and of the rights secured to other Negro students of Georgia, who are similarly situated, by the due process and equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Judge Sloan found "not significant" the contention of state attorneys that the motive of the Negroes in seeking admission had been to lay the groundwork for the suit.

"The alumni certificate requirement," he ruled, "is invalid as applied to Negroes because there are no Negro alumni at any of the white institutions of the University system of Georgia, and consequently this requirement operates to make it difficult, if not impossible, for Negroes to comply with the requirement, whereas white applicants do not face similar difficulties."

Judge Sloan then concluded: "It is to be kept in mind that the authorities in control of the operations of the Georgia State College of Business Administration have the primary right and responsibility of fixing and passing upon the qualifications for admission.

"The decree will only restrict the exercise of this right to prohibit denying admission to qualified Negroes solely because of their race and color, and to prohibit the adoption of admission requirements that will deny to them the equal protection of the laws and due process of the law."

Associated Press

GRANTS INJUNCTION: Federal Judge Boyd Sloan. He enjoined the Georgia State College from barring Negroes because of race.

U.S. Judge Bars Atlanta College Ban on Negroes

ATLANTA, Jan. 10.—A Federal judge today struck hard at racial segregation in Georgia's state colleges, and Gov.-elect Ernest Vandiver quickly suggested that the schools temporarily quit accepting any new applications for admission.

Federal District Judge Boyd Sloan ruled that the Georgia State College of Business Administration, second largest of the nineteen units of the university system, cannot deny admission to Negroes on the basis of race and color alone.

Calling the decision regrettable, Mr. Vandiver, who becomes Georgia's seventy-third Governor Tuesday, disclosed his action in a statement issued through his office.

Suspension Suggested

He said he had suggested to Robert O. Arnold, regents chairman, that units of the university system "suspend for the time being the acceptance of any new applications for admission from any person until such time as members of the Board of Regents have had an opportunity to thoroughly study the decision rendered today."

Apparently anticipating some such decision, Mr. Vandiver is reported to be planning to ask the Legislature which convenes Monday for laws closing state Negro colleges if any white units close as the result of being ordered to integrate.

'Violative Rights'

While today's order applies only to the 5,550-student Atlanta institution, it struck down a key regulation of the university system for maintaining segregation. That was a requirement that applicants must be indorsed by alumni of the institution to which they are seeking admission.

Judge Sloan's broad order also declared that operation of the Atlanta College on a racially segregated basis is "violative of the rights secured to plaintiffs, and of rights secured to other Negro students of Georgia, who are similarly situated, by the due process and equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment."

As Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook pointed out, Judge Sloan did not order admission of the plaintiffs—three Negro women—to the Atlanta school. He said they were qualified to apply and have their applications considered.

The state likely will appeal. And even if the Judge declines to stay his injunction pending a final ruling the three applications still will have to be processed. And Judge Sloan said in his ruling that two of them may not be qualified as to moral character for admission.

So it still will be some time yet before a Negro is actually admitted to a previously all-white state college. Under Georgia law, that would close the unit by cutting off its funds.

The law suit was brought by four Negroes in September, 1956. Three of them are women, Barbara Hunt, twenty-five, clerk in Atlanta University, a Negro college; Mary Elliott Dinsmore Holland, twenty-six, now unemployed, and Iris Welch, forty-five, clerk in a Negro drug store. The fourth plaintiff, Russell T. Roberts, dropped out for personal reasons after the suit was filed.

In trial of the case, the state relied heavily on the alumni certification regulation. But it also questioned the moral and scholastic qualifications of the applicants, claiming they had not exhausted their administrative remedies and insisted they had applied merely to file a lawsuit.

In his order, Judge Sloan reviewed the background of the plaintiffs and said they are qualified on their scholastic records to apply for admission. He added that evidence indicates two of the women—Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Holland—"may not be of good moral character and for that reason may not be qualified for admission to the college."

The alumni certification regulation, which applies to all units of the university system, requires an applicant to obtain a certification as to ability and good moral character from an alumnus of the institution he seeks to enter.

In striking that down, Judge Sloan said the effect "upon Negroes has been, is, and will be, to prevent Negroes from meeting this admission requirement." He added that the requirement "is invalid as applied to Negroes because there are no Negro alumni of any of the white institutions of the university system of Georgia."

In granting an injunction against continued operation of the Atlanta college for white students only, the Judge said:

"It is to be kept in mind that the authorities in control of the operation of the Georgia State College of Business Administration have the primary right and responsibility of fixing and passing upon the qualifications for admission."

In Washington, Georgia's two Senators were quick to deplore the order. Sen. Herman Talmadge expressed regret at the ruling "striking down the right of a sovereign state to prescribe requirements for admission to its colleges and universities."

Sen. Richard B. Russell said he had not read the ruling but that "from the admitted facts presented to the trial court relating to the character of some of the plaintiffs, it is shocking to me for any judge of any race to order the admission of such persons to any college over the objection of the governing board."

Associated Press Wirephoto

ORDERS INTEGRATION—United States District Judge Boyd Sloan.

14e(1) 1959

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
DISCRIMINATION

Court Bound By Decision Of U. S. Supreme Court

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) 14e(1) Discrimination

Segregation at Georgia State College of Business Administration was legally outlawed early Saturday morning when U. S. District Judge Boyd Sloan issued an injunction against the institution prohibiting the continuation of a policy limiting the college to white students only.

Judge Sloan also issued a second injunction prohibiting the losing defendants from requiring Negro applicants "to that institution" to furnish certificates "as to their personal qualities" which can only be certified by the alumni of the all-white institution."

In his finding of facts regarding the case, Judge Sloan said, "The effect of the alumni certification requirement upon Negroes has been, is, and will be, to prevent Negroes from meeting this admission requirement. They would and have, as a result, been rejected as incomplete applicants without being considered on their merits."

SPECIAL NOTICE 1-14-59

Judge Sloan wrote a special judicial notice in which he said: "The court agrees that it is not customary for Negroes and whites to mix socially or attend the same public or private educational institutions in the State of Georgia, and that by reason of this present existing social pattern, the opportunities for the average Negro to become personally acquainted with the average white person and particularly with the alumni of a whole educational institution, are necessarily limited."

In making the desegregation decision, Judge Sloan declared, "This court is bound by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for this court to express disagreement would not only be futile but improper."

Judge Sloan ruled that on the basis of evidence presented before him, the plaintiffs and members of the class they represent are entitled to an injunction prohibiting the defendants from continuing to limit the Georgia State College to white students only.

DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT

He also issued a declaratory judgement in which he "enjoined the defendants from requiring Negro applicants to that institution to furnish certificates as to their personal qualities which may be certified to only by alumni of the white institution."

In formulating the decree, Judge Sloan pointed out that "it should be kept in mind that the authorities in control of the operations of GSC still have the primary right and responsibility of fixing and passing upon the qualifications for admission."

He reminded that this injunctive decree will only restrict the exercise "of this right to prohibit denying admission to qualified Negroes solely because of race and color, and to prohibit the adoption of admission requirements that will deny to them the equal protection of laws and due process of law."

The declaratory judgement, received by the district court clerk's office from Judge Sloan early Saturday morning, means a victory against color entrance bars for Mrs. Barbara Hunt, Mrs. Myra Dinsmore and Miss Iris Mae Welch and the "class which they represent."

Mailing the decision to the clerk from his Gainesville, Ga. home, Judge Sloan apparently delivered the death blow to the segregation policies in the Georgia Business College case were asked for comments on Judge Sloan's decision in that case the following statement was issued by Attorneys E. E. Moore, D. L. Hollowell and A. T. Walden:

"It is equally as inexplicable as it is indefensible that the youth of every race under the sun are not only permitted, but bidden, to enter the Georgia State Business College as well as the University of Georgia, while the Negro youth of Ga., whose forbears have lived here more than three hundred years, are excluded from entrance solely on account of race

"Accordingly therefore, the judgment of the U. S. District Court declaring as unconstitutional the exclusion of Negroes from that institution, solely on the basis of race, is naturally gratify to us, our clients and to all fair-minded citizens, and particularly since counsel are of the opinion that the court's decree is supported, not only by the law and evidence, but also by the higher dictates of justice and equity."

NAACP STATEMENT

Dr. C. Clayton Powell, acting president of the Atlanta Branch NAACP, speaking in behalf of the local organization, made the following statement Saturday afternoon for release to the press:

"As citizens of Atlanta and the State of Georgia, we are pleased at the decision of the United States District Court which permits citizens, regardless of race to avail themselves of the educational opportunities afforded in all of our state tax-supported institutions under the same terms and conditions applicable to other students.

"We trust that all responsible citizens will accept this decision with a christian and law abiding spirit."

of the local business college, which was unsuccessfuly defended by the State Board of Regents, the Chancellor of the University System of Georgia, and the president and registrar of the college in question.

FOLLOWED BUS DECISION

The victory for the school suit plaintiffs came less than 24 hours after another major federal court decision was handed down Friday declaring certain state and city laws and ordinances requiring segregated seating on buses unconstitutional and invalid.

The school desegregation suit came to a hearing December 8 and lasted five days. The major issue the state tried to prove was that the Board of Regents' ruling requiring each applicant to a university system college to acquire the alumni certification of at least two graduates of the institution where admission is sought was not complied with by the three Negro plaintiffs.

Judge Sloan struck down the alumni certification requirement as applied to Negro applicants as invalid when he ruled that the "presently existing pattern in the State of Georgia makes in unfeasible that Negroes could obtain the required signatures since all previous graduates of the institution have been white.

14e(1) Discrimination

The school desegregation decision was taken by the Negro citizens just as calmly as the bus desegregation decision was received only a few hours earlier. There were no bursts of spontaneous celebration or any unusual incidents observed anywhere.

ELATED OVER DECISION

Attorney E. E. Moore, Jr., chief counsel for the victorious plaintiffs, said Saturday morning after hearing news of the success, "all of the counsel and all of the plaintiffs are very elated over the decision."

Attorney Moore said he did not feel in a position to comment on future procedure as a result of the winning decision. He said he would like to have an opportunity to read the written version of Judge Sloan's ruling before making any further comment regarding future plans.

Two of the three plaintiffs were unavailable for comment, however, Mrs. Barbara Hunt, contacted at an Atlanta University office, simply commented that "I am very happy about the wonderful decision."

COUNSEL MAKE STATEMENT

When counsel for the Negro groups solely on the ground of their race or color," Judge Sloan added.

The injunction will have the effect of restraining the State Board of Regents, the Chancellor of the University System of Georgia and the president and the registrar of GSC from continuing to practice the enjoined discriminatory measures. They were the losing defendants in the school desegregation suit filed by Mrs. Barbara Hunt, Mrs. Myra Dinsmore and Miss Iris Mae Welch.

Judge Sloan also ordered the losing defendants to pay the court costs that were incurred in the preparation and hearing of the final trial.

Federal Decree Signed By Atlanta Justice Sloan

14e(1) Discrimination

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — The official decree enjoining the Georgia State College of Business Administration from continuing discriminatory practices to exclude Negroes solely on the basis of race was signed by U. S. District Judge Boyd Sloan late Wednesday afternoon.

In the official order, signed in his handwriting, Judge Sloan ordered that the defendants be forever enjoined and restrained from: requiring Negro applicants to furnish certificates as to their personal characteristics or abilities which may be certified to only by alumni of white institutions; and refusing admission to GSC to Negroes who are qualified for admission solely on the ground of race or color.

Judge Sloan pointed out, as he did in his oral mandate, that the injunction is not meant to restrict the business college from the "proper" exercise of its right to fix admission requirements and pass on the qualifications of applicants.

"The intent is to only restrict the exercise of that right to forbid admissions requirements which will deny Negroes equal protection or due process of law and to forbid denial of admissions of Ne-

14e(1) 1959 GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
DISCRIMINATION

College Segregation Ruled Out in Georgia, Enrollments May Halt

Little Rock Is Prodded By Court

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10 (AP)—A Federal Court order today against racial segregation in Georgia's State Colleges brought a request from the state's incoming Governor that all schools temporarily cease accepting any new applications.

U. S. District Judge Boyd Sloan, in knocking out segregation policies of the Georgia State College of Business Administration in Atlanta, also held invalid an admission requirement state officials had relied on to maintain segregation in the 19 units of the university system.

RULING DEPLORED

Ernest Vandiver, who takes over the Governor's office Tuesday, called the decision regrettable. He said he suggested to Regents Chairman Robert O. Arnold that State colleges "suspend for the time being the acceptance of any new applications for admission from any person until such time as members of the Board of Regents have had opportunity to thoroughly study the decision."

The Federal Court order held unconstitutional a regulation requiring all applications for admission to State colleges to be backed by two or three alumni of the institution where the student proposed to enroll.

NO NEGRO ALUMNI

Judge Sloan said there are no Negro alumni of these schools and that it is, therefore, invalid since it would be "difficult if not impossible" for Negro applicants to get the needed signatures.

While ruling out race as a cause for refusing entry, Judge Sloan said school authorities still have "the primary right and responsibility" of passing upon an applicant's qualifications. In this connection he said that two of the three Negro women seeking entrance to the Atlanta institution may not be qualified on moral grounds.

NEW APPLICATIONS

All three must now file new applications and even if the judge declines to hold up his injunction pending a state appeal, it likely will be some time before a Negro gains admittance to the Georgia school.

The ruling came at the same time that another Federal judge was ordering the school board of Little Rock, Ark., to report within 30 days on plans it has made for integrating high schools in the city. The two school rulings followed by one day the outlawing of segregation on Atlanta's buses.

MANDATE UPHELD

In the Little Rock ruling, U. S. District Court Judge John E. Miller actually put into effect a mandate issued Dec. 2 by the 8th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis. He pointed out that the mandate did not direct him to order reopening of Little Rock's high schools, closed since Sept. 12, 1958.

Robert Laster, a member of the school board, said Judge Miller's order "has put us in an untenable position" since Arkansas' school closing law orders the Governor to close any school under court orders to integrate.

He said it was his opinion that the board could only wait out the 30 days allowed by the court and see what happens.

CLOSED BY FAUBUS

Judge Miller did not spell out whether he expects the board itself to seek reopening of the schools, or whether his court would be satisfied if the board simply prepares an integration plan and has it ready for use when and if the schools are reopened by any means.

Little Rock's four public high schools were closed Sept. 12 by Gov. Orval E. Faubus in an anti-integration move. Faubus shut them under powers given to him by a special session of the Arkansas Legislature last summer.

NEW LAW SOUGHT

As an aftermath of the Atlanta ruling, Vandiver is reported to be planning to ask the Georgia Legislature, which convenes Monday, for laws closing State Negro colleges, if any white units close as the result of being ordered to integrate.

While today's order applies only to the 5550-student Atlanta institution, it struck down a key regulation of the university system for maintaining segregation. That was the requirement that applicants must be indorsed by alumni of the institution to which they are seeking admission.

And Judge Sloan's broad order also declared that operation of the Atlanta college on a racially segregated basis is "violative of the rights secured to plaintiffs, and of rights secured to other Negro students of Georgia, who are similarly situated, by the due process and equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment."

UPI Telephoto

U. S. District Judge Boyd Sloan, who ruled in Atlanta that segregation at Georgia State College was unconstitutional. He nullified admission rule that was designed to exclude Negroes.

Georgia College Told It Must Admit Negroes

By AL KUETTNER

ATLANTA, Ga. — (UPI) —Segregated practices at a Georgia college were ruled unconstitutional Saturday by a federal judge who granted three Negro applicants an injunction making it easier for them to apply at the all-white institution.

The historic decision by District Judge Boyd Sloan came almost simultaneously with another highly significant federal decision. In that case, a federal judge in Arkansas instructed the Little Rock school board to take affirmative steps on its own initiative in integrating Central high school, now closed over the race crisis.

The Georgia case involving efforts by three Negroes to enroll at Georgia State college in Atlanta, will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Judge John E. Miller ordered the Little Rock school board not to do anything "capable of impeding or frustrating integration, either independently or with any other persons at Central high.

The Miller order included an injunction to prevent the Little Rock school board from transferring any school property without approval of the curt.

The Georgia decision, which followed a lengthy non-jury trail last December, was the first in the state to directly slap down segregation practices at a state college or public school.

The decision sent officials hurrying to their offices on a usually non-business Saturday morning to study Sloan's orders.

Neither the college nor state officials would comment except to say an appeal will be taken.

In passing on the merits of the case, Judge Sloan said specifically that it was up to the college to establish its entry requirements and that he would have no objection to them so long as they did not, in the court's opinion, violate the constitutional rights of applicants.

Sloan's decision struck at the heart of Georgia laws requiring strict segregation of all public schools and state colleges. The state has severe laws on the subject which include a provision automatically closing any institution that permits integration. Anyone who teaches in an integrated school in the state would be subject to prosecution and any institution involved would have its allocation of state funds withdrawn immediately.

Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said that he definitely would appeal the order but would not comment further.

Sloan's decision struck at the day another federal order declaring segregated transportation practices in the city of Atlanta unconstitutional.

Still another important civil rights case is pending in the federal courts here. It involves a general attack on segregation of the Atlanta public school system. A trial and decision on that case is anticipated before September, 1959.

Plaintiffs in the case before Sloan were Barbara Hunt, Iris Mae Welch, and Myra Elliott Dinsmore, three women who attempted in June 1956, to enroll at the Georgia State College of Business Administration here, one of the 17 units of the university system under control of the board of regents.

During the trial phase of their case in December they asked for a declaratory judgment against the segregated practices at the college and an injunction that would relieve them from obtaining the signatures of three alumni before they could enroll. This is a requirement throughout the university system.

But the plaintiffs, contended that because there are no Negro alumni at the college, they were to all effects prevented from complying with this regulation.

They said they applied at the college in good faith although they acknowledged they had obtained legal counsel in their fight from the NAACP.

The defendants contended that the Negroes did not comply with requirements set up for all applicants to state institutions. They

said the Negroes did not bring required transcripts with them, and they also attacked the character of two of the three women who admittedly have illegitimate children.

One of the requirements for entrance at the college is that the applicant must have good moral character.

Judge Sloan ruled that he is bound by the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court which already has called segregated college practices unconstitutional.

He cited the due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th admendment.

He said that a scholarship program now in use by the board of regents for Georgia Negroes elsewhere in the country does not meet the requirement of the Negroes' constitutional rights.

Student Ban Urged After Georgia Ruling

ATLANTA, Jan. 10 (AP).—A Federal judge today struck hard at racial segregation in Georgia's State colleges, and Gov.-Elect Ernest Vandiver quickly suggested that the schools temporarily quit accepting any new applications for admission.

United States District Judge Boyd Sloan ruled that the Georgia State College of Business Administration, second largest of the 19 units of the university system, cannot deny admission to Negroes on the basis of race and color alone.

Calling the decision regrettable, Mr. Vandiver, who becomes Georgia's 76d governor next Tuesday, disclosed his action in a prepared statement issued through his office.

New Law to Be Sought

He said he had suggested to Regents Chairman Robert O. Arnold that units of the university system "suspend for the time being the acceptance of any new applications for admission from any person until such time as members of the board of regents have had an opportunity to thoroughly study the decision rendered today."

Apparently anticipating some such decision, Mr. Vandiver is reported to be planning to ask the Legislature which convenes Monday for laws closing State Negro colleges if any white units close as the result of being ordered to integrate.

While today's order applies only to the 5,550-student Atlanta Business College, it struck down a key regulation of the university system for maintaining segregation. That was a requirement that applicants must be indorsed by alumni of the institution to which they are seeking admission.

Judge Sloan also declared that operation of the Atlanta college on a racially segregated basis is "violative of the rights secured to plantiffs, and of rights secured to other Negro students of Georgia, who are similarly situated, by the due process and equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment."

As Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook was quick to point out, Judge Sloan did not order admission of the plantiffs—three Negro women—to the Atlanta school. He said they were qualified to apply and have their applications considered.

Appeal Likely

The State likely will appeal. Even if the judge declines to stay his injunction pending a final ruling, the three applications will have to be processed.

It still will be some time yet before a Negro is actually admitted to a previously all-white State college. Under Georgia law, that would close the unit by cutting off its funds.

The lawsuit over admission of Negroes to the Atlanta school was brought by four Negroes in September, 1956. Three of them are women. They are Barbara Hunt, 25, a clerk in Atlanta University, a Negro college; Mary Elliott Dinsmore Holland, 26, now unemployed, and Iris Welch, 45, a clerk in a Negro drug store.

The fourth plaintiff, Russell T. Roberts of Atlanta, dropped out for personal reasons after the suit was filed.

In trial of the case, the State relied heavily on the alumni certification regulation. But it also questioned the moral and scholastic qualifications of the applicants, claiming they had not exhausted their administrative remedies, and insisted they had applied merely to file a lawsuit.

Orders Georgia To Open School

ATLANTA — (UPI) — Federal Judge Boyd Sloan formally ordered Georgia State college this week to stop refusing admission to Negro applicants solely on the grounds of race or color.

The formal order followed a decision by Sloan last Saturday in the non-jury trial instigated by three Negro women. It directed regents of the university system, chancellor Harmon Caldwell, college President Noah Langdale, jr., and college Registrar J. B. Blair to:

1—Cease requiring Negro applicants to furnish certificates as to their personal character and abilities "which may be certified only by alumni of white institutions."

2—Cease refusing admission at Georgia State college to "Negroes who are qualified for admission, solely on the grounds of race or color."

The three women, Barbara Hunt, Iris Welch and Myra Dinsmore, tried to enroll at the college here in June, 1956, but were rejected for failure to meet entry requirements. The requirement that stopped them was one requiring alumni endorsement of their character.

14e(1) 1959

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

Apply at White Colleges

NEGROES ANSWER AGE LAW WITH YOUNGER APPLICANTS

Journal 4
Constitution 9
Sun. 5-10-59

By MARGARET SHANNON

The youthful appearance of 10 Georgia Negroes seeking to enroll at Georgia State College and Georgia Tech seems to supply the Negro answer to the Vandiver college entrance age-limit law.

The answer: Younger applicants.

Sun. 5-10-59

But backers of the measure, including some of the governor's segregation brain trust, don't act disturbed about developments. They still insist it's a good law for keeping Negroes out of white colleges.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver has defended it several times. He urged its passage and refused to veto it despite opposition to the bill by the State Board of Regents, who run the state's colleges.

• • •

THE LAW SAYS beginning students must be under 21 for undergraduate study and under 25 for graduate work. The regents have also adopted stringent rules for administering the law.

Teachers and students whose education has been delayed by military service are excepted from the age limits, as well as such others as the regents choose to exempt. But the regents' rules are not very generous even in these respects.

Until filled-in preregistration forms come in from the nine Negro women who say they want to enter Georgia State, their ages cannot be given with certainty. The college has not released their names.

• • •

BUT MEMBERS of the admissions office staff who saw them say they all appear to be young enough to meet the age requirements, except maybe one, and she said she's a teacher.

Two of the three Negro men who picked up application blanks at Georgia Tech seemed young enough, and the third between 25 and 30.

One of the trio said he'd attended Wayne State University in Detroit, and one said he has been to Fort Valley State College, one of Georgia's state-supported Negro schools. The other was a high school graduate.

• • •

ONE INDICATED he wanted to major in physics, another in mechanical engineering and the third in electrical engineering.

Eight of the nine Negro girls visiting Georgia State expressed an interest in undergraduate work and one in graduate study.

The age-limit law was inspired by the age of Negro students involved in integration attempts in Georgia and other states.

The Negro who broke the race barrier at the University of Texas was 46. Autherine Lucy, the Negro who won admission to the University of Alabama and later was expelled, was 22 when she first filed suit, 26 when admitted.

• • •

ONE OF THE three Negro women plaintiffs in the Georgia State case tried in December was 23 when she first applied for admission, another 21 and the third around 45.

The thinking behind the age-limit law, according to an authoritative segregationist source, goes this way:

Negroes heretofore involved in college entrance suits have been older than ordinary college age, so there must be some hesitancy or fear of failure on the part of younger Negroes.

And, even if younger Negroes apply, they are likely to be less well-prepared scholastically than their white contemporaries.

• • •

THIS HAS MORE than a theoretical base. Tests given both students and teachers, white and Negro, show the Negro learning level lower here than whites in the same grade or with similar time in college.

Thus, reason the segregationists, the age-limit law will be useful because the younger Negroes are less likely to pass scholastic aptitude standards than older Negroes who might had had some college work before trying to enter white colleges.

One of the contributing factors to the lower Negro levels of learning cited by segregationists is the generally poor educational opportunities for Negroes which existed until recent years. They say improvements have not yet brought Negro attainments in education up to white levels.

• • •

IF ANY OF THE dozen interested Negroes follow through on applications at Georgia State and Tech, the theories of the age-limit backers may be proved or disproved.

At any rate, its advocates are not beating a retreat—not yet.

The law has imposed a heavy administrative burden on state colleges and undoubtedly already has kept some whites out of school. The law's supporters consider it's worth the price to prevent race mixing.

Atlanta youth, 18, seeks admittance to U. of Georgia

Ohio American
Baltimore Md.
Sun. 5-10-59

ATLANTA — Hamilton E. Holmes 18-year-old valedictorian of his high school class, last week announced that he had applied for admission to the University of Georgia at Athens.

Officials at the university said that registration for the fall quarter has been closed and that white students have been turned away because all dormitory space has been taken.

University officials apparently forgot, however, the possibility that young Holmes may not want to live on campus and would prefer to live in town.

State Is Prepared To Shut Colleges, Vandiver Warns

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. p. 1
Thurs. 5-7-59

Says NAACP Is Plotting to Close Schools

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Gov. Vandiver warned Wednesday that there have been no changes in plans to shut down Georgia colleges which may be ordered integrated.

Journal 4
Constitution 9
Sun. 5-10-59

He labeled the request of 10 Negroes for admission forms at two colleges here "another conspiracy on the part of the NAACP to shut down our schools."

An NAACP spokesman, former Atlanta branch president John H. Calhoun, declared that the 10 "apparently were acting on their own initiatives."

But Vandiver asserted that the Negroes "aren't interested in education . . . they're only interested in destroying our schools."

ASK FOR FORMS

The latest integration move came Tuesday when seven Negro women asked for registration forms at the Georgia State College of Business Administration and three Negro men at Georgia Tech.

[redacted] Tuesday and the women were mailed blanks Wednesday. College officials said that if the Negroes submit applications, the requests will be treated in routine fashion.

Tuesday's development was the first since Federal Judge Boyd Sloan declared segregation at Georgia State illegal in a ruling last January.

"FREEZE" RESCINDED

It was also the first move since the regents rescinded their "freeze" on enrollments two weeks ago.

If the Negroes apply, they might contend that rejection violated Judge Sloan's injunction.

Constitution
Sun. 5-10-59

Under the state appropriations act, funds are automatically cut off if a college is mixed. Furthermore, the governor under a 1959 act has the power to shut down any unit of the university system.

Asked at his Wednesday press conference whether some compromise arrangement might be reached in the case, Vandiver said there has been no change in plans to shut down integrated units.

Names of the 10 Negroes have not been released. College officials said it was customary to withhold names pending processing of applications.

Six of the seven women asked for undergraduate registration forms. They appeared to be under the 21-year-old age limit imposed by a 1959 act. The seventh asked for graduate school forms. She appeared to be under the prescribed age of 25.

Tech has no pre-registration forms similar to Georgia State's, and Registrar William L. Carmichael handed the three Negro men the requested forms. He said two appeared to be under 21 but that the third apparently was older.

The woman seeking graduate school applications was accompanied by a Negro man identified by Georgia State officials as the Rev. Samuel W. Williams, professor of philosophy at Morehouse College and pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church.

Georgia U. Gets Applications Of Two Negroes

Herald Trib.
Sun. 5-10-59
Constitution

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—Two Negroes have applied for enrollment in the undergraduate school of the all-white University of Georgia. Officials said Saturday they have been informed along with others that there is no room.

Registrar Water N. Danner said the Negro applicants were the same as had obtained the signature of the Fulton county clerk of Superior Court on their application forms. They were Hamilton Earl Holmes and Charlene Alberta Hunter, 17-year-old graduates of Turner High School, Atlanta. Both are young enough to qualify under the state's recently set age limit for undergraduates.

The registrar already had said the university has been closed to freshmen because of lack of dormitory space and only bona fide residents of Athens are being considered. He estimated that 500 applicants with good records have been turned down.

Negro Women Apply To Enter White College

ATLANTA (AP)—Three Negro women have applied formally for enrollment at Georgia State College but the school's director of admissions says none is qualified.

William S. Patrick said applications were received Monday by registered mail from Alice Wyche, 24 of Charlotte, N.C., and Ernestine Brown, 25, and Mary Evelyn Rogers, 20, both of Atlanta. Miss Wyche gave a Charlotte home address but said she had been living in Georgia three years.

OTHERS MAY BE COMING

Six other Negro women who last week obtained registration data from Georgia State have not yet been heard from. The deadline for preliminary application for the summer quarter was Sunday. Any postmarked Sunday or earlier will be processed.

A federal judge ruled in January that the downtown Atlanta college could not refuse Negroes admission because of race. None of Georgia's public schools or colleges are integrated.

Patrick reported that on the basis of birth dates listed on the applications, by the time fall registration begins all three of the Negro women will be past the age limits of a new Georgia college entrance law—under 21 for undergraduate students, under 25 for graduate study.

He gave the following analyses of the applications:

Mary Evelyn Rogers—Her high school record does not comply with minimum standards for Georgia State freshmen and she has not taken a required entrance examination.

Ernestine Brown—She already is over the age limit, did not furnish any transcripts of previous work and failed to file a college entrance test score.

Alice Wyche—She did not supply a transcript of previous work, she apparently had not taken a required admission test and the deadline for admittance to the graduate division — which she sought—was May 1.

Two More File to Enter Ga. Colleges

ATLANTA — Applications of two more young Negroes to enter a white school have been received. Both students, high school graduates of Atlanta, are honor students and want to enroll in the University of Georgia at Athens.

They are Hamilton E. Holmes, 17, son of Dr. M. H. Holmes, who sued successfully to end bias at Atlanta's golf courses, and Charlene Alberta Hunter, 17, daughter of an Army chaplain.

Young Holmes was valedictorian of his class, a football and basketball star, and Miss Hunter was third in the same class and editor of the Turner High School annual.

Both young people are likely to meet all the requirements of a scholastic nature and thus qualify for admission. The school authorities say no more fall enrolees can be accepted because all dormitory facilities are gone. Out-of-town students must say in dormitories at the University of Georgia.

The two can get around this by moving to Athens and entering as day students, residing at homes in Athens.

Their getting the application forms caused Governor Vandiver to call a conference with 17 legal and political leaders.

Nine Negroes have also gotten forms for entry to Georgia State College of Business Administration here.—TWA.

14e(1) 1959

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

REGENTS TRYING TO FIGURE WAY OUT

Law to Bar Negroes Hits White College Students

By MARGARET SHANNON

A law which the Legislature passed to keep Negro students out of white colleges is keeping white students out of white colleges by the hundreds.

The law has been passed two months and the State Board of Regents hasn't yet been able to figure out what do do about it. So its edict to colleges in the University System was: Don't do anything; just wait.

SOME OF THE results of the waiting:

1. Georgia State College in Atlanta has 650 fewer students for the spring quarter than it had last year.

2. The Augusta Center of the University of Georgia has 276 students. Last spring quarter it had 645.

3. Armstrong Junior College at Savannah enrolled 485 students in its evening classes. It had 787 last year.

Georgia State, being the kind of school it is, got the worst blow of the University System's big three. Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia at Athens don't have much of a spring quarter turnover ever, so it didn't much matter to them.

At Georgia State, admitted 18 new students for the spring quarter.

A year ago, however, it enrolled 205. This 91 per cent drop in spring-quarter enrollment of new students set the Chatham County legislative delegation to demanding a special session of the General Assembly to repeal the age limit law. (The Chatham legislators voted for the bill last session.)

* * *

ARMSTRONG'S over-all enrollment—both old and new students in day and night courses—went down less drastically. It fell from 1,149 to 912—a 21 per cent decrease.

Many of the potential new students were airmen at Hunter Air Force Base in Savannah. Such students take courses to qualify them for Air Force missile, electronics and other scientific schools.

About 175 Hunter men usually attend Armstrong, and 150 of them are over 21.

But Armstrong's and Georgia State's plight pales besides that of the off-campus centers of the University of Georgia—centers devoted unabashedly to the education of students to whom the Vandiver administration and the Legislature have now said the state owes no education.

* * *

HARDEST HIT is the Augusta Center, where the average

But where they're trying to educate adults—working people and the like—it has meant heartbreak and heartburn.

* * *

THE LAW CAUSING all the consternation is one of Gov. Ernest Vandiver's segregation plans, the product of his brain trust of constitutional lawyers.

It says a person must be under 21 to start to college in the University System as an undergraduate student and under 25 to enter as a graduate student.

The Board of Regents didn't want the law, but Gov. Vandiver insisted on it.

So the regents told the colleges just not to admit any overage new students while how to administer the law was being decided. The deciding didn't get done in time to help spring-quarter enrollment.

* * *

AT GEORGIA STATE, no new students were admitted at all, no matter what their age. Enrollment is 3,700, compared to 4,350 this time last year.

Georgia State didn't reduce its regular faculty as a consequence, but it cut its staff of part-time instructors from 22 last spring quarter to six now.

Armstrong in Savannah, using not quite so deep a freeze age is 31. Last spring quarter, the enrollment was 645. This spring's was expected to be 600. But came the freeze and the total registration was 276.

The center had to cancel 22 courses.

There were howls from Augusta officials and assorted other higher-ups. Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd, visiting there, said he understood Gov. Vandiver had told the regents to act as quickly as possible to relieve the situation.

No relief has come. And there isn't going to be any for the spring quarter. Gov. Vandiver has said he'll meet with a regents' committee Wednesday on the matter of how to thaw the freeze by summer quarter enrollment time.

* * *

THE LATEST WORD from the Board of Regents is that it will act on new admission regulations at its April 15 meeting—if the regulations are ready to be acted on.

Vandiver legislative leaders promised in the course of debate on the age limit bill that, if it passed:

1. No Negro would get into any white college.
2. No white would be kept out.

The first promise has been kept. The second hasn't been. Figuring out how to keep the second is taking a long time.

Georgia Fixes College Policy

Rigid Rules On Race Mixing Include Limits On Age

REGISTRATION RESUMES

ATLANTA, April 22.— State supported colleges were given rigid new admission policies Wednesday for use in operating under the state's ban on student racial mixing.

The action removes a freeze on registrations of new students imposed after a United States District Court ordered the Georgia State College here not to bar Negro students on account of race. The freeze had kept thousands of students from registering for the spring quarter.

Following the court ruling the Legislature enacted an age-limit law designed to discourage suits by Negro applicants. It bars initial admission of persons more than 21 years old to undergraduate study and puts a limit of 25 on admission to graduate schools.

University system regents Wednesday adopted two sets of regulations, one on general admission procedures and the other on administration of the age-limit law.

Allows Exceptions

The age-limit law permits the regents to make exceptions for students with such ability as to justify their additional education at state expense. The colleges were given the right under the new policies to require whatever tests and conduct whatever interviews they think necessary in deciding about making exceptions under the law.

The new regulations require higher academic ability and permit colleges to reject applications when enrollment reaches capacity.

The age-limit law exempts teachers and veterans who were prevented from entering college by reason of military service.

The regulations provide that any applicant who meets other admission requirements will not be denied admission because of age if, in the judgment of admission officials, he meets the listed conditions.

Factors Listed

These conditions include that the applicant must show good intent and purpose; display a proper sense of social responsibility and a reasonable promise of favorable personality adjustment; possess such general fitness, including psychological factors, that his admission would further the interests of himself and the college and that his character and ability are such as to justify additional education at public expense.

Colleges also were authorized to consider whether further education of the applicant would contribute to the overall economic welfare of the state. In reaching that decision the schools can consider the need in the state for persons trained in the applicant's field, ability of the applicant to serve in the field, the nature of his employment or profession, his relative standing in the high school or college last attended and any other fact or circumstance that might illustrate ability and fitness.

2 More Negroes Seek Entry to Georgia State; Adviser Fails to Show

'Mystery' Aide for 7 Skips Date

BY JACK KAPLAN

Two new Negro women sought registration information at Georgia State College Thursday, but James Dennis, "mystery" counselor for seven others who applied Tuesday, did not keep a conference appointment.

The new applicants were accompanied by the Rev. Samuel W. Williams, pastor at the Friendship Baptist Church and philosophy professor at Morehouse College, who was with the seven Negro applicants Tuesday.

The names of the new applicants will not be released until they have completed all the pre-registration applications, according to William S. Patrick, director of admissions for Georgia State.

LOOKING FOR FORMS

Two of Tuesday's applicants were there seeking forms Thursday. They said they had not yet received forms sent out by the college.

Patrick said he could not understand why the forms had not been received.

"We have half a dozen witnesses to the fact that they went out by 10:30 Wednesday morning," he said.

One of the new women had applied for admission to the college in December.

Dennis, self-appointed leader of the group which applied Tuesday, had asked for an appointment with Patrick for 3 p.m. Thursday. The interview was granted, but Dennis, who is not known by Atlanta Negro leaders, did not show up.

Dennis did not ask for application blanks for himself, but Patrick said the women did not make a move Tuesday without getting Dennis' advice.

Patrick said he believed that Dennis' failure to appear was "a step backward" for the group.

He also said the two additional applicants did not appear to follow the plan of the original seven. Unlike the first group, these two gave complete names and addresses.

Patrick said the applications would "be handled exactly like all others."

"It seemed to me," he said, "that Dennis wanted some kind of special treatment, but we will continue to handle all applications alike."

Patrick said all of the Negroes who have thus far indicated they would apply for admission have appeared to be under the new age limit "with one possible exception."

He said he did not have all their ages.

Also Tuesday, three Negro men picked up application blanks at Georgia Tech.

The action at Tech and Georgia State was the first move by Negroes to enroll in all-white state-supported colleges since U.S. District Judge Boyd Sloan's ruling in January that segregation at Georgia State is unconstitutional.

The new Negro applicants at Georgia State bring the total to nine so far. Eight have applied for undergraduate work and one on the graduate level. All are women.

3 Negroes Are Ruled Ineligible

6 Fail To File At Georgia State

Continued From Page 1

of several disqualifying factors in their records.

ULTIMATE INTENTION

There was some speculation, however, that the ultimate intention might well be a court suit aimed at testing the recently enacted law that sets age limits on both undergraduate and graduate students at state colleges.

Georgia State was the target of a Negro's suit that resulted early this year in a U.S. District Court ruling that Negroes could not be denied admission to the college on racial grounds alone.

After rejecting the Negro women's applications Monday, Patrick pointedly noted that "quite a few white people were caught in the same predicament" and were ruled ineligible for summer quarter work.

DEADLINE CITED

He said Sunday, May 10, was the deadline for filing pre-registration forms for the summer quarter although letters postmarked May 10 but received Monday were considered—as in the case of the rejected Negroes.

Another Georgia State official said that "several white persons showed up Monday with their applications in their hands. They were told they had missed the deadline and their applications could not be accepted."

Negroes' Intent Due Today at Georgia State

Georgia State College finds out Monday whether any Negroes will go through with their intentions of applying for admission to the summer quarter.

Nine Negroes came to the college last week to get pre-registration forms, the first step in the registration of any applicant. Any forms postmarked Sunday will be processed.

After their first trip to the college, the Negroes failed to show up again and their spokesman, James Dennis, also did not keep an appointment with Admissions Director William S. Patrick to discuss the cases.

6 Others Don't File For Entry

By MARION GAINES

Three Negro women Monday applied for admission to Georgia State College but were ruled ineligible for summer quarter work at the all-white institution by Admissions Director William S. Patrick.

Patrick said pre-registration forms returned by the Negroes by registered mail indicated all three failed on several grounds to meet preliminary qualifications for admission.

Nine Negroes last week requested pre-registration forms from Georgia State, but only the three who were rejected Monday had returned the forms to the admissions office by the deadline.

NAMES LISTED

The Negro women whose applications were ruled unqualified were identified by college officials as:

Alice Wyche, 24, native of Charlotte, N. C., who said she has been living in Georgia for the past three years; Mrs. Ernestine Brown, 25, of 274 Bowen Cir., SW, Apt. 2, and Mary Evelyn Rogers, 20, of 48 Northside Dr., NW.

Patrick pointed out that only one of the three — Miss Rogers — is now within the state college entrance age limit set forth in an act passed by the 1959 General Assembly at Gov. Vandiver's behest.

OVER AGE LIMIT

Based on information provided in their pre-registration forms, Patrick said, "all three will be over the age limit by the opening of the fall quarter. Registration for the fall quarter begins Sept. 15."

As for the six Negroes who did not return pre-registration forms Monday, Patrick said it is "too late" for them to file for summer quarter admission but the forms will "still be good next September."

Georgia State officials would not comment on why the Negro women went ahead and filed the pre-registration forms in the face of the fact that they were told specifically what the admission requirements are.

(1)—Alice Wyche—Lacked transcripts of her previous work at Austin University where she said she received a BS degree in 1956 in the School of Public Relations and Communications. In addition, she was seeking admission to Georgia State's graduate division but had not taken the required Graduate Record Examination.

(2)—Mary Evelyn Rogers — Transcript from Hubbard High School at Forsyth showed her record below the minimum scholastic standards for Georgia State freshmen. Her record did not show high school algebra, a required subject, nor had she taken the College Entrance Board Scholastic Aptitude Test.

(3) Mrs. Ernestine Brown — Filed no transcripts "either from high school or college" and did not submit a college entrance test score.

According to the forms, Mrs. Brown is the only one of the three who is married. Her husband was listed as Value Winston Brown and she said she has two children, ages 5 and 8 months. Born in Atlanta, she attended Howard High School, Clark College and Carver Vocational

All the Negroes who appeared at Georgia State last week "were told specifically what the admission requirements are," Patrick said. They also were given mimeographed copies of the requirements, he added.

FORMS INFORMATION

Patrick said the Negro women's pre-registration forms showed they did not meet the admissions requirements for these reasons:

14e(1) 1959

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

NONE QUALIFIED'

Three Negro Women Apply To Enter Georgia College

ATLANTA (AP) — Georgia State College received enrollment applications from three Negro women by registered mail Monday.

William S. Patrick, director of admissions, announced that none was qualified for enrollment.

One of the applicants, he reported, gave a Charlotte, N.C., home address but said she had been living in Georgia three years. The other two are from Atlanta.

Patrick named the three as: Alice Wyche, 24, Charlotte.

Ernestine Brown, 25, and Mary Evelyn Rogers, 20, both of Atlanta.

ATLANTA SCHOOL

Still unaccounted for were six other Negro women who last week obtained registration data from the all-white downtown Atlanta school, where a few months ago a U.S. judge ruled Negroes could not be denied admittance because of race.

Patrick said initial examination of the pre-registration forms submitted by the trio show them to be ineligible for registration for the summer quarter.

And on the basis of birth dates listed, he added, all three by time to register for the fall term will be past the age limits of a new Georgia College Entrance law.

APPLICATION NEWS

The admissions director gave the following analyses of the applications:

Mary Evelyn Rogers' high school record does not comply with minimum scholastic standards for Georgia state freshmen. Her transcript from Hubbard High School in Forsyth does not include algebra, a required subject, and she does not have the required academic units. Nor has she taken a required entrance examination.

Ernestine Brown did not furnish any transcripts of previous work. These may be received later, but she failed also to file a college entrance test score.

Alice Wyche also lacked a transcript from her previous studies at Austine University. Her application failed in two other respects—she sought admittance to the graduate division, for which the cutoff date was May 1, and she apparently had not taken a required admission test.

AGE LIMITS

Mary Evelyn Rogers if the only one of the three currently within the age limits set by Gov. Ernest Vandiver's 1959 college entrance measure—a bill described when it was passed as aimed solely at maintaining segregation in state-supported colleges.

Mary Evelyn Rogers is the only interest as business education, will be 21 in July, before such a course is available at the college. That would put her beyond the age limit for undergraduate study.

Ernestine Brown is beyond both the undergraduate and graduate study age limits. She listed her aim as a bachelor's degree in business administration.

Alice Wyche said she is interested in a master's degree in business administration. But in August, before start of the fall term, she will be 25, or beyond the age limit.

The deadline for preliminary application for the summer quarter was Sunday but admissions officials are processing all forms postmarked no later than that date.

Regents Head Asks Tough Entry Rules

MACON (AP) — Robert O. Arnold, chairman of the board of regents, proposed Monday admission qualifications so stringent for the University System of Georgia "that damn few white people and no Negroes can get in."

Deploring the lack of training which pupils receive in high school, Arnold told the Macon Rotary Club that there re instances of high school graduates being admitted to the system "who cannot read or write."

He said he had been asked on occasion how strict the regents—who operate the university system—should be in setting up admission requirements.

"I think we are going to have to get so strict that damn few white people and no Negroes can get in," was the reply.

Arnold also blasted the U. S. Supreme Court and said that the college of business administration in Atlanta "has kept us in court and looks like it will keep us in court."

He referred to a suit in federal court by Negroes seeking admission to that institution.

Reviewing the university system program, Arnold said that total enrollment for the spring quarter is down 5,000 students from a year ago when the system counted 34,000 students.

Arnold said he had served on the regents board under three governors, having been appointed by Gov. Herman Talmadge. He paid special tribute to Gov. Marvin Griffin who, he said, had once served as a teacher and therefore was "deeply interested" in education.

No Room

Negroes Ask to Enter University of Georgia

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—Two Negroes have applied for enrollment in the undergraduate school of the all-white University of Georgia. Officials said Saturday they have been informed along with others that there is no room.

Registrar Water N. Danner said the Negro applicants were the same as had obtained the signature of the Fulton county clerk of Superior Court on their application forms. They were Hamilton Earl Holmes and Charlene Alberta Hunter, 17-year-old graduates of Turner High School, Atlanta. Both are young enough to qualify under the state's recently set age limit for undergraduates.

The registrar already had said the university has been closed to freshmen because of lack of dormitory space and only bona fide residents of Athens are being considered. He estimated that 500 applicants with good records have been turned down.

Earlier, Horace Ward, an Atlanta Negro, sought admission to the university's law school. After several years of litigation in U.S. court he was ruled out for failure to follow through properly with his application.

Negroes earlier this year won a federal court decree that they could not be discriminated against in university system enrollment. So far, no suit has been filed specifically demanding the admission of individual Negroes.

Two Negroes Turned Down For Georgia

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—Two Negroes have applied for enrollment in the undergraduate school of the all-white University of Georgia. Officials said Saturday they have been informed along with others that there is no room.

Registrar Water N. Danner said the Negro applicants were the same as had obtained the signature of the Fulton county clerk of Superior Court on their application forms. They were Hamilton Earl Holmes and Charlene Alberta Hunter, 17-year-old graduates of Turner High School, Atlanta. Both are young enough to qualify under the state's recently set age limit for undergraduates.

LACK OF SPACE

The registrar already had said the university has been closed to freshmen because of lack of dormitory space and only bona fide residents of Athens are being considered. He estimated that 500 applicants with good records have been turned down.

Earlier, Horace Ward, an Atlanta Negro, sought admission to the university's law school. After several years of litigation in U.S. court he was ruled out for failure to follow through properly with his application.

Negroes earlier this year won a federal court decree that they could not be discriminated against in university system enrollment. So far, no suit has been filed specifically demanding the admission of individual Negroes.

Pulse of the Public

Georgia State College Graduate Protests Proposed Age-Limit Bill in Legislature

Atlanta — I gather we are still entitled to express our opinions about legislation, although at the rate things are going, any day now I expect to be told to shut up.

I refer to the current legislation regarding the age limit for entering state-supported colleges. This is verily a huge step forward toward being told, like Russians are, what we can or can't do with our lives, and I am thoroughly incensed about it. Here is my argument against this particular bill:

I entered Georgia State College at age 56 and received a degree there last year. The benefits I have received from my college education are immeasurable in giving me self-confidence, if nothing else.

I had intended, if nothing prevented, to continue to study for a master's degree, simply because I enjoy learning at my age things for which I had no time nor inclination most of my life. There are not too many of us at my age who desire to occupy themselves thus instead of sitting around interfering with their children's affairs or passing the time waiting for senility to creep up on them. If we pay for such a pastime, I don't see how anyone can have the right to deprive us of this method of self-improvement. We certainly don't take up that much room in the colleges.

Another thing: We pay taxes for this purpose.

Here is one thing I noticed during my sojourn at Georgia State. Many of the best-rated students were mature men and women, most of whom did not have the opportunity to attend college when they finished high school. Most of these, like myself, could not afford the higher tuition rates of the excellent but privately owned colleges because they had families to support, but were sufficiently ambitious to want to improve their lot. Should such people be deprived of their chance?

MRS. RUTH G. DeKINDER.

Character Rule Voted By Regents

New admission regulations based on the applicant's character and personality were adopted for the University System by the Board of Regents Wednesday, apparently as a cushion against future anti-segregation court rulings.

The resolution empowers units in the University System to select or reject applicants on a basis of their "social responsibility, adjustment or personality, sturdiness of character and general fitness for admission to the institution."

NO SEGREGATION PLAN

Although it is similar in character to Alabama's placement regulation, L. R. Siebert, secretary to the board, denied that the resolution was designed as a segregation measure.

Segregation "didn't enter the board's discussion at all," Siebert said, and neither was any mention made of the recent federal court ruling which threw out Georgia State College's requirement that applicants have the recommendation of an alumnus.

WANT BEST STUDENTS

"For a long time the board has known we should have a better selection of students," Siebert said. "After we finish the dormitories currently planned we probably won't be getting any more and there is a tremendous demand for admission. It's good business to select the best prepared students and we can find those by tests, aptitudes, grades and interviews."

Up to passage of this resolution, Siebert admitted, screening of students by personal interview has been largely confined to graduate schools and students on the border-line scholastically.

The board also approved recommendations of the committee on buildings and grounds, to push along a $6,000,000 dormitory construction program on the campuses of the University of Georgia, Georgia Tech, North Georgia College and Georgia Teachers College at Statesboro; and construction of an 80-bed infirmary to begin at Georgia Tech about May 1.

SOUTHERN TECH

Preliminary plans for the proposed nine-unit, $2,000,000 Southern Tech campus at Marietta were approved by the board. The campus is moving from Chamblee to Marietta on a 119-acre tract largely supplied by Marietta and Cobb County. Architects' drawings submitted to the board showed plans for 1,200 students immediately with accomodations for 2,500 in the future.

The board also accepted the resignation of John Sammons Bell as deputy assistant attorney general assigned to the board and commended him for his "competent advice and splendid services." Bell, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, resigned, effective Feb. 1, to comply, he said, with the spirit of Gov. Vandiver's honesty program.

NEW REQUIREMENT

Under the new admissions resolution each institution of the University System shall require applications for admissions to be filed at least 20 days before registration.

Enrollment Freeze Is To Halt State College Entry

An enrollment freeze on prospective undergraduate students 18-years-old and over and graduate school applicants over 25-years-old is expected to prevent some young Georgia men and women from gaining entrance into a state-supported college or university.

This age exclusion is the result of one piece of segregation legislation enacted by the Georgia General Assembly during its recently ended session.

The age legislation will immediately affect the "overage" prospective applicants to Georgia institutions during the upcoming start of the spring quarter registration.

The age limits, as interpreted by the General Assembly, will apply to Negro and white colleges alike. The only exception to the rule as set up by the lawmakers will be teachers and veterans.

Meanwhile, the would-be freshmen of 21 or older and the would-be beginning graduate student of 25 or older will have to wait until the University System comes up with some procedures to determine the "fitness" of the "over-age" student to start college or try to get in some college that is not tax-supported.

The five other segregation bills Gov. Ernest Vandiver, asked for and got are:

1. Allows him to close a single school ordered integrated instead of all in the school district.
2. Gives the Governor authority to shut down any University System unit, or school within a unit, ordered integrated.
3. Permits income tax credit for contributions to bona fide private schools.
4. Forbids municipal independent school systems from levying taxes to support integrated public schools.
5. Authorizes the governor to supply attorneys for city or county school or other officials who need it in segregation or other civil rights cases.

Despite the federal courts' decision striking down segregation laws, segregation lawyers and Gov. Vandiver contend that the decision does not directly affect Georgia.

They all concede, however, that the decision sets precedents that do not lend credence to Georgia school segregation laws. Vandiver has promised that if these can be struck down, others will be enacted.

Georgia To Defy Court

School Entry Lists Closed

ATLANTA —(UPI)— The State Board of Regents prepared Sunday to order registration shifted at Georgia's 19 colleges and universities as a counterattack against a federal desegregation order.

Robert O. Arnold, chairman of the board, said the move was being carried out at the suggestion of incoming Gov. Ernest Vandiver. However, the action is not expected to have any immediate effect since registration for the current quarter has already been completed at the 19 units of the university system.

The move was made to prevent any immediate effort by Negroes to enter all-white Georgia schools as an aftermath to the Saturday ruling by Federal Judge Boyd Sloan that segregation at Georgia State College of Business Administration here is unconsitutional.

Arnold said the board of regents would not have to meet to carry out Vandiver's recommendation. He said all that is needed is for the regents to send instructions to the schools to close temporarily their doors to additional students.

Vandiver said he suggested the action to permit time for further study of Judge Sloan's ruling.

Vandiver, a 40-year-old lawyer who takes office Tuesday, said his incoming administration "will exhaust every resource of the state to sustain and uphold Georgia's way of life and her sacred traditions."

Vandiver said Sunday he will propose legislation at this session of the Georgia legislature to close only the white school to which a Negro student was admitted.

Under present law, when a school is ordered integrated in Georgia, the whole system would be closed.

Vandiver said the new proposal would also empower him to close the school from which the Negro applicant came.

He said his leaders will introduce in the legislature next week a package of segregation bills. "We want to have in our arsenal all possible weapons," he said.

14e(1) 1959 GEORGIA STATE SUPPORTED COLLEGES DISCRIMINATION AGE LIMIT BILL

Lopsided Passage Is Predicted for College Age Limit

Smith Sees House Okay This Week

By GENE BRITTON

Administration leaders Sunday predicted House passage "by a lopsided vote" of Gov. Vandiver's college "age limit" bill despite warnings from educators that it might blast holes in the state's system of higher education.

Speaker George L. Smith II said the House will pass the measure this week "by a lopsided vote." Floor leaders of both houses, Sen. Carl Sanders and Rep. Frank Twitty, said they thought "favorable action" would be completed on all the governor's proposed legislation within the next few days.

The bill is apparently aimed at limiting the number of Negroes who may apply for admission to the state's all-white colleges and universities since, most of those who have already applied have been in their late 20s or older.

CUT ENROLLMENT

Passed in the Senate by a 52-2 vote, the measure would set an age limit of 21 for students applying for admission to undergraduate schools and 25 for those seeking to do graduate work.

Presidents of both the University of Georgia and Georgia Tech warned Sunday the bill would cut deeply into their enrollments.

Dr. Edwin Harrison, Tech president, said an age limit law could have a particularly "damaging effect on our graduate program."

He said 65 per cent of the Tech graduate students in 1958 would have been ineligible to pursue their studies under such a law.

AID FACULTY

The harm would be to the school as well as the students, he said, since graduate students "are of inestimable service to us as teachers, research workers and laboratory technicians."

Tech's faculty might also suffer, he said.

"If we're going to attract and keep an outstanding faculty we're going to have to have a good graduate program," he explained. He said there is sometimes a "special reward" in graduate teaching, not found in teaching undergraduates.

About seven per cent of the entering freshmen last year were above 21, he said.

"I presume most of those were veterans," he continued. An age limit on college entrance would be an "imposition on fellows who had been called into the Armed Forces," he added.

1,000 AT ATHENS

Dr. O. C. Aderhold, president of the University of Georgia in Athens, said about 1,000 students at the university would have been adversely affected if the age limit law had been in operation at the beginning of this school year.

He said 10 per cent of the freshmen class and about 30 per cent of the students in graduate and professional schools would have been eliminated.

Robert O. Arnold, chairman of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, said careful consideration should be given to the age limit bill before its final passage.

"I think Gov. Vandiver has shown a very fair attitude, and I believe he will allow everyone to be heard," he said.

TO EXPRESS VIEWS

He said he thought the state's educators would be given a chance to express their views, possibly before a legislative committee, before the final vote.

No committee public hearings on the bill have been announced, however.

Two votes were cast against the bill in the Senate. Sen. Charlie Brown of Atlanta said he thought it would wreak havoc with the educational program at Georgia State College of Business Administration in Atlanta where many adults are continuing their education. Sen. Russell J. Mercer of Metter said he thought it would put a stumbling block in front of older people who might want to become teachers.

Dr. Noah Langdale, president of Georgia State, was not available for comment.

Administration leaders point out that there is a provision in the bill by which the Board of Regents is empowered to make "special dispensations" and that school teachers who take summer college courses are exempt from the bill.

DeKalb Rep. James A. Mackay raised a question Sunday over the possibility of the bill's being in violation of the state Constitution.

"There is no logical ceiling on education," he said, adding: "I think the bill is patently unconstitutional."

He pointed to a section of the Georgia Constitution which reads: "The provision of an adequate education for the citizens shall be a primary obligation of the state of Georgia."

The educators who expressed concern over the fate of their schools' programs Sunday were silent on the question of constitutionality.

Bill Is Voted 160-26 After Hot Debate

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The House approved a 21-year age limit on college applicants over objections of a carefully mounted but hopelessly outnumbered opposition Wednesday.

The vote was 160-26.

Two minor amendments tacked on in the House will send the bill back to the Senate before it goes to the governor.

Opponents charged that the bill either didn't mean what it said or that it would wreck adult education in Georgia and throw thousands of adults out of college.

EDUCATORS OPPOSED

Rep. Quimby Melton of Spalding, a member of the Board of Regents, told the House all the regents and university officials were opposed.

But administration forces drowned the "anti" group with arguments that the bill would at least be an expression of public opinion and throw up stumbling blocks to integrated suits.

A State of the Republic Committee amendment adopted by the House changed one word in the bill. Instead of allowing the Regents to make exceptions for students of "unusual" ability, it said the Regents could admit students of "such" ability as to justify the expense.

VETERANS EXCEPTED

Also approved was a proviso by Rep. Henry Peyton of Coweta making exceptions of armed forces veterans.

Speaking against the bill, Rep. Edgar Wilson of Bibb declared that the House was being asked to pass something on the argument that the Board of Regents could "win at it."

"It's a sorry day when we have to sneak around the back way to accomplish our aims," Wilson said.

But Speaker Pro Tem George Bagby asserted, "It's not a subterfuge. It's another attempt to keep the Negroes out of the schools of Georgia."

"The Board of Regents is not going to keep any white person out of the University of Georgia under this bill," Bagby warned.

TWITTY SPEAKS

And floor leader Frank Twitty declared: "If there is any dean or president in the university system who says he cannot take this bill and admit any qualified student, then I call on that dean or president to resign."

"You know why we're trying to pass this bill," Twitty continued. "We're trying to put a weapon in the hands of the people who run our university system."

The floor leader said the Supreme Court might invalidate the measure, but asserted: "We're going down fighting regardless of how many times they strike us down."

Rep. J. Ebb Duncan of Carroll said that "this is the third time in three General Assembly sessions I have opposed this bill or one just like it. This bill was drawn by Buck Murphy (attorney B. D. Murphy) and submitted to Gov. Griffin last year."

CITES TROUBLE

Duncan said the Board of Regents would have to stay in "session continually" to handle exceptions to the age limit.

Rep. A'Delbert Bowen of Randolph remarked that "the trouble caused at Little Rock . . . (and) Virginia was not caused by people over 21. . . . I believe the NAACP is certainly going to be able to find people under 21."

However, Rep. William P. Trotter of Troup noted that most college integration test cases, including the recent Georgia State College decision, involved older persons.

Melton told the House that he had been a defendant in two integration suits as a regent. But he said "the bill at the moment would assist the regents not one whit."

"Every time we grant special dispensation to a white student we would weaken our position in federal court," Melton said.

Rep. Wilson Brooks of Fulton said the bill would "defeat the purpose for which Georgia State College was originally founded." He cited a letter from the college's president reporting that 52.9 per cent of the college's undergraduates were over 21 and 90 per cent of their graduate students over 25.

(The bill also sets a 25-year-old limit on graduate and professional school enrollment.)

Rep. M. M. (Muggsy) Smith of Fulton, who often has a noisy audience for his speeches of opposition to segregation bills, declared:

"Now you know just how Herman Talmadge feels. He speaks up there (Washington) and nobody listens."

Rep. John Odom of Camden made a fiery speech of opposition in which he pleaded, "Let's have this legislative independence that we've been preached about by every gubernatorial candidate for 50 years."

PROPOSAL BEATEN

Before the main vote, the House

defeated, 164-19, Rep. Edgar Blalock's proposal to postpone action for one week.

Following is a list of those voting against, or not voting on either side, the college age-limit bill:

Voting "Nay:"

Representatives Wilson Brooks, J. H. Cox, J. E. Duncan, J. H. Floyd, A. A. Fowler Jr., R. A. Griffin, Ben Jessup, S. H. Johnson, W. J. (Bill) Lee, James A. Mackay, R. C. Massee, C. Matthews, Ralph McClelland, W. Hugh McWhorter, Quimby Melton Jr., Marvin E. Moate, John D. Odom, T. A. Parker, J. T. Phillips, W. H. Pickett, Raymond M. Reed, Guy W. Rutland Jr., M. M. (Muggsy) Smith, W. S. Stuckey Sr., G. J. Williams, Harold S. Willingham and Edgar H. Wilson.

Not Voting:

R. E. Andrews, W. D. Ballard, Mac Barber, J. L. Barnett, Oris Braswell, George B. Brooks, G. H. Carswell, S. P. Carvens, Harry Dicus, A. Dilworth, M. J. Hale, R. Hill, Dr. J. H. Miller, R. H. Watson and H. E. Winkle.

14e(1) 1959

GEORGIA STATE SUPPORTED COLLEGES
DISCRIMINATION

AGE -LIMIT BILL

A MARGARET SHANNON SPECIAL

College Age Limit Bill

By MARGARET SHANNON

Gov. Ernest Vandiver was aware of the stringent opposition of the State Board of Regents and University System officials to his college entrance age-limit bill.

But he listened to his segregation advisers instead of the educators.

He did not seek the regents' advice or consent before proposing the measure.

The failure of a scheduled conference of regents and the governor to come off Tuesday did not mean that Gov. Vandiver was not advised of their feelings.

HE HAD BEEN TOLD of it earlier in a conference with Regents Chairman Robert O. Arnold, University System Chancellor Harmon Caldwell, about four college presidents and some of the regents' office staff members.

The meeting was not concerned solely with the age-limit bill. But the matter was discussed plainly enough for Gov. Vandiver to know where the educators stood.

The bill, which got final legislative approval Thursday and needs only the governor's signature to become law, sets an age limit of under 21 for undergraduate students entering state-supported colleges and of under 25 for starting graduate work.

* * *

HERE IS THE INSIDE story—or part of it, anyway—of what went on between the time the regents learned of the bill and its passage.

University System officials first learned of the bill Jan. 8—five days before Gov. Vandiver disclosed it in his inaugural address, and exactly one week before it was offered in the State Senate.

The Vandiver segregation proposals had been a rather closely guarded secret. He'd had a contingent of lawyers working on them for some weeks.

Among them were ex-Regent Charles Bloch of Macon and B. D. (Bucky) Murphy, a successful defender of the Board of Regents in Negro Horace Ward's suit for admission to the University of Georgia law school at Athens and more recently a loser in the Georgia State College integration case.

* * *

THE EDUCATORS were rather taken aback that the age limit proposal was being resurrected.

When the plan had last come up in the Marvin Griffin administration, they'd quietly enlisted the aid of Everett Williams, a state senator and Griffin-appointed regent, and Gov. Griffin had dropped the scheme.

This time, before the regents really had mobilized for action, the Vandiver age limit bill had passed the Senate on Jan. 20.

Board of Regents members and officials felt then that the only hope of blocking the measure lay in the governor, since the General Assembly was so overwhelmingly with him.

The conference already mentioned, at which the age limit bil was among matters discussed took place sometime after introduction of the bill.

* * *

IN ANOTHER MOVE, regents or board officials consulted Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook.

Questions were raised about the (state) unconstitutionality of the bill. The Georgia Constitution vests in the Board of Regents "the government, control and management of the University System of Georgia and all its institutions."

Mr. Cook reportedly conceded the possible unconstitutionality, but did not choose to act.

The same possibility apparently occurred to or was conveyed to Macon attorney Bloch.

He said last week he wrote a letter to Regents Chairman Arnold. It is believed the letter advised the chairman that all doubt about constitutionality would be removed if the Board of Regents would adopt the age limit bill as one of its own regulations.

* * *

IN VIEW of the regents' stand against the bill, it would be a backdown to do so.

Fears expressed to Gov. Vandiver by regents' representatives and college presidents were not completely fruitless.

As a result of those or other protests, the governor sent some regents' officials to segregation attorney Buck Murphy.

(Rep. Ebb Duncan of Carroll County, in House debate last week, tagged the measure "a Buck Murphy bill.")

The officials didn't budge Mr. Murphy, who was chief of staff (legal adviser) to former Gov. Griffin.

* * *

STILL OF THE notion that the only way to lick the bill was through Gov. Vandiver—instead of through a public assault on it—regents sought another conference with the chief executive.

Early last Monday, the meeting was definitely set up for Tuesday noon.

The delegation was to include Chairman Arnold, one of the Board of Regents committees (probably the key education committee), the chancellor, a few college presidents (probably Edwin Harrison of Georgia Tech, O. C. Aderhold of the University and Noah Langdale of Georgia State among them) and others.

Gov. Vandiver didn't come to his office that day. He had a cold. The regents' delegation didn't go out to the mansion to see him.

* * *

THE NEXT DAY, the House passed the bill, 160 to 26. On Thursday, the Senate agreed to House amendments. The legislating was over.

It is known that college executives and regents' staffers already have conferred about implementing the bill. If the governor signs it, they will be ready.

It is also believed they think it will not help one iota in preserving segregation in the University System—which some of them started working at when Gov. Vandiver was still a student at the university.

The Board of Regents is under a federal court injunction forbidding it to establish Georgia State admission requirements "which will deny to Negroes equal protection or due process of law."

* * *

THE REGENTS also are enjoined from denying admission to Georgia State "to Negroes who are qualified for such admission solely on the ground of their race or color."

(The quoted words are from U.S. District Judge Boyd Sloan's order in the Georgia State case.)

Did Vandiver leaders in the House seal the doom of the age limit bill in the federal courts with their statements urging its enactment?

Shouted floor leader Frank Twitty: "The bill is designed to keep our University System segregated. That is the only purpose of this bill."

Declared Speaker Pro Tem George Bagby: "This is designed to keep the nigger out."

* * *

THIS IS THE BILL the Legislature has handed to the Board of Regents, which has been enjoined against practicing racial discrimination—at Georgia State anyway.

But the regents chose to make their fight behind closed doors instead of in the public domain, where the business of having to get a special dispensation to enter a tax-supported college if you're only a year out of your teens and similar arguments might have been effective.

Now no one will ever know whether the result would have been different if the regents had chosen to battle in the open.

Solon Ponders School Age Bill

Will Give Plan Careful Thought Before Voting, Rep. Freeman Says

By CHARLES POU

A veteran legislator Saturday said he is "very much concerned" about provisions of a Vandiver administration bill which would set a 21-and-25-year-age limit for students at state-supported colleges.

Without saying he would flatly oppose the Senate-passed measure when it comes before the House, Rep. William Freeman of Forsyth commented:

"I am very much concerned about provisions of that bill, and I think it should be given very careful thought. However, I am for it if it will help the segregation issue."

The measure, which first was suggested two years ago by the Georgia Education Commission but dropped before it reached the Legislature, breezed through the Senate on a vote of 51 to 2. It sets a limit of 21 for entering undergraduate students and 25 for graduate students.

THE BILL was offered as a segregation measure on the basis that most Negro plaintiffs in college integration suits have been older than 21 and 25 years. Proponents of the bill contend college registrars could make exceptions for GIs and worthy white students.

But it is known some university system officials are urging that the measure be withdrawn. They contend it may effect accreditation of state colleges.

Rep. Freeman, one of the most influential members of the House, raised the question that the measure might be unconstitutional. He said he hasn't studied thoroughly that possibility but pointed out the 1945 constitution provides the state "shall provide adequate education for citizens of Georgia."

That, he said, presumably would include "adult citizens."

Meanwhile, a majority of the lawmakers were at Jekyll Island Saturday for a weekend of inspecting state facilities. A bill which would transfer the Georgia Milk Commission (the old Milk Control Board) to the Department of Agriculture was a chief topic of conversation among the legislators and it may become the most controversial proposition to come up this session.

ALL OF THE MAJOR Vandiver administration bills proposed so far now have received ready passage by either House and Senate.

Rep. Howard H. Tamplin of Morgan, who is for the Jekyll trip, said he is sure the milk bill will win "overwhelming" passage when it comes before the House. A public hearing has been set on the measure for 2 p.m. Monday.

The Morgan lawmaker, chairman of the House milk and milk control subcommittee, said he "would appreciate it if the governor would remain neutral on the bill." Gov. Vandiver has pointedly observed it is not an administration bill.

But it is being pushed by the politically powerful Georgia Farm Bureau and the Georgia Milk Producers, Inc. It would in effect abolish the Georgia Milk

Commission, long headed by Charlie Duncan, and put its functions under the agriculture department.

Langston University President Desires To Retire; Board of Regents Takes No Action

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Wed. 7-17-59
Fri. 7-17-59

LANGSTON. — Dr. G. Lamar Harrison, president of Langston university, advised the Board of Regents for A&M colleges that he desires to retire on June 30, 1960, but the board took no action on his request.

President Harrison, in giving his reason, stated that he preferred to retire at age 60 rather than age 65 while he was still young enough to go into some other activity. He pointed out that since Langston university is located in a small town, it would be unfair to the new president for him to remain in Langston after he retired at the age of 65.

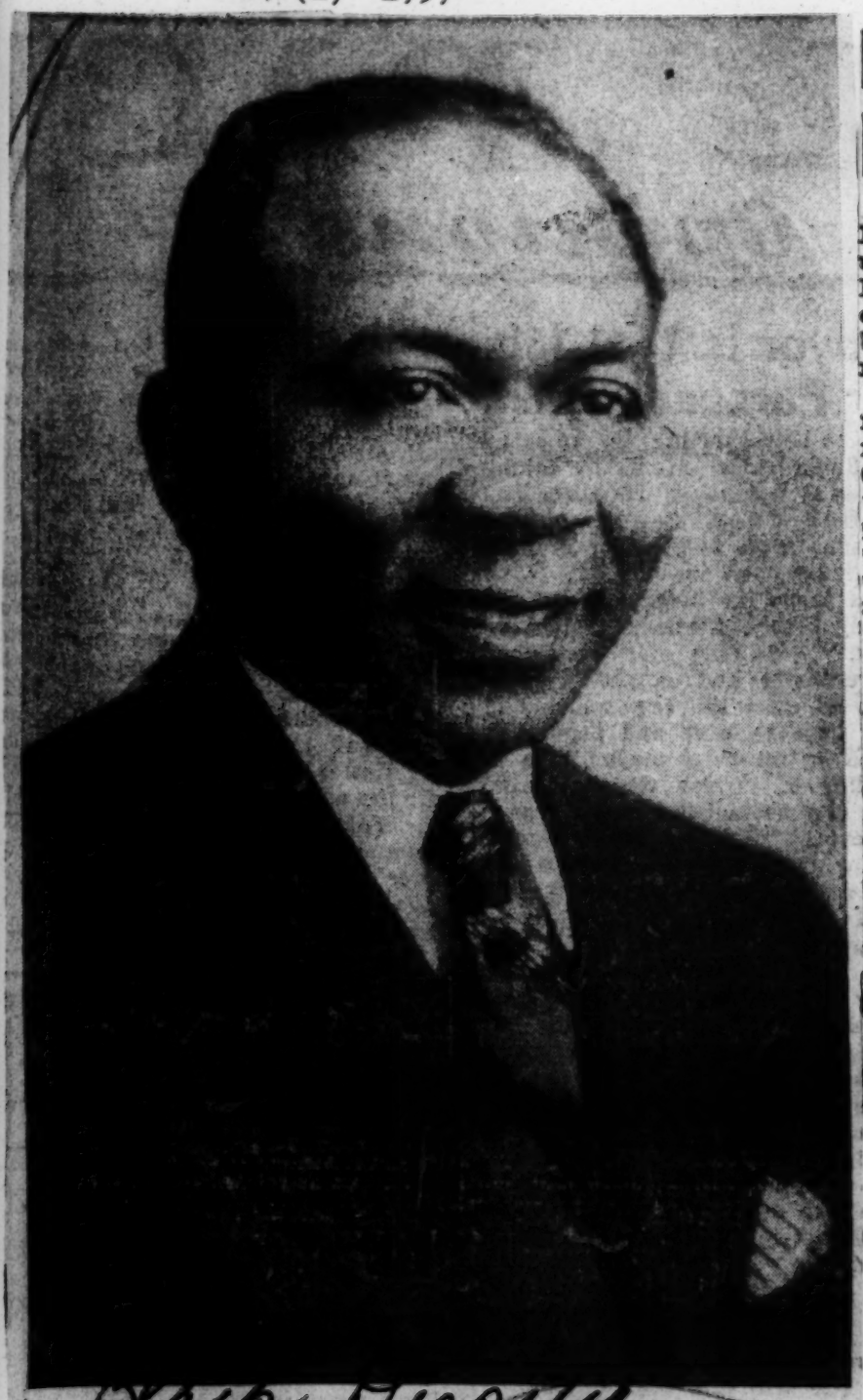
He emphasized that it is more difficult for a person to make adjustments to a new job and a new environment after he passes age 65. President Harrison has been offered an opportunity to join a real estate firm in Chicago.

Dr. Harrison has served as president of Langston university for 20 years.

Coming on the heels of Dr. Harrison's intent to retire was the announcement of the State Board of Regents that the university has been allotted its largest budget in history—a whopping $614,600, of which $529,918 is state funds.

The president said he has been able to raise the average salary to $6,200 per year.

"Everybody got from $400 to $700 raise," he concluded.



Dr. G. Lamar Harrison, president of Langston university, left Saturday, February 14, for Honolulu, Hawaii, to attend the inauguration of Dr. Laurence Snyder as president of the University of Hawaii. Dr. Snyder served for many years as dean of the Graduate School at the University of Oklahoma. The inauguration of Dr. Snyder was Feb. 17.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Wed. 2-25-59
Sat. 2-28-59

DR. G. L. HARRISON

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

Registration At LSUNO Set Jan. 29, 31

Registration for the second semester at Louisiana State University in New Orleans is scheduled for January 29 through January 31, according to the current student handbook.

Presently, 53 Negroes are attending classes at LSUNO as a result of a Federal Court order last fall which opened the facility to all citizens regardless of race or color.

Residents of Louisiana who are graduates of state approved high schools are eligible for admission. Applicants who are not graduates of state approved high schools, and who present satisfactory evidence of education, training, experience and maturity may be considered for admission by examination.

Applicants who are not residents of Louisiana must be graduates of state approved high schools and must rank in the upper half of their high school graduating class to be admitted.

Concerning fees, the handbook states: "The Louisiana State University Board of Supervisors on July 3, 1958, adopted a resolution fixing the General Fee at $25 per semester for full-time students. This new rate applies to LSUNO as well as LSU. It was also resolved to increase the out-of-state fee from $100 to $150 per semester.

Fees are payable on a semester basis. Generally, the cost of textbooks and supplies range from $25 to $40 for the academic year. Upon registration the student should be prepared to pay all fees.

The court-ordered admission of Negroes to LSUNO caused a few minor incidents at the institution, however, peace has prevailed since the university officials made an investigation and disciplined several white students who were responsible.

Thus, it is expected that a substantial number of Negro high school graduates will be on hand when registration begins for the second semester January 29.

14e(1) 1959

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

NEGRO ENTRANCE TO LSU ARGUED

Appeals Court Considers Matter

The United States fifth circuit court of appeals heard arguments Wednesday and took under advisement the case involving admission of Negroes to Louisiana State university's New Orleans branch.

The LSU board of supervisors and other university officials asked the court of appeals to reverse the action of Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright who issued an injunction in September restraining them from refusing admission to Negroes because of their race.

Suit was brought by a group of Negroes who had been denied admission.

William P. Schuler, assistant attorney general, and William H. Shaw, Homer, special attorney for the LSU board, argued that Judge Wright should have upheld a motion to dismiss the suit on the grounds that the LSU board is a special agency of the state and immune from suit under provisions of the 11th amendment to the United States constitution.

They also contended that Judge Wright should have refused to entertain the position taken by the Negroes because they had not exhausted certain administrative remedies available to them after they had been turned down by the registrar.

In a brief argument defending the action of the district court, A. P. Tureaud, attorney for the Negroes, told the court that the questions raised by the LSU attorneys have all been settled in the Orleans parish school board segregation case and in the supreme court of the United States in the school segregation cases.

LSUNO Mixing Order Upheld

Court Rejects Appeal of Board of Supervisors

The United States fifth circuit court of appeals Thursday upheld a federal district court ruling which enjoins officials of Louisiana State university from enforcing segregation at the school's New Orleans branch.

In a brief per curiam opinion the circuit court rejected the appeal of the board of supervisors of LSU and other officials in which they sought to overthrow the injunction issued last September by District Judge J. Skelly Wright.

Judge Wright issued the injunction after the registrar at LSUNO had refused to admit Wilson Fleming Jr., and other Negroes who sought to enter the school.

69 NEGROES ADMITTED

Last fall, LSUNO opened its first classes to freshmen students. Of about 1460 enrollin&, 69 were Negroes admitted under the federal court order.

In their appeal, attorneys for LSU releid on two main points. The first was that the school's board is a special agency of the state and a suit against the board is, in efect, a suit against the state and contrary to the federal constitution.

In this connection the appeals court pointed out that it has already held to the contrary in the Orleans parish school board segregation case and cited an opinion from the fourth circut court of appeals in the Charlottesville, Va., school segregation case which held:

"If high officials of the state and of the federal government . . . may be restrained and enjoined from unconstitutional action, we see no reason why a school board should be exempt from such suit merely because it has been given corporate powers. A state can act only through its agents, and whether the agent be an individual officer or a corporate agency, it ceases to represent the state when it attempts to use state power in violation of the constitution and may be enjoined from such unconstitutional action."

Their second contention was that the Negroes had failed to exhause administrative remedies before bringing suit. The appeals court held this position "not tenable in view of the decision of the institution, evidenced by two letters from the registrar, that 'the policy of the board . . . does not permit . . . admission.'"

The opinion concluded "The law does not require the doing of a vain and useless thing."

Chief Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr. and Judges John R. Brown and John Minor Wisdom concurred in the opinion.

Negro Sailor Now Student At Memphis

14e(1)

Memphis, April 13 (U.P.)—Memphis State University has enrolled its first Negro student, a hospital corpsman at Memphis Naval Air Station, in the school's base extension, M.S.U. President J. M. Smith said Monday.

Joseph Terry Boyd, 31, of Memphis was enrolled last month when the university set up the extension division at the base in suburban Millington, Smith said.

Boyd said he plans to enroll for classes on the Memphis State campus after his discharge next year. Smith said Boyd has already qualified by passing his entrance examination.

A suit seeking integration at Memphis State, filed by lawyers for the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, is still pending in Federal Court here.

Memphis Univ. To Admit Qualified Negroes In Fall

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (UPI) — The president of Memphis State university disclosed in federal court Friday that qualified Negro applicants will be admitted to the hitherto all-white university this fall.

President Jack Smith told Federal Judge Marion S. Boyd that the Tennessee State Board of Education has directed that qualified applicants be admitted to the University regardless of race. Boyd was hearing a case brought by Negroes who applied unsuccessfully to enter MSU last year.

Boyd declined to issue a ruling on Negro efforts to integrate the University.

'DECISION UNNECESSARY'

"In view of President Smith's testimony here today that all qualified colored students will be admitted to Memphis State university this fall semester, a decision by the court would seem unnecessary," he said.

"There is no point in requiring by injunction the defendants to do something which they have said in open court they intend to do."

Boyd presided at a two-hour hearing in which Negro woman attorney Constance Motley of New York City argued that the court should declare that the Negro students had been "unlawfully excluded in 1958, and that the University should no longer include them on grounds of fear and violence."

Three Negro students seeking entrance to MSU are Misses Sammie Burnett and LaVerne Kneeland and Ralph Prater.

Meanwhile, in Georgia, two Negroes — who appeared to qualify under the state's new legal age limits, picked up applications Friday for admission to the all-white University of Georgia in Athens.

Walter Danner, registrar and director of Admissions, said admissions for the fall quarter had already been halted because the University was filled to capacity.

TWO GET APPLICATIONS

Danner said the Negroes, a young man and woman, were accompanied by two Negro adults. He added they quietly entered his department on the campus, picked up application blanks and catalogues and left, attracting little attention.

Boyd said he plans to enroll for classes on the Memphis State campus after his discharge next year. Smith said Boyd has already qualified by passing his entrance examination.

A suit seeking integration at Memphis State, filed by lawyers for the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, is still pending in Federal Court here.

Memphis Univ. To Admit Qualified Negroes In Fall

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Qualified Negro applicants will be admitted to the hitherto all-white Memphis State university this fall, the president of the institution disclosed Friday in federal court.

President Jack Smith told Federal Judge Marion S. Boyd that the Tennessee State Board of Education has directed that qualified applicants be admitted to the University regardless of race. Boyd was hearing a case brought by Negroes who applied unsuccessfully to enter MSU last year.

Boyd declined to issue a ruling on Negro efforts to integrate the University.

Three Negro students seeking entrance to MSU, who passed screening tests last year, are Misses Sammie Burnett and LaVerne Kneeland and Ralph Prater. Five other Negroes passed entrance examinations with these three in 1958, but during the one year period of delay in the case, they decided to enter other colleges after receiving scholarships.

'DECISION UNNECESSARY'

"In view of President Smith's testimony here today that all qualified colored students will be admitted to Memphis State university this fall semester, a decision by the court would seem unnecessary," he said.

"There is no point in requiring by injunction the defendants to do something which they have said in open court they intend to do."

Boyd presided at a two-hour hearing in which Negro woman attorney Constance Motley of New York City argued that the court should declare that the Negro students had been "unlawfully excluded in 1958, and that the University should no longer include them on grounds of fear and violence."

Meanwhile, in Georgia, two Negroes — who appeared to qualify under the state's new legal age limits, picked up applications Friday, for admission to the all-white University of Georgia in Athens.

Walter Danner, registrar and director of Admissions, said admissions for the fall quarter had already been halted because the University was filled to capacity.

TWO GET APPLICATIONS

Danner said the Negroes, a young man and woman, were accompanied by two Negro adults. He added they quietly entered his department on the campus, picked up application blanks and catalogues and left, attracting little attention.

Back in Tennessee, State Solicitor General Tillison B. Humphries said that as legal adviser to the state board of education that he knew of no "resolutions before the board to preclude Negroes from Memphis State in the absence of violence."

Boyd asked Smith if the State Board of Education "had told him to admit this fall all comers, including members of the colored race."

BOARD INSTRUCTED

Smith answered that the State board had so instructed me.

Smith further stated that he had received letters from the plaintiffs seeking admission in 1959. He said he had asked them for transcripts of their work during the past year and, upon receipt of the transcripts, had notified them of his desire to meet with them concerning their academic qualications for entrance.

In later testimony Smith added that other Negro applicants had taken entrace examinations for Memphis this summer. He did not indicate whether or not they had met entrance requirements.

14e(1) 1959

MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

Memphis School Suit Dismissal Hearing Put Off

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Federal District Judge Marion S. Boyd Thursday postponed until March 6 a hearing on a state petition for dismissal of a suit aimed at desegregation of Memphis State University. The case had been scheduled for Friday.

U. S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth District in Cincinnati, Ohio, had denied Tuesday to attorneys for eight Negro applicants a petition for a hearing on a temporary injunction.

The case was appealed to Sixth District Court after Federal District Judge Marion S. Boyd refused to schedule a hearing for the injunction which sought to restrain the State Board of Education from denying the applicants admission to MSU last September.

The Court of Appeals stated in its ruling that Judge Boyd had authority to deny hearing the request immediately until a motion by the State, seeking dismissal of the applicants' suit, could be heard.

Judge Boyd ruled that the motion for dismissal of the case had precedence on the petition filed by attorneys for the eight applicants.

Tennessee State contends that the applicants have not exhausted all legal remedies in state courts.

Judge Boyd has scheduled the hearing on the State's motion for dismissal today (Fri- Feb. 20). A date had not been set for a hearing on the petition of the applicants.

The state attorneys contend that four of the original eight applicants have succeeded in enrolling in accredited colleges.

Atty. H. T. Lockard, representing the applicants, had filed a second petition seeking another temporary injunction, requesting that the applicants be admitted to MSU, pending court action on the first petition.

Appeals Court Judges handing down decision were Florence E. Allen, William C. Mathes and Shackelford Miller, Jr.

College Suit Delayed in Tennessee

MEMPHIS (AP) — Federal Judge M. S. Boyd Thursday postponed until March 6 a hearing on a state petition for dismissal of a suit aimed at desegregation of Memphis State University.

The case had been scheduled for Friday.

The state's petition contends that the eight Negro students who filed federal court suit should have exhausted all legal remedies in state courts before asking the federal court to act.

Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have asked the court to issue an injunction ordering the college to admit the Negro students pending a final court decision. No date has been set for hearing of the injunction petition.

Appeals Court Rules Judge Boyd May Delay Hearing In School Case

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—The United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth District in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Tuesday denied to attorneys for eight Negro applicants to Memphis State University a petition for a hearing on a temporary injunction.

The case was appealed to Sixth District Court after Federal District Judge Marion S. Boyd refused to schedule a hearing for the injunction which sought to restrain the State Board of Education from denying the applicants admission to MSU last September.

The Court of Appeals stated in its ruling that Judge Boyd had authority to deny hearing the request immediately until a motion by the State, seeking dismissal of the applicants' suit, could be heard.

Judge Boyd ruled that the motion for dismissal of the case had precedence on the petition filed by attorneys for the eight applicants.

Tennessee State contends that the applicants have not exhausted all legal remedies in state courts.

Judge Boyd has scheduled the hearing on the State's motion for dismissal today (Fri- Feb. 20). A date had not been set for a hearing on the petition of the applicants.

The state attorneys contend that four of the original eight applicants have succeeded in enrolling in accredited colleges.

Atty. H. T. Lockard, representing the applicants, had filed a second petition seeking another temporary injunction, requesting that the applicants be admitted to MSU, pending court action on the first petition.

Appeals Court Judges handing down decision were Florence E. Allen, William C. Mathes and Shackelford Miller, Jr.

AFTER FIVE YEARS

'Volunteer State' school 'volunteers'

Baltimore, Md.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — When Memphis State University last Friday "voluntarily" decided to admit colored students, a suit filed five years ago finally came to a close. (Tennessee's nickname is "The Volunteer State.")

The decision to desegregate was announced on the very day that the school was to be ordered by Federal Judge Marion S. Boyd to comply with an integration order handed down two years ago.

Judge Boyd, in declaring the suit a moot issue and throwing it out of court, said:

"There is no need to press for an injunction against something (continuing segregation) that they have stated in open court they do not intend to do."

The judge also threw out the school's motion to dismiss the plea for injunction which was filed by NAACP lawyers.

* * *

THE SUIT'S stormy history began when attorneys for colored students filed suit for their admission to the state-supported institution five years ago.

The university then announced a gradual desegregation plan which later was ruled "too gradual" by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The university then asked the Supreme Court to review the case. The high court refused, the case was returned to the lower court and the university was again told to desegregate.

* * *

LAST YEAR, the state board of education agreed to desegregate college - level institutions under its jurisdiction. The Memphis State University immediately asked for a one-year delay before desegregating. The state board granted the delay—although the university was then under direct federal orders to halt segregation practices.

The NAACP then went back into federal court seeking an injunction against the university's delaying tactics. The school capitulated last Friday and the case closed.

Court Ousts Suit Asking Integration

Montgomery, Ala.

College President Says Negroes Okayed For Fall Semester

MEMPHIS (AP) — A Federal Court suit aimed at integration of Memphis State University was

14e(1) 1959

MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

Memphis School Suit Dismissal Hearing Put Off

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Federal District Judge Marion S. Boyd Thursday postponed until March 6 a hearing on a state petition for dismissal of a suit aimed at desegregation of Memphis State University. The case had been scheduled for Friday.

U. S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth District in Cincinnati, Ohio, had denied Tuesday to attorneys for eight Negro applicants a petition for a hearing on a temporary injunction.

The case was appealed to Sixth District Court after Federal District Judge Marion S. Boyd refused to schedule a hearing for the injunction which sought to restrain the State Board of Education from denying the applicants admission to MSU last September.

The Court of Appeals stated in its ruling that Judge Boyd had authority to deny hearing the request immediately until a motion by the State, seeking dismissal of the applicants' suit, could be heard.

Judge Boyd ruled that the motion for dismissal of the case had precedence on the petition filed by attorneys for the eight applicants.

Tennessee State contends that the applicants have not exhausted all legal remedies in state courts.

Judge Boyd has scheduled the hearing on the State's motion for dismissal today (Fri- Feb. 20). A date had not been set for a hearing on the petition of the applicants.

The state attorneys contend that four of the original eight applicants have succeeded in enrolling in accredited colleges.

Atty. H. T. Lockard, representing the applicants, had filed a second petition seeking another temporary injunction, requesting that the applicants be admitted to MSU, pending court action on the first petition.

Appeals Court Judges handing down decision were Florence E. Allen, William C. Mathes and Shackelford Miller, Jr.

College Suit Delayed in Tennessee

MEMPHIS (AP) — Federal Judge M. S. Boyd Thursday postponed until March 6 a hearing on a state petition for dismissal of a suit aimed at desegregation of Memphis State University.

The case had been scheduled for Friday.

The state's petition contends that the eight Negro students who filed federal court suit should have exhausted all legal remedies in state courts before asking the federal court to act.

Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have asked the court to issue an injunction ordering the college to admit the Negro students pending a final court decision. No date has been set for hearing of the injunction petition.

Appeals Court Rules Judge Boyd May Delay Hearing In School Case

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—The United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth District in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Tuesday denied to attorneys for eight Negro applicants to Memphis State University a petition for a hearing on a temporary injunction.

The case was appealed to Sixth District Court after Federal District Judge Marion S. Boyd refused to schedule a hearing for the injunction which sought to restrain the State Board of Education from denying the applicants admission to MSU last September.

The Court of Appeals stated in its ruling that Judge Boyd had authority to deny hearing the request immediately until a motion by the State, seeking dismissal of the applicants' suit, could be heard.

Judge Boyd ruled that the motion for dismissal of the case had precedence on the petition filed by attorneys for the eight applicants.

Tennessee State contends that the applicants have not exhausted all legal remedies in state courts.

Judge Boyd has scheduled the hearing on the State's motion for dismissal today (Fri- Feb. 20). A date had not been set for a hearing on the petition of the applicants.

The state attorneys contend that four of the original eight applicants have succeeded in enrolling in accredited colleges.

Atty. H. T. Lockard, representing the applicants, had filed a second petition seeking another temporary injunction, requesting that the applicants be admitted to MSU, pending court action on the first petition.

Appeals Court Judges handing down decision were Florence E. Allen, William C. Mathes and Shackelford Miller, Jr.

AFTER FIVE YEARS

'Volunteer State' school 'volunteers'

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — When Memphis State University last Friday "voluntarily" decided to admit colored students, a suit filed five years ago finally came to a close. (Tennessee's nickname is "The Volunteer State.")

The decision to desegregate was announced on the very day that the school was to be ordered by Federal Judge Marion S. Boyd to comply with an integration order handed down two years ago.

Judge Boyd, in declaring the suit a moot issue and throwing it out of court, said:

"There is no need to press for an injunction against something (continuing segregation) that they have stated in open court they do not intend to do."

The judge also threw out the school's motion to dismiss the plea for injunction which was filed by NAACP lawyers.

* * *

THE SUIT'S stormy history began when attorneys for colored students filed suit for their admission to the state-supported institution five years ago.

The university then announced a gradual desegregation plan which later was ruled "too gradual" by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The university then asked the Supreme Court to review the case. The high court refused the case was returned to the lower court and the university was again told to desegregate.

* * *

LAST YEAR, the state board of education agreed to desegregate college - level institutions under its jurisdiction. The Memphis State University immediately asked for a one-year delay before desegregating. The state board granted the delay—although the university was then under direct federal orders to halt segregation practices.

The NAACP then went back into federal court seeking an injunction against the university's delaying tactics. The school capitulated last Friday and the case closed.

Court Ousts Suit Asking Integration

College President Says Negroes Okayed For Fall Semester

MEMPHIS (AP) — A Federal Court suit aimed at integration of Memphis State University was

future. The court should insure against the plaintiffs being wrongly excluded."

Technically, Boyd's action suspended indefinitely any action on the suit and the state's countersuit.

Mrs. Motley said if the Negroes are admitted for the fall term the will take no further action.

There are no integrated schools in Memphis.

B. Humphreys argued the suit was a dead issue since it asked specifically for admission of the four plaintiffs in the fall semester of 1958.

"Your Honor couldn't possibly put them in the fall term of 1958 unless he turned back the clock," Humphreys said.

Mrs. Constance Motley of New York, representing the Negro students countered:

"An injunction speaks as to the

Memphis State To Admit Negro Students Next Fa

President Jack M. Smith Reveals Integration Plan

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) —

A four-year-long struggle to have Negro students admitted to Memphis State University was won here last Friday when attorneys for the local NAACP were told in Federal District Court that "Negro applicants will be accepted starting with this fall term."

gain this fall as he did last ast after the state Board of Edu- cation had decided to permit Ne- groes to enter. These plaintiffs need protection from arbitrary ction because they lost a whole ear last school term. There isn't anything to prevent Dr. Smith from acting in a similar manner this fall."

Atty. Humphreys countered "we might not like it, and I don't say we do, but we recognize the Supreme Court of the United States. We respect and bow before it. But I think that the plaintiffs are trying to beat us over the head unnecessarily."

Atty. Motley retorted "we are seeking to enjoin the university from excluding Negroes solely because of race. We are not asking this court to pass upon the qualification of the applicants."

President Smith also testified that the same racial tension which existed last year is not present this year.

He testified that he "felt that to integrated MSU would have to destroy it." Because of the threat of "racial violence."

Smith spelled that "racial violence threat" out as: (1) Little Rock affair (2) Massive resistance of school integration in Virginia. and (3) because of the failure of the court to hear the suits brought against bus segregation and library segregation in Memphis. (which are still pending.)

Atty. Motley replied "The United States Supreme Court ruled last September in a North Carolina suit that the threat of violence or violence itself does not constitute grounds for refusing to admit Negroes to a college."

President Smith revealed that he will hold a conference with the four students Thursday (July 16) who were the plaintiffs in the case. He testified that "the conference will determine whether they will be admitted without further examination or not." He went on to say "All other Negro applicants will be processed as any other applicant this fall." He added "some Negroes took entrance examinations last week and some passed."

The integration plan was revealed during testimony by Jack M. Smith, president of Memphis State University. It was further explained by State Solicitor General Allison B. Humphreys who said, the state attorney general's office had notified the State Board of Education it could not seek to delay racial integration at the university this fall as it had during the 1953 fall term.

The testimony was made before Judge Marion S. Boyd on a motion brought by the NAACP for "summary judgement," and a counter motion by the State of Tennessee for dismal of the case."

Judge Boyd refused to give a decision on either motion, however be technically stopped further litigation in the suit by stating "questions raised here have become more or less moot."

However, Judge Boyd said in ending the case decision on those motions (motion for summary judgement by the NAACP and the motion for dismissal by the State of Tennessee) seems to be unnecessary. There is no longer a controversy. It would not be necessary to invoke an injunction to make the defendants do something they have already agreed in open court to do. Solicitor General Humphreys has stated in open court that the state Board of Education has been instructed against further delay" in admitting Negro applicants to Memphis State university.

He continued "pleadings in this case have multiplied. The court isn't certain that a summary judgement should be granted. Therefore we should not concern ourselves further with this case. To go further might delay entrance of Negroes at the institution (MSU) a year or more. It appears moot to the court at this time. The court on its own motion postpone any further motions on this case. Further hearings are not necessary".

Judge Boyd added "the court has considerable discretion of ordering injunctions. Especially where state and federal officials are mindful of their responsibilities and are trying to do right. This matter is settled. The court will get up an order to reflect the courts feelings."

However, before Judge Boyd "settled the case" Attorneys for the NAACP H. T. Lockard and Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York City, strongly urged Judge Boyd to honor their motion for "summary judgement." Atty. Motley said "We would like to have a ruling because Dr. Smith (president of MSU) might decide later that he wants to exclude Negroes from the institution (MSU)

NAACP Suit Attains Goal —Negroes Will Enter MSU

By THOMAS MICHAEL

Negroes will attend Memphis State University this fall.

That fact, already conceded publicly by MSU president J. M. Smith, became definite yesterday through testimony in Federal Court by Mr. Smith that no attempt will be made to exclude any applicant this fall on the basis of race.

The testimony came in a hearing before Judge Marion S. Boyd on motions in the suit brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in behalf of four Negro applicants excluded last fall.

It also brought an end to the suit, for all practical purposes. "The questions raised become more or less moot," Judge Boyd said, noting that Mr. Smith's testimony in open court had rendered them so.

Conference Set

As to the four young Negroes in whose behalf the suit was brought, Mr. Smith will confer with them Thursday on details concerned with their admission to MSU this fall. The conference will determine whether the four must take another examination to gain admission.

All other applications by Negroes for admission will be handled in accordance with the regular admission rules and requirements which apply to all prospective students, Mr. Smith testified.

State Solicitor General Allison B. Humphreys testified that the state attorney general's office had advised the state Board of Education it could not this year undertake to defend a position like the one taken last fall —that Negroes should be excluded because their presence in the school might lead to violence.

Precedent Cited

Mrs. Constance Motley, NAACP attorney handling the case, pointed out that the United States Supreme Court ruled last September in a North Carolina case that the threat of violence, or even actual violence, does not constitute grounds for denying Negroes admission to a college.

The NAACP attorney sought repeatedly to have Judge Boyd render a declaratory judgment in favor of her clients, or to enjoin the defendants from further denying them admission. Judge Boyd said that to do either would serve no practical purpose, adding that the injunctive powers of a Federal judge should be used sparingly, "especially against state and local officials who are mindful of their duties, and who mean to do right."

It was brought out that a number of Negroes took MSU entrance examinations last week and some passed.

14e(1) 1959

MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

NAACP Action On MSU Fails

Four Negro Students Won't Be Admitted Feb. 3 As Ruling Is Upheld

By THOMAS MICHAEL

An attempt by NAACP attorneys to speed up the judicial processes, so as possibly to bring about admission of Negroes to Memphis State University for the term beginning Feb. 3 failed yesterday in Federal Court.

H. T. Lockard, representing four Negro students seeking admission, asked that a hearing on two motions now before Judge Marion S. Boyd be decided in time for the students to enter the university for the second semester, provided a favorable decision was obtained.

Injunction Asked

One motion is by the NAACP attorneys for a temporary injunction against the university abiding by a decision of the State Board of Education granting MSU a year's delay from last September in admitting Negroes.

The second motion was filed by state attorneys, headed by Atty. Gen. George McCanless, asking that the suit brought in behalf of the Negro students be dismissed.

State Solicitor Gen. Allison B. Humphreys put MSU President J. M. Smith on the stand to testify that an investigation showed the four Negro students are presently enrolled in accredited colleges. This was to refute the NAACP contention that they are being done irreparable damage in being denied admission to MSU for the coming term.

Hearing Set

Judge Boyd then ruled that the case should take its regular course through the courts. Noting that the dismissal motion takes precedence, he set the hearing for that motion for Feb. 20. The date for the other motion will be set later if the state's motion is denied, he said.

A. W. Willis Jr. assisted in presenting the case in behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Integration Hearing Set

MEMPHIS, (AP) — Federal Judge M. S. Boyd set Feb. 20 for a hearing on a motion to dismiss a suit seeking integration of Memphis State University.

The motion was filed by the state in response to a suit sponsored by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP suit asks that the court set aside a State Board of Education ruling that MSU can delay racial integration for a year.

The motion for dismissal, filed by the state attorney general, contends that state law provides that an appeal from a Board of Education administrative decision must be heard in a state court.

A legal battle started last fall when the board approved the delay, reversing an earlier ruling that opened state supported colleges to Negro students at the start of the year.

The NAACP suit was filed in behalf of eight Negro students who passed entrance exams at Memphis State before the board ruling. Their lawyer, H. T. Lockard, was seeking hearings on both the state's motion and the NAACP suit before the college's spring semester begins Feb. 2.

Board Of Education Liffs Ban

President Smith Says New Policy Begins In Fall

MEMPHIS (UPI) — Jack Smith, president of Memphis State University, testified in federal court that the State Board of Education had instructed him to admit Negroes this fall.

Federal Judge Marion Boyd, hearing efforts of colored persons to enroll, asked Smith if the board "had told him to admit this fall all comers, including members of the colored reace."

SMITH ANSWERED that the "state board has so instructed me."

Smith testified that in 1958 he had recommended that Negroes not be admitted because he feared violence, but would not do so "at the present time".

STATE SOL. Gen Allison B. Humphries said that as legal advisor to the state board, he knew of "no further resolution to preclude Negroes from Memphis State in the absence of evidence of further violence."

Lifting of Negro Ban Ends Suit Against School

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 10 (AP)—A Federal Court suit aimed at integration of Memphis State University was thrown out today after the school's president testified Negroes would be admitted for the fall term.

Judge Marion S. Boyd suspended the action when MSU president J. Millard Smith said he had been instructed by the State Board of Education to admit qualified Negroes this fall. Smith said he had publicly announced previously that he intended to obey the board's ruling.

Four Negroe students who had passed the all-white college's entrance examinations filed the suit with the backing of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

14e(1) 1959

MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

Negro Abandons Entering College In Mississippi

HATTIESBURG, Miss (AP) — Clyde Kennard, 30-year-old Negro, Monday abandoned his attempt to enroll at Mississippi Southern College.

Kennard delivered to Southern President William D. McCain the following signed statement:

"Upon the honest advice of many competent people, I have decided not to insist on my right to enroll at Mississippi Southern College at this point, perhaps, would not be in the best interest of the general community."

Last month, Kennard indicated to McCain he would try to enroll at Southern for the winter quarter which began Monday. Kennard tried to enroll three years ago, but his application for admission was never completed.

Negro Abandons Attempt To Enroll

Had Been Trying To Enter Mississippi Southern

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Jan. 5. — Clyde Kennard, Mattiesburg Negro, Monday abandoned his attempt to enroll at all-white Mississippi Southern College.

"Upon the honest advice of many competent people, I have decided that to insist on my right to enroll at Mississippi Southern College at this point, perhaps, would not be in the best interest of the general community."

Kennard had indicated to Dr. McCain that he would try to enroll at Southern for the winter quarter. Registration for the quarter began Monday.

Three years ago, Kennard made his first effort to enter Southern, but his application for admission was never completed.

Negro Again Seeks Entry To Southern

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (AP) — Clyde Kennard of Eatonville has renewed his bid to enter Mississippi Southern and become the first Negro to attend a Mississippi school.

Kennard, a 30-yard-old veteran, asked Southern to act on the request for admission he filed last year.

However, Dr. William D. McCain, president of MSC, said Friday he doubted that Kennard planned an all-out drive to crack the school's segregation policy.

Kennard attended the University of Chicago after armed service duty in Europe and Korea. He applied to MSC last fall as a transfer student. He later said he would not pursue his effort for that time.

Dr. McCain said Kennard's old petition is still on file. The school official said no new application had been filed.

Clennon King, a former instructor at Alcorn College for Negroes, was the last Negro to try to break the state's school segregation barriers.

When King arrived at the University of Mississippi, highway patrolmen whisked him away. He was committed to the state mental hospital, but was released after being certified sane.

Negro Jailed After Trying To Enter Mississippi College

By The United Press International

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Sept. 15.—Clyde Kennard, a Negro farmer, was jailed Tuesday minutes after he tried in vain to become the first member of his race to enter a Mississippi white college.

Two constables arrested the 30-year-old bachelor on the campus of Mississippi Southern College. They said he had been speeding and they said they found whisky—illegal to possess in Mississippi—under the front seat of his car.

Kennard had announced in advance that he would appear on the campus to register for fall classes. But the officers who arrested him denied that their action had anything to do with the integration try.

The Negro was released under $600 bond after being held in jail about five hours. He said he does not drink and has never been engaged in hauling liquor. He denied there was whisky in his car.

He also said he was "undecided" about continuing his efforts to enroll at Southern but that he would "probably" try again.

Drove Station Wagon

Kennard, who has attended the University of Chicago for three years, appeared on the campus in his late-model station wagon shortly after registration began. Earlier, he had planned to go directly to the registrar's office but Dr. W. D. McCain, the school president, telephoned him Monday night to request a personal interview.

Kennard said he conferred for 12 minutes with Dr. McCain and Zack Van Landingham, investigator for the state Sovereignty Commission, Mississippi's official agency for maintaining segregation. Kennard then returned to his car where he found Constables Lee Daniels and Charlie Ward waiting for him.

The college, in a brief statement, said Kennard "was denied admission because of deficiencies and irregularities in his application papers."

Dr. McCain said the college was forbidden by law to reveal the contents of applications filed with the registrar, but he said "hundreds of students" are refused admission every year for the same reason listed in Kennard's rejection.

Joined As Lookout

Constable Daniels said he and Mr. Ward saw a car speeding early Tuesday about eight miles from here, near the area where Kennard lives. It is unusual for constables to ride together but Mr. Daniels said he and Mr. Ward had joined to maintain a lookout for a reported whisky-hauler.

Daniels said the speeding car entered Mississippi Southern and he and Ward found it parked on the campus with its driver gone. Kennard said he had not noticed the officers chasing him.

The constables said they arrested Kennard upon his return to the car and later found five half-pints of assorted liquor, two of them untaxed, under the front seat of his car.

Kennard was arrested and placed in the Forrest County jail on charges of reckless driving and illegal possession of liquor. The two constables took Kennard to a justice of the peace court soon after his arrest but Kennard declined to be tried at that time, asking for more time to prepare a defense.

Justice T. C. Hobby set bond at $600—$500 for the whisky charge and $100 for the reckless driving charge. Some of Kennard's Negro friends and members of the local NAACP began raising money for his release.

No Date For Trial

Later, two of his neighbors—George Kelly and James Bourne—put up the bond money and Kennard was released. No date was set for his trial.

Highway patrol chief Bill Hood, other patrolmen, and campus police were on the campus when Kennard showed up to register.

Kennard has said the NAACP is not backing his integration attempt but that he would welcome the organization's financial support if his case went to the courts. NAACP officials in Jackson said they were "keeping in touch" with the situation.

Kennard, born in Mississippi, attended the University of Chicago while living with a sister after his discharge from the Army. He said he would like to complete his education as a political science major but cannot afford to leave his farm to attend any college but Mississippi Southern.

He tried to enter Southern twice before but he did not press his application when officials resisted. During the earlier attempts, he was investigated by the Sovereignty Commission.

Loves Mississippi

"The state should let one or two Negroes into white colleges each year," he said last week. "Then the Federal Government would not interfere and the state could maintain control. If I don't get in now somebody else will pretty soon and it might be someone who doesn't care about Mississippi. I love Mississippi."

Eloise Fairley, a cousin of Kennard, said after his arrest: "It is obvious those men planted that whisky in Clyde's car. Clyde neither drinks nor smokes. In fact, he doesn't even drink soft drinks."

Only one other Negro has tried to enter a white college in Mississippi by appearing on the campus to register. Clennon King showed up for summer school at the University of Mississippi in 1958, was arrested on the campus by the Highway Patrol and whisked away to jail and later placed in the state mental hospital. Adjudged sane by psychiatrists, he now lives in Los Angeles.

The college rejected Clyde Kennard's application because of deficiencies and irregularities in the papers he submitted. This attempt was Kennard's third to integrate Southern.

Mississippi has no integrated schools.

Constables Lee Daniels and Charles Ward arrested Kennard after he left the college administration building and returned to his car. Arrested for possession of illegal whisky and reckless driving, Kennard had four half-pint bottles of moonshine whisky in his car, deputies said.

The officers said they received a tip that a load of whisky was headed their way. They said they had seen Kennard in his car and tried to stop him, but he "stepped on the gas" and got away on a gravel road.

Dr. W. D. McCain, president of the college, said he knew nothing of Kennard's arrest.

McCain said Southern has turned down "hundreds of students for the same reason,, because of deficiencies in scholastic records."

Kennard was rejected when he tried to enroll at Southern last year. He did not pursue the attempt and his original application remained on file.

Kennard said he attended the University of Chicago after service with the armed forces in Europe and Korea.

In Mississippi

Negro Jailed After Attempt To Enroll

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (AP)—A 30-year-old Mississippi Negro landed in jail Tuesday after trying to enroll in all-white Mississippi Southern College.

Negro, Barred By White School, Grabbed, Jailed

Hattiesburg, Miss., Sept. 15 (U.P.)—A Negro man, refused admission to Mississippi Southern College for the third time, was arrested and jailed Tuesday as he left the campus.

Officials of the State-supported school rejected the application of Clyde Kennard, 30, on grounds of "deficiencies and irregularities." Police arrested Kennard on reckless driving and liquor charges when he left the campus after a conference with Southern's president, D. W. D. McCain.

Kennard's relatives and friends claimed the arrest charges were trumped up.

Kennard, who formerly attended the University of Chicago, was the second Negro to attempt to enroll in a white college or university in Mississippi. The first, Clennon King, was arrested on the campus of the University of Mississippi in Oxford in 1958, jailed, and later placed in a mental institution.

3 First University Of N. C. Negro Students Won't Finish

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. (AP) — When the capped and gowned seniors of the University of North Carolina parade across the stage June 1 for their diplomas, three of their former classmates — the institution's first Negro undergraduates—will be absent.

The three students, from nearby Durham, have dropped out of school.

"All three of us had scholastic difficulties," said Leroy Frasier.

Leroy, speaking for himself and his brother, Ralph, said they hoped to build up their grades and re-enter the university.

"I don't have any gripes against the college," he added. "I am responsible myself for not being in school right now. I think my brother feels the same way."

John Lewis Brandon, the third member of the trio, said, "Maybe I didn't have as good background as I should have had. I think it's a very good school and I'm glad I was able to be a part of it."

John, 21, returned to Durham and went to work at the Duke Medical Center there. He plans to take correspondence courses and reapply at the university.

Leroy, 21, enrolled in a state institution for Negroes at Durham. His 20-year-old brother entered the Army and is now stationed at Ft. Jackson, S.C.

The Frasiers and Brandon won a court suit in 1955 to enter the undergraduate school.

At University of N. C.

First Negro Undergraduates Have Scholastic Difficulties

By CHARLES L. WEST

CHAPEL HILL, (AP) — When the capped and gowned seniors of the University of North Carolina parade across the stage June 1 for their diplomas, three of their classmates — the institution's first Negro undergraduates—will be absent.

These Durham Negro youths, who opened the undergraduate school to their race, have dropped out of school.

"All three of us had scholastic difficulties," said Leroy Frasier. But, speaking for himself and his brother, Ralph, Leroy said they hoped to build up their grades and re-enter the university.

"I don't have any gripes against the college," Leroy added candidly. "I am responsible myself for not being in school right now. I think my brother feels the same way, and I imagine John (John Lewis Brandon) does too, but I can't speak for John."

"I think it's a very good school," John said. "I am glad I was able to be a part of it."

The trio left UNC last summer because their grades fell below the average necessary to enter the general college. Leroy, 21, enrolled in North Carolina College, a state institution for Negroes at Durham, his hometown. Ralph, 20, entered the Army and is now stationed at Ft. Jackson, S.C.

"Maybe I didn't have a good background, like I should have had," said John, explaining his scholastic difficulties. He plans to work a while, taking correspondence courses as he does so, and re-apply at the university in the future.

Leroy blamed his scholastic troubles on a combination of lack of application and poor background.

Own Makings.

"But I realize the problem was one of my own making," he commented. "Race was not a factor."

His mother, Mrs. L. B. Frasier Sr., suggested, however, that "the publicity that followed them might have had something to do with their difficulties."

The graduate school of the university had been admitting qualified Negroes for several years before the Frasiers and Brandon won a court suit in 1955 to enter the undergraduate school. Consequently, they began their studies almost unnoticed.

Their peaceful enrollment contrasted sharply with the problems a sister Southern institution, the University of Alabama, was having about the same time. There, rioting white students pelted a Negro coed, Autherine Lucy, with eggs.

The three Negro undergraduates here roomed in a dormitory with white students at the center of the campus and their relations were "very, very warm," Leroy said.

"I felt like I was a part of the school and I still feel that way," he continued.

No Difficulties.

A few months after he entered the university, Leroy told a reporter there had been no difficult adjustments to make on the white campus.

"You don't feel it unless you make yourself feel it," he said then. "You have to look at it positively and not take the attitude that something is going to happen."

He still feels that way. This, he said, is about what he would advise any Negro entering the university:

"The fact that you are a Negro student won't matter. There is not going to be any trouble made for you."

"As far as I know," he continued, "none of the three of us met any situations worth noting, which we wouldn't have met in any other college."

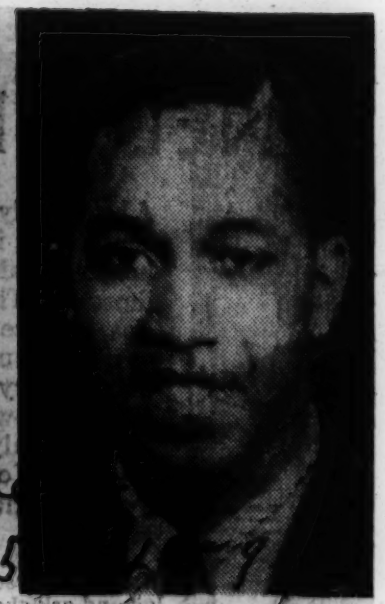
At present, the university has 23 Negro students, four of them in undergraduate school and the others either in graduate or professional schools. Four are candidates for graduate degrees next month.

Leroy hopes to have his grades built up in time to re-apply for enrollment this fall.

"I think it is without a doubt the finest school in the South," he added.

LEROY FRASIER

LEWIS BRANDON



RALPH FRASIER

3 Negroes To Miss N.C. Graduation

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., May 23 (AP)—When the capped and gowned seniors of the University of North Carolina parade across the stage June 1 for their diplomas, three of their former classmates—the institution's first Negro undergraduates—will be absent.

The three students, from nearby Durham, have dropped out of school.

"All three of us had scholastic difficulties," said Leroy Frasier.

• • •

LEROY, speaking for himself and his brother, Ralph, said they hoped to build up their grades and re-enter the university.

"I don't have any gripes against the college," he added. "I am responsible myself for not being in school right now. I think my brother feels the same way."

John Lewis Brandon, the third member of the trio, said, "Maybe I didn't have a good background, as I should have had. I think it's a very good school and I'm glad I was able to be a part of it."

14e(1) 1959

TEXAS A & M COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

Women Denied Right To Enroll In Male College

From The Associated Press
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 6.— The Supreme Court Monday dismissed a suit by two Texas women for admission to all-male Texas [illegible].

The court's terse, unanimous order offered no comment or reason for the dismissal.

The effect was to uphold a Texas Supreme Court decision which denied the women admission to the all-mal, state-operated, university.

The women argued they have as much right to attend an all-male school as Negroes have to attend all-white schools.

Filing the suit were Mrs. Lena Ann Bristol, 24, mother of two young children, and Mrs. Barbara Alice Tittle, 20, widow with a small child.

They based their case on the same grounds that the Supreme Court recognized in its 1954 de-

[illegible] asserting the constitutional right of Negroes to attend white schools.

[illegible] argued they are being denied the equal protection of the law which the Fourteenth Amendment aguarantees to all persons.

"It cannot be rightly said," their brief asserted, "that a male person is entitled to more consideration than a female person."

They also attacked the "assumption that the Negro as a group has been more extensively oppressed than the white female."

One effect of the order will be to strengthen the legality of segregating public school children by sex, a move that has been discussed in some parts of the South as a means of lessening the psychological impact of racial integration.

South Is Setting Pattern With Its New Approach For Regional Education

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. Sun. 6-21-59

SREB Director Says Thwarting Integration Is Not 16-State Organization's Purpose Despite Some Southerners' Claims

By TOM CHASE
The Associated Press Staff

ATLANTA, June 20.—An organization some Southerners claimed was designed to thwart integration has developed such a successful regional graduate student exchange program that it has been copied by groups in New England and the West.

The organization is the Southern Regional Education Board now celebrating its 10th anniversary.

What is the SREB and what has it accomplished? How does it operate and how is it affected by steadily spreading racial integration?

The director of the 16-state organization, Dr. Robert C. Anderson, took time out to discuss these and other points during an interview at permanent headquarters in Atlanta.

He conceded that some of the original planners thought the SREB might delay integration while at the same time improving higher education and the economy of the South.

'No Longer True'

"But that is no longer true," he said. "The governors of all the 16 states have agreed that SREB should stay out of the integration situation entirely. It is a state and Federal matter, not a regional one."

Dr. Anderson is a 38-year-old native of Birmingham, Ala., who attended Auburn and the University of North Carolina and received a doctor of philosophy degree in education at New York University.

He pointed out that the SREB position on integration was clarified back in 1951. At that time Esther McCready, a Negro citizen of Maryland, applied for admission to the University of Maryland School of Nursing.

When the case came up the SREB intervened as a friend of the court and said:

"The board's position is that it shall make regional arrangements to supplement facilities within the states. It is not the purpose of the board that the regional compact and the contracts for services thereunder shall serve any state as a legal defense for avoiding responsibilities (of educating its citizens) under existing state and Federal laws and court decisions."

She Was Admitted

Miss McCready later was admitted to the Maryland School of Nursing.

Since the SREB compact was signed, 12 of the 16 states concerned have admitted Negroes at the graduate level. Dr. Anderson said that certainly was evidence the board had not thwarted integration.

Even if all the states were integrated, he said, there still would be need for the SREB, which currently is working on a proposal to assist the states in planning expanded research in economic development.

"The biggest contributions of the board in the future will be in the area of research," he said.

The 16 states established the SREB in 1949 and authorized it to enter into agreements with states, colleges, universities and other educational agencies in order to provide adequate services and facilities for graduate education.

The states concerned are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

States Ratified

The legislatures of the states ratified the compact and agreed to contribute $20,000 annually for operation of the SREB. The board itself includes the governor of each state and four other persons appointed by him. At least one of them must be a state legislator and one an educator. The present chairman of the board is Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia.

The SREB program permits students to step across state lines for their specialized education at no extra cost. For example, Florida, which has no dental school, can send dental students to other states by buying places for them in out-of-state schools. They then attend the out-of-state school without paying out-of-state tuition.

About 360 students enrolled the first year of the program. But since 1953, an average of 1,000 students—prospective doctors, dentists, veterinarians and social workers—have participated annually.

Dr. Anderson said that last year about 300 students were Negroes and 700 whites.

In the past 10 years, 11.5 million dollars has been paid through SREB by 14 states to 21 schools in 11 states in the region. This includes all the states except West Virginia and Delaware.

On July 5-7 in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the new approach to higher education problems will be aired at the National Conference on Regional Education. The SREB and its counterparts in New England and the West are joint sponsors.

Dixie Colleges Share In Funds

The Commercial Appeal

Graduate Fellowships Go To 97 Programs In 37 Institutions

Memphis Tenn.
Special to the Commercial Appeal

ATLANTA, Nov. 8. — First-year distribution of National Defense Education Act funds shows that Southern universities are marked for a vital role in the nation's expanding program of higher education.

Analysis of four areas of the act affecting higher education proves the South to be leading in one, about average in two others, and seriously lagging in a fourth, Dr. John K. Folger, associate director for research at the Southern Regional Education Board, revealed Sunday.

Southern universities figure most prominently in the allotments for graduate fellowships.

35.1 In Dixie

From a total of 1,000 graduate fellowships awarded in the United States, 351 were in Southern schools, giving the South 35.1 per cent of the awards. Dr. Folger feels this figure is particularly significant in light of the fact that in the past eight years, only 11.5 per cent of the nation's doctoral degrees have been awarded in the South.

The graduate fellowships are to be used in 96 Southern programs in 37 institutions located in all 16 states. They are divided among the fields of physical sciences, biological sciences, arts and humanities, social sciences and education.

During the past eight years, Southern universities have awarded 12.6 per cent of the nation's doctoral degrees in the physical sciences. Yet 40.4 per cent of the fellowships in the physical sciences will be used in Southern universities, Dr. Folger points out.

Other Percentages

For the same period the South awarded 11.9 per cent of degrees in biological sciences and will receive 33.5 of fellowships in that field; 9.9 per cent of degrees in arts and humanities came from the South, and 32.1 per cent of fellowships will be used here in that area; 11 per cent of degrees in social science came from the South and it will receive 34.8 per cent of the fellowships, and finally the South awarded 10.8 of the degrees in education and will receive 29.7 per cent of the fellowships.

"By its wide distribution of grants in the South, the FDEA is implementing its purpose to provide better geographic distribution of graduate opportunities in the United States," said Dr. Folger.

Bryant Elected On Dixie Hospital Bd.

Nashville Banner Nashville Tenn.

Hampton, Va., Nov. 11.—James W Bryant, Hampton Institute business manager, has been elected a member of the Dixie Hospital board of trustees for a term of three years. Members of the board are elected by the Dixie Hospital Association made up of representatives of about 35 area civic and service organizations and approved by the board of trustees.

A 1933 graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Bryant studied machine accounting at New York City's International Business Machines school, in 1949, and received the master's degree in business administration, in 1951, from the Wharton School of Commerce, University of Pennsylvania.

Joining the registrar's office at Tuskegee in 1936, Bryant became chief accountant at J C Smith University, Charlotte, N C., in 1941-42. A director of Booker T Washington Business College in 1942-43, he served two years as business manager, Florida Normal College, St Augustine, Florida.

Given $100,000

The Atlanta Constitution

ATLANTA — A $100,000 grant was given to the Southern Regional Education Board last week by the Foundation.

Baltimore Md. Sun 12-13-59

The money is to be used to support the Southern Case Writers Association, including the work of 16 schools of business administration now preparing teaching cases in business policy.

Major Advances Mark SREB's 10 Years

News & Courier
June 21-59
Charleston, S.C.
Page 9-A

BY TOM CHASE

ATLANTA (AP)—An organization some Southerners claimed was designed to thwart integration has developed such a successful regional graduate student exchange program that it has been copied by groups in New England and the West.

The organization is the Southern Regional Education Board celebrating its 10th anniversary.

What is the SREB and what has it accomplished? How does it operate and how is it affected by steadily spreading racial integration?

The director of the 16-state organization, Dr. Robert C. Anderson, took time out to discuss these and other points during an interview at permanent headquarters in Atlanta.

He conceded that some of the original planners thought the SREB might delay integration while at the same time improving higher education and the economy of the South.

NO LONGER TRUE

"But that is no longer true," he said. "The governors of all the 16 states have agreed that the SREB should stay out of the integration situation entirely. It is a state and federal matter, not a regional one."

Anderson is a 38-year-old native of Birmingham, Ala., who attended Auburn and the University of North Carolina and received a Ph.D. in education at New York University.

He pointed out that the SREB position on integration was clarified back in 1951. At that time Esther McCready, a Negro citizen of Maryland, applied for admission to the University of Maryland School of Nursing.

FRIEND OF COURT

When the case came up the SREB intervened as a friend of the court and said:

"The board's position is that it shall make regional arrangements to supplement facilities within the states. It is not the purpose of the board that the regional compact and the contracts for services thereunder shall serve any state as a legal defense for avoiding responsibilities (of educating its citizens) under existing state and federal laws and court decisions."

Miss McCready later was admitted to the Maryland School of Nursing.

Since the SREB compact was signed, 12 of the 16 states concerned have admitted Negroes at the graduate level. Anderson said that certainly was evidence the board had not thwarted integration.

Even if all the states were integrated, he said, there still would be need for the SREB, which currently is working on a proposal to assist the states in planning expanded research in economic development.

"The biggest contributions of the board in the future will be in the area of research," he said.

But just what is this organization that set the pattern for the formation of the New England Board of Higher Education and the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education?

The 16 states established the SREB in 1949 and authorized it to enter into agreements with states, colleges, universities and other educational agencies in order to provide adequate services and facilities for graduate education.

The states concerned are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

The legislatures of the states ratified the compact and agreed to contribute $20,000 annually for operation of the SREB. The board itself includes the governor of each state and four other persons appointed by him. At least one of them must be a state legislator and one an educator. The present chairman of the board is Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia.

A provision of the U. S. Constitution forbids states from entering into agreements or compacts with other states or foreign powers without consent of congress.

But in the case of the SREB Congress did not act on the compact. It took the position the constitutional question did not apply because education traditionally is a concern of the states.

The SREB program permits students to step across state lines for their specialized education at no extra cost. For example, Florida, which has no dental school, can send dental students to other states by buying places for them in out-of-state schools. They then attend the out-of-state school without paying out-of-state tuition.

About 360 students enrolled the first year of the program. But since 1953, an average of 1,000 students—prospective doctors, dentists, veterinarians and social workers—have participated annually.

Anderson said that last year about 300 students were Negroes and 700 whites.

In the past 10 years, 11 ½ million dollars has been paid through the SREB by 14 states to 21 schools in 11 states in the region. This includes all the states except West Virginia and Delaware.

Another facit of SREB activity is research on a state or region-wide basis to determine the most economical way of educating citizens.

Louisiana learned through such a study it would be better to use the SREB program than build a veterinary medical school of its own. So the state used the money intended for the school to build a veterinary research center—something which did not exist in the region.

Five years ago a survey showed there were only three graduate nursing students in the region. Master's degree programs were established in six schools. Now more than 150 nurses have been graduated from master's degree programs and about 150 more have completed their course work.

The research work of the SREB receives about half its support from a five-year $450,000 Carnegie Corp. grant earmarked for studies in higher education.

In addition, the SREB has been instrumental in bringing in more than 1½ million dollars in grants from public and private foundations for regional cooperative use. Research and nursing programs have been supported with the aid of these special grants.

The SREB'S mental health program has received a $90,000 grant which permits it to award up to $500 to anyone employed in a mental institution in the region. The money may be used for study at other hospitals in the United States or Canada. More than 100 of these awards have been made to date.

Studies in progress include such problems as who goes to graduate school and why and whether it is possible to shorten the length of time needed to get a Ph.D. degree.

Other studies are being made in particular fields like forestry, dentistry, veterinary medicine and architecture to find out just how many of these people the region needs and whether the states have enough educational programs to meet the demand.

Another example in regional teamwork is a recent agreement between 13 colleges and universities in nematology, the study of a microscopic roundworm which destroys or damages many crops in the South.

To help alleviate a regional shortage of agricultural scientists and teachers, the 13 schools are sponsoring an advanced graduate credit course on the subject this summer. A grant from the National Science Foundation will help 37 students from 12 states attend.

These are just a few of the examples of the SREB at work. But they indicate that William A. Tuck, then governor of Virginia, had the right idea when he told the first SREB meeting in June, 1949:

"You have started something which will loom on the horizon 50 or 100 years from now even larger than it does today."

Headed by Birmingham native—

Southern education group more than proved value

BY TOM CHASE

ATLANTA, June 25 (AP)—An organization some Southerners claimed was designed to thwart integration has developed such a successful regional graduate student exchange program that it has been copied by groups in New England and the West.

The organization is the Southern Regional Education Board now celebrating its 10th anniversary.

WHAT IS the SREB and what has it accomplished? How does it operate and how is it affected by steadily spreading racial integration?

The director of the 16-state organization, Dr. Robert C. Anderson, took time out to discuss these and other points during an interview at permanent headquarters in Atlanta.

He conceded that some of the original planners thought the SREB might delay integration while at the same time improving higher education and the economy of the South.

"But that is no longer true," he said. "The governors of all the 16 states have agreed that the SREB should stay out of the integration situation entirely. It is a state and federal matter, not a regional one."

ANDERSON is a 38-year-old native of Birmingham, Ala., who attended Auburn and the University of North Carolina and received a Ph.D. in education at New York University.

He said the SREB position on integration was clarified back in 1951. At that time Esther McCready, a Negro citizen of Maryland, applied for admission to the University of Maryland School of Nursing.

WHEN THE CASE came up the SREB intervened as a friend of the court and said:

"The board's positon is that it shall make regional arrangements to supplement facilities within the states. It is not the purpose of the board that the regional compact and the contracts for services thereunder shall serve any state as a legal defense for avoiding responsibilities (of educating its citizens) under existing state and federal laws and court decisions."

Miss McCready later was admitted to the Maryland School of Nursing.

Since the SREB compact was signed, 12 of the 16 states concerned have admitted Negroes at the graduate level. Anderson said that certainly was evidence the board had not thwarted integration.

EVEN IF ALL the states were integrated, he said, there still would be need for the SREB, which currently is working on a proposal to assist the states in planning expanded research in economic development.

"The biggest contributions of the board in the future will be in the area of research," he said.

But just what is this organization that set the pattern for the formation of the New England Board of Higher Education and the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education?

The 16 states established the SREB in 1949 and authorized it to enter into agreements with states, colleges, universities and other education agencies in order to provide adequate services and facilities for graduate education.

The states concerned are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

The legislatures of the states ratified the compact and agreed to contribute $20,000 annually for operation of the SREB. The board itself includes the governor of each state and four other persons appointed by him. At least one of them must be a state legislator and one an educator. The present chairman of the board is Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia.

A PROVISION of the U. S. Constitution forbids states from entering into agreements or compacts with other states or foreign powers without consent of Congress.

But in the case of the SREB Congress did not act on the compact. It took the position the constitutional question did not apply because education traditionally is a concern of the states.

The SREB program permits students to step across state lines for their specialized education at no extra cost. For example, Florida, which has no dental school, can send dental students to other states by buying places for them in out-of-state schools. They then attend the out-of-state school without paying out-of-state tuition.

ABOUT 360 students enrolled the first year of the program. But since 1953, an average of 1000 students—prospective doctors, dentists, veterinarians and social workers—have participated annually.

Anderson said that last year about 300 students were Negroes and 700 whites.

In the past 10 years, $11½ million has been paid through the SREB by 14 states to 21 schools in 11 states in the region. This includes all the states except West Virginia and Delaware.

ANOTHER FACIT of SREB activity is research on a state or region[illegible] to determine the most ec[illegible]way of educating citizens.

Louisi[illegible]d through such a s[illegible]uld be better to use th[illegible]ogram than build a v[illegible]medical school of i[illegible] the state used the mo[illegible]d for the school to bui[illegible]nary research center[illegible] which did not then exist in the region.

Five years ago a survey showed there were only three graduate nursing students in the region. Master's degree programs were established in six schools. Now more than 150 nurses have been graduated from master's degree programs and about 150 more have completed their course work.

THE RESEARCH work of the SREB receives about half its support from a five-year $450,000 Carnegie Corp. grant earmarked for studies in higher education.

In addition, the SREB has been instrumental in bringing in more than $1½ million in grants from public and private foundations for regional cooperative use. Research and nursing programs have been supported with the aid of these special grants.

The SREB's mental health program has received a $90,000 grant which permits it to award up to $500 to anyone employed in a mental institution in t[illegible]n. The money may be us[illegible] for study at other hospitals in the United States or Canada. More than 100 of these awards have been made to date.

THESE ARE JUST a few of the examples of the SREB at work. But they indicate that William M. Tuck, then governor of Virginia, had the right idea when he told the first SREB meeting in June, 1949:

"You have started something which will loom on the horizon 50 or 100 years from now even larger than it does today."

SREB Will Aid Special Education

ATLANTA (Special) — A two-year grant of $44,160 for regional doctoral programs in special education was announced by the Southern Regional Education Board in a formal ceremony here.

The funds will be used to provide fellowships to students studying at the University of Texas and Peabody College for a doctoral degree in the education of handicapped or gifted children.

"This is the first major grant of its kind in support of a regional cooperative effort to train leaders in special education," William C. Geer, SREB regional programs associate, said.

The grants will be made to doctoral candidates who show unusual leadership potential in special education. At least three fellowships per year will be awarded to students at the University of Texas and Peabody College. The two schools will receive a small sum to cover the indirect costs of training these students.

"The greatest need in special education today is for leaders," Geer pointed out. "We urgently need people who can train teachers, do research and hold important administrative posts. There are more jobs in teaching and administration than there are people to fill them, and more money for research than there are researchers to use it," he said.

Application for the grant was made jointly by the Southern Regional Education Board, the University of Texas and Peabody College. The project will be directed by Dr. William G. Wolfe, professor of educational psychology at the University of Texas, and Dr. Lloyd M. Dunn, coordinator of special education at Peabody College.

It is financed by the United Cerebral Palsy Associations through their research and educational foundation. Grant presentations were also made to the SREB for its program to train teachers of exceptional children and to the Georgia State Department of Education, the University of Georgia, the Medical College of Georgia and the University of Texas, bringing the total amount of awards to $80,261.

Atlanta Man On Medical Study Group

Dr. Anderson, Head Of SREB, To Help Investigate Needs

ATLANTA — Dr. Robert C. Anderson, director of the Southern Regional Educaton Board, has been named a member of the Surgeon General's Consultant Group on Medical Education, Dr. Leroy E. Burney, surgeon general of the Public Health Service, announces.

The 21-member group, composed of national leaders in medicine, education and public affairs, has been invited by Dr. Burney to seek answers to this question:

"How can the nation be supplied with adequate numbers of well-qualified physicans over the next decade?"

In his letter inviting Dr. Anderson to serve as a member of the Consultant Group on Medical Education, Dr. Burney pointed out that whether there now is an absolute or relative shortage of physicians, the need for physicians will increase in the immediate future. The concern of the Public Health Service with this problem, he said, is shared by the medical and allied professions, by leaders in education and the public.

Dr. Anderson joined the SREB in 1953 and was named director in 1957. He received his undergraduate education at Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He was awarded his Master's degree from the University of North Carolina and a Ph.D. degree from New York University.

Dr. Anderson served as assistant to the dean of the School of Education at NYU from 1948 until 1950 when he became director of the graduate school at Memphis State College.

Southern Regional Board May Be Permanent

By AL KUETTNER
United Press International

ATLANTA (UPI) — One of the most unusual education experiments in the nation, the Southern Regional Education Board, is 10 years old this month and appears to be a permanent fixture.

The board weathered its organizational storms has in the past decade administered $ million "education contracts" among its 16 member states and the agency is now comfortably headquartered in a new $250,000 home near the Georgia Tech campus in Atlanta.

The major function of the SREB is to provide graduate and specialized education in the region by exchanging students among the states where needed higher education facilities are available.

Suppose there are 25 persons in South Carolina who want to study veterinary medicine. Obviously, it would not be feasible for South Carolina to establish a school for so small a number. But in Auburn, Ala., there is a very fine school of veterinary medicine which can handle more students than it has.

Home-State Rates

Under the SREB compact, of which both South Carolina and Alabama are members, the South Carolina students are admitted to Auburn at residence rates and on the same priority basis as students living in Alabama.

The SREB, in turn, is financed by appropriations from the member states and the board funnels money back to the cooperating institutions.

In the past 10 years the board has received more than a million dollars from the 16 states in th has received more than a million dollars from the 16 states in the compact and has also accepted more than $1,500,000 in funds and grants. Approximatey $11,500,000 worth of education contracts have been signed with the various institutions in the regional setup.

The regional education idea was conceived by a group of educators at the request of the Southern Governors Conference.

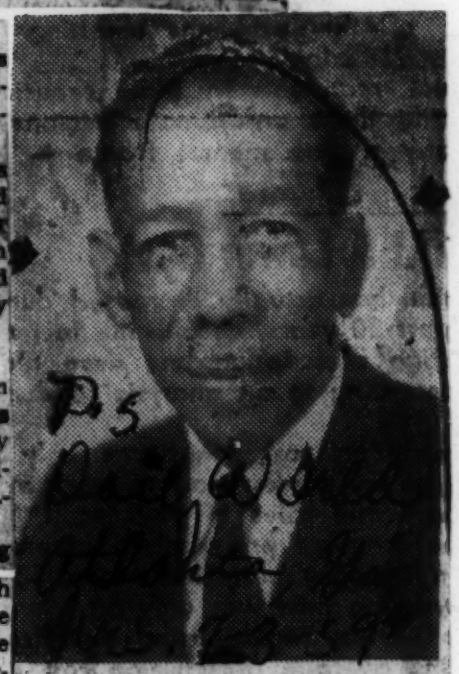
In the past 10 years it has saved such schools as famed Meharry Medical College (for Negroes) in Nashville, Tenn. from folding up for lack of funds and has greatly strengthened many other schools.

Expanded Program

The SREB is now engaged in extensive research in such fields as "how to train teachers," "why go into teaching," "training college teachers" and self-evaluation programs.

The board also is administering a broad program of mental health research and training. This phase of the work, recommended by the 1954 Southern Governors Conference, was started after studies showed "a tremendous shortage of personnel in all mental health disciplines (in the South), proportionally greater than in the nation as a whole.'

The board had to weather a storm of criticism from liberal forces who argued that it was a means of preserving segregation in southern schools. That attitude still prevails but is gradually diminishing as the board's program expands. Today only 28 per cent of the students involved in the regional exchange program are Negroes.



FAMU PRESIDENT REAPPOINTED—Reappointment of Dr. George W. Gore Jr., president of Florida A. and M. University to a four-year term on the Southern Regional Board of Education has been announced by Florida Governor D. Roy Collins. Dr. Gore's new term which began on July 1, continues through June 30, 1963. Previously he had served for one year in filling an unexpired term and on June 30 completed his second consecutive four year term.

Dixie Regional Setup Copied

North, West Use Graduate Student Exchange

By TOM CHASE

ATLANTA (AP)—An organization some Southerners claimed was designed to thwart integration has developed such a successful regional graduate student exchange program that it has been copied by groups in New England and the West.

The organization is the Southern Regional Education Board now celebrating its 10th anniversary.

What is the SREB and what has it accomplished? How does it operate and how is it affected by steadily spreading racial integration?

The director of the 16-state organization, Dr. Robert C. Anderson, took time out to discuss these and other points during an interview at permanent headquarters in Atlanta.

He conceded that some of the original planners thought the SREB might delay integration while at the same time improving higher education and the economy of the South.

NOT IN MIX SITUATION

"But that is no longer true," he said. "The governors of all the 16 states have agreed that the SREB should stay out of the integration situation entirely. It is a state and federal matter, not a regional one."

Anderson is a 38-year-old native of Birmingham, Ala., who attended Auburn and the University of North Carolina and received a Ph. D. in education at New York university.

He pointed out that the SREB position on integration was clarified back in 1951. At that time Esther McCredy, a Negro citizen of Maryland, applied for admission to the University of Maryland School of Nursing.

When the case came up the SREB intervened as a friend of the court and said:

"The board's position is that it shall make regional arrangements to supplement facilities within the states. It is not the purpose of the board that the regional compact and the contracts for services thereunder shall serve any state as a legal defense for avoiding responsibilities (of educating its citizens) under existing state and federal laws and court decisions."

Miss McCready later was admitted to the Maryland School of Nursing.

Since the SREB compact was signed, 12 of the 16 states concerned have admitted Negroes at the graduate level. Anderson said that certainly was evidence the board had not thwarted integration.

Even if all the states were integrated, he said, there still would be need for the SREB, which currently is working on a proposal to assist the states in planning expanded research in economic development.

AREA OF RESEARCH

"The biggest contribution of the board in the future will be in the area of research," he said.

But just what is this organization that set the pattern for the formation of the New England Board of Higher Education and the Western Interstate Commission for higher education?

The 16 states established the SREB in 1949 and authorized it to enter into agreements with states, colleges, universities and other educational agencies in order to provide adequate service and facilities for graduate education.

The states concerned are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

The legislatures of the states ratified the compact and agreed to contribute $20,000 annually for operation of the SREB. The board itself includes the governor of each state and four other persons appointed by him. At least one of them must be a state legislator and one an educator. The present chairman of the board is Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia.

A provision of the U. S. constitution forbids states from entering into agreements or compacts with other states or foreign powers without consent of Congress.

But in the case of SREB Congress did not act on the compact. It took the position the constitutional question did not apply because education traditionally is a concern of the states.

The SREB program permits students to stop across state lines for their specialized education at no extra cost. For example, Florida, which has no dental school, can send dental students to other states by buying places for them in out-of-state schools. They then attend the out-of-state school without paying out-of-state tuition.

About 360 students enrolled the first year of the program. But since 1953, an average of 1000 students—prospective doctors, dentists, veterinarians and social workers — have participated annually.

Anderson said that last year about 300 students were Negroes and 700 whites.

In the past 10 years, $11½ million has been paid through the SREB by 14 states to 21 schools in 11 states in the region. This includes all the states except West Virginia and Delaware.

Another facit of SREB activity is research on a state or region-wide basis to determine the most economical way of educating citizens.

LOUISIANA RESEARCH

Louisiana learned through such a study it would be better to use the SREB program than build a veterinary research center — something which did not then exist in the region.

Five years ago a survey showed there were only three graduate nursing students in the region. Master's degree programs were established in six schools. Now more than 150 nurses have been graduated from master's degree programs and about 150 more have completed their course work.

The research work of the SREB receives about half its support from a five-year $450,000 Carnegie Corp. grant earmarked for studies in higher education.

In addition, the SREB has been instrumental in bringing in more than $1½ million in grants from public and private foundations for regional co-operative use. Research and nursing programs have been supported with the aid of these special grants.

The SREB's mental health program has received a $90,000 grant which permits it to award up to $500 to anyone employed in a mental institution in the region. The money may be used for study at other hospitals in the United States or Canada. More than 100 of these awards have been made to date.

Studies in progress include such problems as who goes to graduate school and why and whether it is possible to shorten the length of time needed to get a Ph. D. degree.

Other studies are being made in particular fields like forestry, dentistry, veterinary medicine and architecture to find out just how many of these people the region needs and whether the states have enough educational programs to meet the demand.

Another example in regional teamwork is a recent agreement between 13 colleges and universities in nematology, the study of a microscopic roundworm which destroys or damages many crops in the South.

To help alleviate a regional shortage of agriculture scientists and teachers, the 13 schools are sponsoring an advanced graduate credit course on the subject this summer. A grant from the national science foundation will help 37 students from 12 states attend.

These are just a few of the examples of the SREB at work. But they indicate that William M. Tuck, then governor of Virginia, had the right idea when he told the first SREB meeting in June, 1949:

"You have started something which will loom on the horizon 50 or 100 years from now even larger than it does today."

South Offered New Plan For Development

Newspaper Date 7-7-59

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W.Va. (AP) — The embryo of an expanded development program for the South was unveiled here Monday by Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia.

He said it would "cut not only across state lines, but across academic and professional lines, involving state government and private industry as well as educational institutions."

Underwood said the new program was evolved at the request of Southern legislators who had noted the success of the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) with smaller scale regional programs in mental health and atomic energy development.

The 10-year-old SREB, of which Underwood is chairman, would be the hub of the new program.

The West Virginia governor said he believed similar interstate education groups in New England and the West could handle planning for their regions.

Underwood expressed optimism for the social and economic future of the South. He then put a finger directly on his audience — the 140 delegates attending the first national conference on regional education — and said:

"I know we have the resources. Participating in the conference today, I am sure that we have the men.

"The regional agency is a logical tool for the states, the universities, the professions and industry to use in attacking some of our broad socio - economic problems and opportunities."

Specifically, the young Republican governor cited the Appalachian South, a nine-state area.

"This is an area with perhaps three times the resource potential of mountainous Switzerland and one-half per capita income," he said.

The Swiss, noted Underwood, have learned how best to use their mountainsides — for farming, for obtaining and conserving natural resources, and for manufacturing.

"But we in the Appalachian South have not learned these things," he said, "in spite of great colleges chartered to do (such) research . . . governments elected to consider the welfare of their people, and business and industrial leaders who have a vital stake in the improvement of the region's economy.

"However, we are beginning to learn and to utilize the facilities of the SREB."

As a beginning, Underwood said these two activities are under way:

1, The SREB staff in Atlanta is compiling information on all Southern research already undertaken by universities of the region.

2, The administration of research in Southern colleges and universities is being surveyed and areas of possible expansion are being noted.

The national conference concludes Tuesday with an address by Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of health, education and welfare.

Commission Approves Plan For $100,000 Negro Library

Construction Set For Spring; Site At Cleveland-Early

By GENE KOVARIK
Journal Staff Writer

Preliminary architectural plans for the construction of the $100,000 Negro library was approved today by the City Commission.

Final approval of the plans drawn up by the architectural firm of James Miller Davis is expected to be given by the library board in the near future.

Mayor W. A. Gayle said construction of the library will get under way late this spring and it is expected to be completed this fall.

15,000 BOOKS

The building to be located on the northeast corner of Early St. and Cleveland Ave. will hold 15,000 volumes of books. The land was purchased by the city in December of last year for more than $13,000.

Besides the general circulation area, the library will include a teen-age room, children's room, reading room, teen-age room, children's room, office, work area, rest room, meeting room, and a bookmobile loading ramp.

The building will be 113 feet long and slightly more than 64 feet wide.

In other action today, the commissioners accepted bids for the construction of sewer improvements on the Wilmington and Cloverland outfall.

The Montgomery firm of Hailey and Bumpass apparently submitted the low bid for the work of $45,313. Other firms submitting bids were M. R. Thomason & Associates, $60,133.41, and S. T. Newsom, $51,590.42.

Mayor Gayle said the commission will award the contract at an adjourned commission meeting this afternoon at 2:30 following tabulation of the bids by the engineer's office.

The commissioners also approved an employment resolution for the hiring of 19 persons by the Fire Department. These people will fill the vacancies created by the construction of the three new fire stations to be completed in March.

They were Volna C. Beard, Perry Burden, David F. Childers, Robert R. Crick, Merle Jay Douglas, Elmer E. Frederick, Robert F. Golden, Doyal M. Lott, Kenneth W. Merrill, Jack A. Morrison, James L. Mulder, James M. Nations, Charles B. Powell, Lynn Casey Rollan, John E. Sharpton, Benjamin H. Simpson, Hudie Junior Whaley, Clifton Lamar Wright, and Joe M. Woodall.

Bid Rejection Will Delay Negro Library Construction

Journal Montgomery Adv. p. 18

By GENE KOVARIK
Journal Staff Writer

The City Commission today rejected seven bids on the construction of the $100,000 Negro library and returned the bids unopened to the contractors.

Mayor W. A. Gayle announced that due to a mixup over wage scales not included in the advertising of bids, the city would readvertise for bids within a few weeks.

The decision by the mayor was made following a meeting in his office attended by Commissioner Frank W. Parks, a member of the architect firm which drew up plans for the library, and City Attorney Walter Knabe.

SEVERAL COMPLAINTS

The mayor said several contractors called his office complaining that no wage scale was set in the call for bids and therefore, they did not know which scale to use.

Gayle said the commission wants to be fair and the city will specify a wage scale in the next bid advertisements.

The seven contractors who submitted bids today were Stuart Co., C. F. Halstead, Dixie Contracting Co., Bear Brothers Construction Co., Andrew & Dawson, Kendrick Upchurch and Chester Williams.

LOW BID

In other action today, James A. Head submitted by low bid of $8,765 for the furniture in the Negro library building.

The library is to be built at the northeast corner of Early street and Cleveland avenue, and the readvertisement for bids today is expected to delay the start of the project for a few weeks.

A public hearing was set for July 7 on the proposed rezoning of property from residential B to light industrial.

14h 1959

Work Opens On Library For Negroes

Plans for the construction of the $100,000 Negro library were stepped up today as the City Commission accepted a bid for the razing of a building on the proposed site.

Joe Elijah was the high bidder and agreed to pay the city $157 for the salvage.

The proposed library sites is at the northeast corner of Early street and Cleveland avenue.

In other action today, the commissioners approved the employment of three replacements by the city. They are Lester Smith, utility worker, Fred M. Rucker, police patrolman, and Eual C. Holley, equipment operator.

The commissioners also granted a chauffeur license to James A Salmar. 709 Oak St.

14h 1959 D.C.

Lawmakers Misuse Library of Congress

Translation Ties Up Linguists, Dozens of Magazines 'Borrowed'

By David Wise

WASHINGTON, Apr. 11.—Who is the Congressman who tied up linguists at the Library of Congress for weeks translating two Japanese books for a constituent?

The Library knows, but it isn't telling. Nor will it disclose the name of another Congressman who subscribes for free to dozens of magazines each month by "borrowing" them from the Library.

Both cases were cited by L. Quincy Mumford, the Librarian of Congress, at a recent closed session of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Library. He used them as examples of abuses of the Library by some lawmakers.

Cracking Down

As a result, it was learned, the committee is cracking down on its fellow Congressmen. Letters will go out to all Senators and Representatives Monday under the signature of Rep. Omar Burleson, D., Tex., vice-chairman of the committee, stating—in polite language—that no more Japanese books will be translated for voters, and putting an end to magazine and newspaper freeloading.

One committee source said the magazine-reading Congressman was getting dozens of periodicals each month "from A to V—'Atlantic Monthly' to 'Vogue'" and that they arrived from the Library "like a milk route." The Congressman's reading list, the source said, included "Charm," "Ebony" and several New York City newspapers.

Withhold Names

The source added that the Congressman was cited by the Library as the worst, but by no means the only, offender, and said the new rules "should result in a 60 per cent suspension of the magazine free-loading."

Asked for the name of the Congressman who sent in the Japanese books, reportedly novels, Miss Elizabeth E. Hamer, Library public relations officer, replied:

"Congressional requests are always confidential. This is just a rule of the Library." There was a pause and she added: "They weren't novels."

Miss Hamer added that as to magazines, "the collection of the Library is not supposed to substitute for individual subscriptions."

Mr. Mumford had no comment on both counts. "I am not at liberty to discuss details," he declared.

Cited at Session

But Rep. Burleson confirmed that both cases were cited at the committee session. "There is a continuing problem and has been for a great period of time," he said. "A few take advantage over what is normally the demand on the Library."

Q. How about the Japanese books?

A. Yes, they were translated. They were sent to the Congressman by a constituent.

Q. And the magazines?

A. Yes, some Congressmen more or less regularly are getting magazines through the Library. We want to place some limitations. Some of these demands are unreasonable.

Rules Outlined

It was learned that the letter from the committee setting forth new ground rules for the Congressmen states:

"In view of the possible serious consequences of the practice of repeated borrowing of current periodicals, the Library should honor this type of request only when a specific article or series of reports is desired."

As to translations, the letter lays down the following rule: "That the Library accord the same treatment given the general public—namely that no more than a few lines of text can be translated."

14h 1959

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Geneologist's Study Set For Eisenhower Library

Dependent Chicago, Ill. p. 11
Sat. 7-11-59

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — (UPI) —Treasured correspondence and photographs accumulated by most women eventually are destroyed or lost by later generations, but one Indiana woman has the assurance her collection will have a permanent niche in history.

Mrs. Fannie B. Richardson, Greenwood, the Eisenhower family geneologist, has been notified by the U. S. Archivist Wayne Grover, Washington, D. C., that her collection of correspondence, pictures and clippings accumulated in the course of her work will be placed in the new Eisenhower Presidential library to be built in Abilene, Kan.

The material covers 19 years during which the Indiana woman compiled a 1,000-page Eisenhower lineage and reference book now to be found in most libraries.

SOLVES MYSTERY

At the time Mrs. Richardson had started the study it was solely to solve the mystery of her own grandfather, Ira Anderson Lynch. He had failed to return from the Civil War, but through her first geneological studies, Mrs. Richardson discovered he had survived that catastrophe and had made a new life for himself in another state for many years before dying of natural causes.

In the course of her study, the Greenwood woman found that her mother, Anna Meranda Lynch Taylor, was a descendant of Hans Nicholas Eisenhower, who came to America in 1741. So, it developed was President Eisenhower, but at that time, Mrs. Richardson said the name was so unfamiliar to most librarians she had trouble getting the data she wanted.

Now, the White House refers family history questions to Mrs. Richardson, a fifth cousin of the President's son, John.

LACKED SPACE

Mrs. Richardson said the letters, photographs, clippings and other material which were the foundation for her book took up so much room in her Greenwood home that she and her husband, Ora, hadn't known what to do with it.

But a visit with her former division chief, W. Neil Franklin, for whom Mrs. Richardson had worked in Washington, led to the suggestion the material might be wanted for the Eisenhower library. A few days ago, Mrs. Richardson received a letter from Grover thanking her for the material and asking her to have it ready about January, 1961.

The Greenwood woman has tabulated the letters, and filed the photographs and clippings in plastic binders sheets. To date, there are about 1,000 pages of the material. In addition, she has accumulated addresses of Eisenhowers in every state except Alabama, Maine and Nevada. She thinks there probably are some of the family living in those states, too, but she doesn't have their names.

In City of Atlanta

Library Is Integrated Quietly

ATLANTA (AP)— Atlanta has joined a number of major southern cities in quietly integrating its public library system.

The decision was disclosed Saturday, three days after Atlanta library employes were instructed to serve Negro patrons as well as whites.

A few Negroes visited the big downtown public library without attracting attention or causing any disturbance.

A library spokesman said the ruling applied to the downtown library and 14 white branches in the city. There are three Negro branches and one of them has been used by whites for some time.

In effect, the decision opened the entire Atlanta library system to members of both races.

"We found no law prohibiting it," explained the library board chairman, Hix Green. "There has been some demand by Negroes for service, so we decided to go ahead and do it."

Closed Meeting.

The decision was reached at a closed board meeting Tuesday attended by Mayor William B. Hartsfield, police Chief Herbert Jenkins and city Atty. Jack Savage. It was put into effect the next day.

Green said no public announcement was made at the time because the board hoped to get over the integration hurdle with "as little fanfare as possible."

Similar actions have been taken in the past in some major cities in Arkansas, Tennessee, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina and Virginia.

On the other hand, segregation continues at public libraries in Montgomery, Ala., first capital of the confederacy, and Mobile and Birmingham, Ala., Columbia, S.C., Raleigh, N.C., and at several smaller cities in Tennessee and Florida.

Generally, university and school libraries follow the segregation pattern throughout the area.

An Associated Press survey showed this situation:

Georgia—Atlanta public libraries integrateed, other segregated.

Tennessee—Nashville public libraries have been open to Negroes for the last 10 years. The Negroes just started using the libraries and nothing was done to oppose them. The Chattanooga public library quietly integrated more than a year ago. At Memphis, however, the public libraries are segregated with special libraries for Negroes.

Arkansas—The Little Rock public library has been integrated for some time and the bookmobile unit also is integrated.

Alabama—Libraries are segregated at Montgomery. The county bookmobile serves both Negro and white schools. Public libraries are segregated at Birmingham but three branches and one bookmobile available to Negroes. The libraries at Mobile also are segregated.

Louisiana—Libraries are integrated at New Orleans and are manned with white staffs.

Virginia—The Richmond city library is integrated.

Kentucky—The Louisville public libraries and staffs are integrated.

North Carolina—Charlotte and Winston-Salem libraries are used by Negroes and whites and both cities have branch libraries for Negroes. There is no enforced segregation at the municipal library at Durham. Greensboro has a separate Negro library but some Negroes use the main library to a small degree. Raleigh has two public libraries, one for Negroes, one for whites.

South Carolina—Public libraries are segregated in Columbia.

Florida—The Miami public library is "free to all who come," according to an official. The Leon County public library at Tallahassee is about four years old and has never been segregated. Tampa libraries are pretty much segregated with occasional breakovers but no trouble.

Senators. So far, the 1959 General Assembly has a load of 1,378 bills — which is 369 fewer than the '57 Assembly had. Of those introduced so far this year, 986 came from Representatives and 392 from Senators.

The Legislature is grinding out the legislation at an increasing rate, while introductions are remaining fairly constant. So far, 667 acts and resolutions have been ratified this session. The total at the same stage in 1957 was 853 ratifications.

Even if nothing else, this Assembly is going down in history as a resolute body. Its ratifications include 55 resolutions. The 1957 Assembly's total included only 31 at this point.

Central Library Opened

A directive has been issued to eliminate segregation practices at Atlanta's Carnegie Library and its branches, it was reported over the weekend.

The WORLD learned from an unofficial source Saturday morning that the board had been issued a library card for use in securing books at the Forsyth Street, Carnegie Way, N. W. branch.

It was last Wednesday, a day after the ten- member library board of trustees met with Mayor Hartsfield and other city officials in connection with the library's "policy" of segregation, that Hix Green, Sr., head of the board, said Negroes had been coming in the main library for some time and that he expected that Negroes would be "allowed to continue coming in."

The board had met Tuesday afternoon at the Atlanta Athletic Club during a luncheon to discuss with Mayor Hartsfield, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins and City Attorney Jack Savage the board's "policy" of segregating Negroes from the downtown main library.

Hartsfield said after the meeting that the alleged segregation of Negroes was a policy of the board and that "there is no law on the books requiring the libraries to be segregated."

Hartsfield said that during the meeting held in a private room of the Athletic Club, Library Director John Settlemayer had reported that several Negroes have made applications for membership cards.

Atlanta Library Is Desegregated

ATLANTA, May 24 (AP) This city's downtown public library was secretly desegregated — without incident — several day ago, officials disclosed Saturday.

"We found no law prohibiting it," explained Library Board Chairman Hix Green. "There has been some demand by Negroes for service, so we decided to go ahead and do it." Since then, a few Negroes have patronized the library without attracting attention or causing any disturbance.

Atlanta Secretly Integrates Main Public Library

ATLANTA, May 23 (AP).— This city's big downtown public library was secretly integrated without incident three days ago, officials disclosed today.

"We found no law prohibiting it," explained library board chairman Hix Green. "There has been some demand by Negroes for service, so we decided to go ahead and do it."

The decision to admit Negroes was reached at a closed board meeting Tuesday attended by Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins and City Attorney Jack Savage. It was put into effect Wednesday. Since then, a few Negroes have patronized the library without attracting attention or causing any disturbance.

Atlanta Orders End To Segregation In Library

ATLANTA — (UPI) — Orders have been issued to end segregation Practices at Atlanta's main public library, it was reported over the weekend.

The question of allowing Negroes to use facilities of the library was raised earlier this week. Library officials said the issue had been raised a number of times since the 1954 Supreme Court segregation decision.

The library board held a closed meeting last Tuesday night to discuss whether to adopt a new policy. The decision to allow Negroes to use the library was a result of that meeting, the report said.

Negroes until now have had three branch libraries for their use in Atlanta, although none is as complete as the main branch, until now reserved for whites.

Color bar falls

ATLANTA — Without making a public announcement, Atlanta's public library system was quietly integrated Friday. For the first time, colored patrons are now permitted to use the main downtown library as well as 11 branches hithertofore restricted to whites.

The three colored branch libraries were also opened to white readers. The decision was made by Hix Green, library board chairman, after a conference with Mayor Hartsfield, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins and Jack Savage, city attorney.

Atlanta Reveals Integration Of Library Without Incident

ATLANTA (AP)—This city's big downtown public library was secretly integrated — without incident — three days ago, officials disclosed Saturday.

"We found no law prohibiting it," explained library board Chairman Hix Green. "There has been some demand by Negroes for service, so we decided to go ahead and do it."

The decision to admit Negroes was reached at a closed board meeting Tuesday attended by Mayor William B. Hartsfield Police Chief Herbert Jenkins and City Atty. Jack Savage. It was put into effect Wednesday.

Since then, a few Negroes have patronized the library without attracting attention or causing any disturbance.

Heretofore the main downtown library was open only to whites. Branches were maintained for both races.

14h 1959

NEW YORK

N. Y. Librarian

Miss Effie Lee Morris, a children's specialist with the New York Public Library's Library for the Blind, will speak at the National Conference on Geography at Delaware State College on April 14th.

Miss Morris, who has been with the New York Public Library since 1955, attended the University of Chicago and Western Reserve University from which she received the bachelor of library science and master of library science degrees.

She is the first children's librarian on any of the nation's public libraries assigned to work with slightless boys and girls.

Plan Garvey Library In N. Y.

Defender Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — A library named in honor of the late Marcus Garvey will be opened on Aug. 17 in Room 104, 100-02 W. 110th St., in New York City, according to a release by G. E. Harris of New York.

Sat. 7-11-59

In addition to teachings and philosophies of Marcus Garvey, books on and about Negroes will be contained in the library, Harris states.

Planned hours of operation are 9 a.m., until 5 p.m., Monday thru Friday.

MRS. B. P. INGRAM . . . ASSISTANT AT HARRISON LIBRARY

Crowded Library Poses Fire Hazard

(This is the concluding article of a series on a survey of local library facilities made by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.)

By JANE HALL.

The Richard B. Harrison Library for Raleigh and Wake County Negroes, located on South Blount Street, might be termed a fire trap.

The library, housed in an old two-story frame dwelling renovated for library use, is jammed with books. Not only is there no room to expand but the crowded conditions in the building pose a real fire hazard.

These inadequacies, and many others, are pointed out in the recent study made by a committee headed by Howard Twiggs.

The study deals with Raleigh and Wake County libraries; specifically the Olivia Raney Library and the Harrison Library in Raleigh, both of which also serve the county through bookmobiles and branches.

Going Before Council.

A Jaycee delegation will go before the City Council on Monday to ask that the city obtain a survey of library facilities and recommendations for improvements. And on Sept. 8, the Jaycees will take their proposition to the County Commissioners.

Headed by Mrs. Mollie Lee, who holds a graduate degree in library science from Columbia University, the Harrison staff does as well as it can with what it has and that's mighty little — particularly so since it is supposed to serve Raleigh and Wake's Negro population of approximately 50,000.

With a 1958 appropriation of $36,720.51, Harrison operated a bookmobile for county and city distribution (it provides library service for St. Agnes Hospital, the Wake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium and Woman's Prison); and maintained two branch libraries in Raleigh — in Chavis Heights and Washington Terrace — and a branch in Apex.

In spite of crowded conditions and the lack of an auditorium, Harrison maintains an adult education program and has a film service that it uses extensively in its adult education program.

Of the 1958 appropriations, $13,650 came from the city, $17,731.17 from the county, $2,472.26 from the State, and $2,400 from the Federal government.

Expenditures during 1958 show that $19,800 went for salaries and maintenance, while $7,525 was spent to add 3,041 new books.

Staff of Five.

Harrison has a staff of five including three trained in library science and the three branch libraries are operated by part-time workers. According to Mrs. Lee, the present staff is adequate for the limited physical facilities but salaries are much too low to hold trained personnel.

Currently, Harrison has approximately 30,000 volumes and in 1958 had a book circulation of 71,067; thus each book avaliable was used more than twice. Its per capita circulation, however, was under 1.5.

Although figures are not available to compare the per capita appropriation for Harrison with those of libraries in other cities, its position is scarcely better than that of Olivia Raney Library, the study points out.

Wake County has a Negro population of approximately 50,000 and assuming that Harrison is supposed to serve a population of 50,000, this would place the per capita appropriation at about 73 cents, or far below all major North Carolina cities.

Budget Progress.

Still, the study notes, Harrison Library has made significant progress in appropriation and budget. Less than 10 years ago its appropriation from all sources totaled $19,000. This figure has doubled in 10 years.

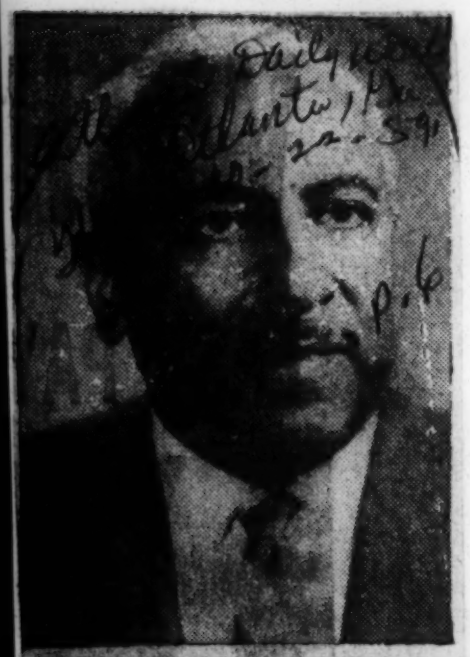
Even so, the current amount falls far short of what is needed to do an adequate job."

The American Library Association states that minimum standards for a library serving 50,000 requires a per capita expenditure of $3.41. The per capita expenditure of Harrison is slightly less than 22 per cent of this figure.

Like the Olivia Raney, Harrison is greatly handicapped by its present building. Both stories of the two-story frame dwelling, renovated for library use, are used to store books. There is no room for expansion.

Floor space in all the Harrison Library facilities is estimated not to exceed 8,000 square feet. According to the minimum standards of the American Library Association, a library system to serve 50,000 would require approximately 22,750 square feet.

14h 1959



ARNA BONTEMPTS

ON LIBRARY BOARD — Fisk University Librarian Arna Bontemps has been named to the Nashville (Tenn.) Public Library Board. The board administers all public libraries in the city system which consists of the main library and three branches. Two new branches and several in the county are soon to be built. The Nashville public library has been integrated for several years.

Elected By College Fund Board

Journal and Guide

Stanley C. Hope (left), president of Sound Scriber Corporation and National Association of Manufacturers, was elected chairman of the Board of Directors of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., at the annual October meeting in Atlanta.

John H. Wheeler (right), president of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank in Durham, N. C., was elected to the board of directors of the fund. He is an alumnus of Morehouse College and has a law degree from North Carolina College at Durham.

NAM Executive Named Chairman Of UNFC Board

Journal and Guide Norfolk Va.

NEW YORK — Election of Stanley C. Hope, president of National Association of Manufacturers, as chairman and John H. Wheeler, president of Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, N. C., as a member of the board of directors of United Negro College Fund, Inc. has been announced by Thomas A. Morgan, retiring chairman. The election was held at the College Fund's annual October meeting conducted in Atlanta.

10-31-59

President of Sound Scriber Corporation, Mr. Hope retired from the presidency of Esso Standard Oil Company last year. He was also a trustee of Esso Education Foundation established to provide financial assistance to privately supported colleges and universities. In 1958, Mr. Hope served as national campaign chairman of the UNCF appeal. He is a resident of New York City.

A GRADUATE of UNCF's Morehouse College, Atlanta, Mr. Wheeler received a law degree from North Carolina State College. He is a member of the North Carolina bar and has argued cases before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Wheeler has headed a number of UNCF campaigns in Durham where he resides. In 1956, he was a panel member for a symposium conducted by the College Fund in New York City, with the Hon. Chester W. Bowles, as principal speaker.

P. 10

THE PIONEER of cooperative fund raising for higher education, the fund conducts annual nation-wide campaigns to help support 33 private, four-year, accredited colleges. All but one of the member institutions are located in the South.

The fund's board includes the presidents of the member colleges plus 17 directors-at-large, from various sections of the country. Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, who founded the fund in 1944, was re-elected vice chairman of the board. All other members were re-elected.

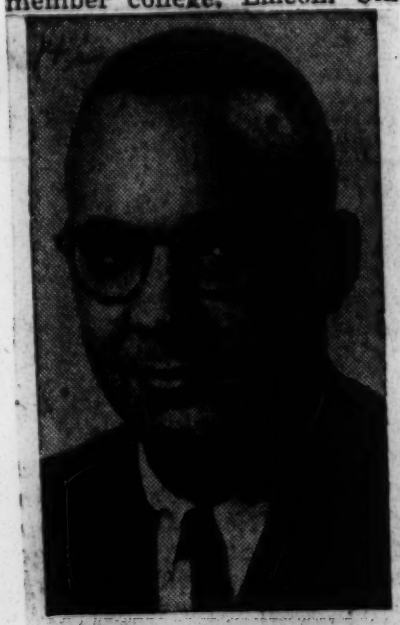
College Fund Launches New Unit, Names Head

Journal And Guide Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — Calvin H. Raullerson of Montclair, N. J. has been named director of the newly-created division of educational services of the United Negro College fund by W. J. Trent Jr., executive director.

Mr. Rullerson joined the fund organization in 1952. As assistant to Mr. Trent he has been active in general fund raising and public relations. For four years he has served as coordinator for the annual convocation of UNCF member-college presidents.

AN ALUMNUS of the 33 member college, Lincoln Uni-



CALVIN H. RAULLERSON
Director

versity (Pa.), Mr. Raullerson did graduate work at Harvard university and received his master's degree from New York university.

He has been an instructor in political science at Lincoln and at Brooklyn college and was associate editor of the 1950-51 "Who's Who in the United Nations' yearbook.

THE THREE services Mr. Raullerson will direct are: the cooperative intercollegiate examination program, the Florina Lasker fellowship awards, and the newly-instituted faculty fellowship grants made possible by a $300,000 grant from the General Education board.

Fund colleges get $500,000

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — The United Negro College Fund last week distributed $500,000 to its 33-member colleges and universities, bringing the total 1959 distribution to $1,403,000.

Earlier grants from campaign funds were allocated to UNCF members in January and June.

The annual, nation - wide campaign raises approximately 10 per cent of the combined educational budgets of the colleges.

Allocations to members are determined by a formula developed by the college presidents. The colleges use the funds primarily to provide scholarships and augment faculty salaries.

The fund's 33 - member institutions are all private, accredited colleges and, with one exception, are located in the South.

Fills New Post For College Fund

Chicago Defender

NEW YORK — Calvin H. Raullerson has been named director of the newly - created Division of Educational Services of the United Negro College Fund by W. J. Trent, jr., executive director. The new division incorporates the three educational services UNCF administers for its 33 member institutions.

Raullerson joined the College Fund organization in 1952. As assistant to the executive director, he has been active in general fund raising and public relations fulfilling many speaking engagements.

An alumnus of Lincoln university (Pa.), Raullerson did graduate work at Harvard university and received his master's degree from New York university in 1949. He was an instructor in political science at Lincoln and at Brooklyn college prior to his joining the College Fund staff.

The three services Raullerson will direct are: the Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination Program; the Florina Lasker Fellowship awards; and the newly-instituted Faculty Fellowship grants.

The Faculty Fellowship program, initiated this year to strengthen the member colleges, was made possible by a $300,000 grant from the General Education Board. Each year it will enable a number of UNCF college teachers, who are already candidates for Ph.D.'s or other doctorates, to obtain these degrees.

14i 1959

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

The UNCF Is Vital In The Missile, Jet And Space Age

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Mar 6 1959 Pg 4

Our liberal arts colleges are America's best instruments for survival in the missile, jet and space age in which we are living. They must provide the brains, skills, science and technology which the universe needs to provide hope, prosperity, intelligence and peace for all nations.

The thirty-three colleges comprising the United Negro College Fund have blueprinted their function for these vital services in the United States as well as goals for harmonizing people throughout the world.

With limited resources these colleges have undertaken a job which is so encompassing that it staggers the imagination. Yet they well know that to continue to provide a broader basis for education it will take better faculties, with liveable salaries, money for capital improvement, better equipment, and to strengthen academic objectives through improved curriculum.

This is a tremendous job that confront our colleges. Limited philanthropy and foundation support cannot do the whole job. It thus becomes the task of Americans to shoulder a part of the gigantic financial load that our institutions are carrying with limited resources.

14i

The United Negro College Fund is seeking a national goal of $2,500,000. The Atlanta campaign committee is soliciting $62,000. Six Atlanta institutions — Atlanta University, Clark, Gammon Theological Seminary, Morehouse, Morris Brown and Spelman colleges — share in the fund. They received in excess of $150,000 from the fund in 1958. Campaign workers raised $53,000. This is adequate testimony to the sweeping returns our colleges receive.

John D. Rockefeller, III is chairman of the National Council of UNCF. John J. McCloy is national treasurer. Bruce Barton heads the National Campaign. Here in Atlanta, John Wesley Dobbs and J. B. Blayton, Sr. are co-chairmen working with Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, coordinator.

Support the Atlanta campaign of the United Negro College Fund. It is your best investment towards broader educational opportunities, substance for living in the missile, jet and space age and for an enduring and lasting peace.

UNCF GETS $35,000 GIFT

LOUIS G. SEATON, vice president of General Motors and chairman of GM's Committee on Educational Grants and Scholarships, is shown (left) presenting a check for $35,000 as the company's contribution to the 1959 United Negro College Fund. The contribution was made under GM's program of support to higher education. Accepting the contribution from Mr. Seaton are John Leary (center), vice president of Chrysler Corporation, and Dr. DeWitt T. Burton, medical director of Detroit's Burton Mercy Hospital, who are co-chairmen of the Michigan fund drive. The purpose of the Fund is to help meet operating expenses of 33 private, fully accredited Negro colleges and universities, provide scholarship aid to promising students and assist in expansion and improvement of educational facilities.

coast. The 1959 campaign began in April and will continue through December.

Allocations by the Fund to its member institutions are unrestricted. "The money is used principally to provide scholarships, improve faculty salaries and purchase library and laboratory equipment," President Kincheloe said.

more than 100 years they have carried a singular burden in our educational scene—training American Negroes for responsibility and leadership.

Currently, the United Negro College Fund is seeking to raise $2,250,000 to help the thirty-three member colleges meet their present budgets. These colleges are available to serve all qualified students. Their future depends not on whether there is desegregation in the South, but only on whether they will be good colleges. Generous gifts from thoughtful New Yorkers should be sent to the United Negro College Fund, Inc., 22 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York 22.

Hampton, Tuskegee Students Win Awards

New York — Outstanding senior students Shirley Ann Johnson of Hampton Institute, Va., and Jacqueline Quinn, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., are the winners of the 1959 Florina Lasker Fellowships, W. J. Trent, jr., United Negro College Fund executive director, announced here today.

Graduate Study

The fellowships were established in 1949 by the trustees of the late Florina Lasker's estate to "aid the education of Negro women." Candidates are chosen from among senior women students of the 33 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund. Winners receive between $1,000 and $2,000 to finance a year of graduate study. Each student is free to choose her own field of study and select any suitable university for her graduate work.

Miss Johnson has chosen Columbia University, New York City, for advanced studies in social work. Miss Quinn has selected Smith College, Northhampton, Mass., for advance work in physical education.

Tougaloo Gets UNCF Allocation Of Funds

Tougaloo, Miss.—According to announcement made today by President Samuel C. Kincheloe, Tougaloo Southern Christian College has received $9,010 from the United Negro College Fund. This will represent Tougaloo's share in the second distribution of money made by the Fund to its 33 privately accredited member colleges and universities during 1959. This brings the total amount allocated to Tougaloo during the current calendar year to $14,691.

The College Fund is now conducting its 16th annual, nationwide campaign to raise 10 percent of the yearly educational budgets of its member institutions.

Bruce Barton, chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, advertising agency, is this year's national campaign chairman. Under his direction, more than 4,200 volunteers are working for the appeal in 181 different communities, coast to

Negro College Fund

Founded as a permanent organization in 1944, the United Negro College Fund, Inc., is a federation of independent, accredited colleges and universities joined together to seek financial support through a single yearly appeal for contributions. The federation's primary purpose is to improve opportunities for higher education for Negro youth.

All but one of the organization's thirty-three member institutions are in the South. Most of the 24,000 students attending them live in that region. The doors to most other colleges in the students' home states are closed to them. Negro Fund colleges are unique in their heritage. For

Times New York, N.Y.
Jun 4-26-59 p 8E

IN HAMPTON'S UNCF DRIVE — Meeting to map procedure for Hampton Institute's United Negro College Fund drive is the campus committee, left to right: Gustav Heninburg, UNCF field representative; Dan A. Davis, director of development and general chairman of the college committee; Gloria Haithman, student co-chairman; Eugene Johnson, non-faculty chairman, and Miss Anita Mack, assistant professor of social sciences, faculty co-chairman.

UNCF Scholarship Tests Set For Nov. 30-Dec. 12

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK—Admission and scholarship examinations for United Negro College Fund member institutions are scheduled this year for Nov. 30 through Dc. 12, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, College Fund president, has announced.

"The Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination Program will again be administered by the College Fund for the 1960-61 school year," Dr. Mays said. UNCF has conducted the program since 1958.

"WE ARE shifting the testing period from February-March to the earlier dates to give more students an opportunity to take advantage of the $200,000 in scholarship aid available through this testing program," Dr. Mays said.

The tests are open to high school juniors and seniors seeking scholarships and admissions to 30 of the 33 UNCF privately supported, four-year colleges and universities. The examinations also may be taken by students who are considering college at some future date.

More than 6,000 candidates are expected to take the examinations this year, in 265 centers across the country. The Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N. J. handles scoring and interpretation of test results.

Last year a few colleges used the tests as a basis for freshman admissions as well as for scholarships. This year all participating colleges will utilize the tests for this dual purpose.

ACCORDING TO Dr. Mays, said "Pre-admission testing of high school prospects provides an objective method of selecting college freshmen. And the tests will help alleviate the problem of freshmen failures—a problem all colleges face."

Since the inception of the testing program, the number of candidates has increased each year from 2,800 in 1952 to more than 5,800 last year.

More than 70 percent of the students taking the examinations were from southern states. The Virgin Islands, District of Columbia, and 28 states were represented last year.

5 college choirs on air in month of November

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK (ANP) — The choirs of Xavier University, Clark, St. Augustine's, Bennett and St. Paul's Colleges will be heard during the month of November on the ABC Radio Network series, "Negro College Choirs." The weekly radio programs present the choral group of the member colleges of the United Negro College Fund.

"Negro College Choirs" originates from New York City on Sundays. It is carried by ABC affiliates throughout the country on varying days and at different hours. Check local programs for air-time in specific areas.

THE COLLEGE choirs broadcasting in November are those of: Xavier University, New Orleans, La., Nov. 1, James Yestadt conducting; Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 8, directed by J. deKoven Killingsworth.

Also, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N.C., Nov. 15, under the direction of John C. Moore; Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C., Nov. 22, Mrs. Mary Jane Crawford directing; and St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va., Nov. 29, Roland L. Allison conducting.

Air-time for the program over New York City's WABC is Sundays, 11:05 - 11:30 p.m.

14i 1959

Negro College Fund

(From The New York Times)

Founded as a permanent organization in 1944, the United Negro College Fund, Inc., is a federation of independent, accredited colleges and universities joined together to seek financial support through a single yearly appeal for contributions. The federation's primary purpose is to improve opportunities for higher education for Negro youth.

All but one of the organization's thirty-three member institutions are in the South. Most of the 24,000 students attending them live in that region. The doors to most other colleges in the student's home states are closed to them. Negro Fund colleges are unique in their heritage. For more than 100 years they have carried a singular burden in our educational scene — training American Negroes for responsibility and leadership.

Currently, the United Negro College Fund is seeking to raise $2,225,000 to help the thirty-three member colleges meet their present budgets. These colleges are available to serve all qualified students. Their future depends not on whether there is desegregation in the South, but only on whether they will be good colleges.

Negro College Fund

The New York Times

Founded as a permanent organization in 1944, the United Negro College Fund, Inc., is a federation of independent, accredited colleges and universities joined together to seek financial support through a single yearly appeal for contributions. The federation's primary purpose is to improve opportunities for higher education for Negro youth.

All but one of the organization's 33 member institutions are in the South. Most of the 24,000 students attending them live in that region. The doors to most other colleges in the students' home states are closed to them. Negro Fund colleges are unique in their heritage. For more than 100 years they have carried a singular burden in our educational scene—training American Negroes for responsibility and leadership.

Currently, the United Negro College Fund is seeking to raise $2,250,000 to help the 33-member colleges meet their present budgets. These colleges are available to serve all qualified students. Their future depends not on whether there is desegration in the South, but only on whether they will be good colleges. Generous gifts from thoughtful New Yorkers should be sent to the United Negro College Fund, Inc., 22 East 54th Street, New York 22.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

UNCF Sponsored Schools—The Open Door

A Tuskegee graduate heads an Iranian rural program; a Morehouse alumnus directs America's economic mission to the Sudan. And a Lincoln U. graduate is the first prime minister of the new African Republic of Ghana.

These three men represent a vital new force in America — graduates of United Negro College Fund-sponsored colleges who step into responsible positions throughout our country — and the world — to make positive contributions to community life.

Some 160,000 have graduated from 33 UNCF colleges through the years. More than half of them have taken up careers in education, helping to alleviate the acute teaching shortage in the United States.

Others, in overseas posts, are invaluable in carrying good will to other colored peoples of the world. In the struggle to keep the Free World devoid of Communism, this has been an invaluable contribution.

Besides their "good will" value, UNCF graduates help underdeveloped areas — especially in Africa and Middle and Far East — progress to modern-day agricultural and educational efficiency.

Negro athletes tour the world even behind the Iron Curtain. Many of these gifted performers are also graduates of UNCF-sponsored colleges, whose well-rounded curricula includes a balanced athletic program.

But the primary purpose of UNCF is to improve opportunities for higher education for Negro youth — especially in the South. To insure the quality of this education, UNCF strives to help its member colleges maintain the high standards set by regional associations.

How does the UNCF propose to do this? To better understand the answer to this question, a definition is in order:

The United Negro College Fund is a federation of independent, accredited colleges and universities joined to seek financial support through a single annual nation-wide appeal.

Perhaps the best summation of the work UNCF graduates do on foreign shores is this statement of Samuel B. Coles—late author, missionary and UNCF alumnus:

"After 30 years in Africa, I am convinced that the work there should be carried on by American Negroes."

The same is true in other areas. In fact, the value of Negroes representing America has been underscored in other ways. At Brussels, in last year's World's Fair, visitors to the American pavilion were pleased to find a large presentation of Negro youths as hosts and hostesses — several were UNCF students.

Contributions are turned into books and laboratory equipment; bolster faculty salaries; repair buildings and, above all, ensure that no young person of ability is denied an equal opportunity for a first-rate education.

This ideal is finally becoming a reality. The situation was quite different, of course, a century ago—when the history of UNCF colleges began.

In 1854 John Dickey—a Princeton graduate — founded Lincoln university. After this momentous beginning, other steps were gradually taken. Eleven years later, Edmund A. Ware and Horace Bumstead established Atlanta university.

Hampton institute was next; founded in 1868 by Samuel C. Armstrong. A product of Hampton was instrumental in the next phase — Booker T. Washington started Tuskegee institute in 1881.

New England churchwomen opened the first college for Negro women in 1870. The last quarter of the 19th century saw a rapid rise of church-sponsored private Negro colleges. Many UNCF member colleges retain these church affiliations, but faculties and student bodies are non-sectarian.

As the list of Negro higher institutions of learning expanded, the need for organized support increased. With this in mind, the colleges themselves founded the UNCF in 1944 and chartered it as a permanent organization.

The first of America's "education chests," UNCF pioneered the pattern for some 40 other groups of colleges now campaigning actively for support. The era of progress is still with us; two new member colleges—Barber-Scotia and St. Paul's — were added last year.

All but one of the UNCF members are located in the South, where 70 percent of all college-age Negroes live. Doors to other private and most state colleges are still closed to Negroes. The future of UNCF institutions has nothing really to do with desegregation; it simply rests on whether or not they are good colleges.

It's this high standard of education that supplies our communities with its Negro leaders — the teachers, physicians, scientists, lawyers, businessmen, ministers, social workers, agricultural and industrial technicians who are so vital to our way of life.

UNCF-sponsored colleges are constantly expanding and improving this much-needed source of leadership and talent. It's one "open door" policy—happily —that's here to stay.

Expect 5,000 To Take Tests

NEW YORK — The United Negro College Fund will administer group examinations for its member colleges again in 1959, according to Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Fund president.

The tests are available to high-school juniors and seniors seeking scholarships and admissions to any of these privately supported, accredited, four-year colleges.

"More than 5,000 candidates are expected to take the UNCF's Cooperative Intercollegiate Examinations this year," Dr. Mays said.

The tests will be given in 285 centers throughout the country between Feb. 23 and March 7. Scoring and interpretation of test results are handled by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton.

The College Fund assumed responsibility for administering the cooperative exminations in 1958, when more than 4,600 candidates were tested. Some 70 percent of the students taking the examination were from southern states. The Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia and 28 other states were also represented.

Coordinated testing for scholarships was inaugurated by 15 of the Fund's member colleges in 1951. The tests have been increasingly successful during the ensuing years.

Last year, a few of the colleges also used the tests as a basis for freshmen admission. In 1959, the tests will serve all the participating schools in selecting both scholarship recipients and freshman students.

Pre-admission testing of high-school prospects provides an objective and uniform method of selecting freshmen, according to Dr. Mays, who is also president of UNCF's Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

"High-school grades and rank-in-class do not always give an accurate picture because of the wide variations in grading systems and scholastic competition. Scores made on standardized admission tests do more than point up exceptional students. They remove much of the guesswork in the selection of college applicants. The tests should reduce the number of freshman failures in UNCF colleges.

"The cooperative plan has also reduced the expenses of the colleges by scheduling the jointly financed examination in strategically located centers," Dr. Mays ruption of high-school programs by enabling all interested students in an area to be tested at one sitting."

In addition to the testing program, the College Fund provides advisory services on academic curricula and business management for its member institutions. Through its annual nationwide appeal, the Fund raises 10 percent of the yearly operating costs of the participating colleges and universities.

Calif. Governor Boosts Negro College Fund

San Francisco, Calif., May 25.—Governor Edmund G. Brown officially launched California's 1959 campaign for the United Negro College Fund Tuesday with an appeal for "maximum educational opportunity to all young men and women of ability regardles of race, color or creed."

California's governor proclaimed May "United Negro College Fund Month" and urged "every Californian to support the campaign to raise $60,000 to allow worthy students to complete their college education and take their place as leaders of our country."

Walter D. Heller heads the California drive and will work towards the national goal of 12,250,000 to provide opertaing funds for the 33 member colleges and universities of the United Negro College Fund, all but one of which are located in the South.

Choirs Plan Varied Music For June UNCF Broadcasts

NEW YORK. — Sacred music spirituals, classical choral works, and folk songs will highlight the June schedule of the "Negro College Choirs," the weekly public service series heard over the ABC Radio Network. Music for the month will be presented by four of the 33 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund.

St. Paul's college (Lawrenceville, Va.) will open the month June 7. Directed by Roland L. Allison, the choir will include "Exultate Deo" by Scarlatti among its numbers.

Benedict college choir (Columbia, S. C.) under the baton of Emmett I. Wroten, will be heard in two traditional spirituals, "De Gospel Train" and "Plenty Good Room," as part of its broadcast June 14.

Clark College Philharmonic society (Atlanta, Ga.), directed by J. deKoven Killingsworth, will sing an unusual Brazilian folk song, "In Baia Town," during its radio concert June 21.

Bennett college's all-girl choir (Greensboro, N. C.), directed by Mrs. Mary Jane Crawford, will present "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross," as part of its program June 2. The choral work was composed by the late R. Nathaniel Dett when he was choir director at the college.

The weekly radio series originates in New York City, Sunday mornings, 10:30-10:55, for the ABC Radio network (WABC, N. Y., 11:05-11:30 p.m.) Check local listings for broadcast time in your area.

Managing Director Donald C. Wagner (left) gives little Linda Watson a close look at proclamation designating this week as United Negro College Fund Week. With them is Dr. Thomas Henderson, dean of Virginia Union University.

UNCF Announces Nov. Schedule For ABC's "Negro College Choirs"

New York, Oct. 23.—The choirs of Xavier University, Clark, St. Augustine's, Bennett and St. Paul's Colleges will be heard during the month of November on the ABC Radio Network series, "Negro College Choirs." The weekly radio programs present the choral groups of the member colleges of the United Negro College Fund.

"Negro College Choirs" originates from New York City on Sundays. It is carried by ABC affiliates throughout the country on varying days and at different hours. Check local newspaper listing of radio programs for air-time in specific areas.

The college choirs broadcasting in November are those of: Xavier University, New Orleans, La., Nov. 1, James Yestadt conducting; Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 8, directed by J. deKoven Killingsworth.

Also, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 15, under the direction of John C. Moore; Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., Nov. 22, Mrs. Mary Jane Crawford directing; and St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va., Nov. 29, Roland L. Allison conducting.

Air-time for "Negro College Choirs" over New York City's WABC is Sundays, 11:05-11:30 p.m.

JOHN H. WHEELER, president of Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, N. C., was elected to the board of directors of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., at the UNCF's annual October meeting. Wheeler is an alumnus of UNCF's Morehouse college, Atlanta, and has a law degree from North Carolina State college.

141 1959

THREE UNCF TEXAS COLLEGE CHOIRS ON ABC RADIO NETWORK IN JULY

The choirs of three Texas members of the United Negro College Fund will be featured on the American Broadcasting Company's weekly radio series during the month of July. 14i Tuskegeegrams

The choral group of Texas College, Tyler, was heard during the week of July 5, under the direction of Gwendolyn Wright Jones. Wed. 7-8-59

The choir of Bishop College, Marshall, directed by J. Harrison Wilson, will broadcast during the week of July 12.

The concert choir of Wiley College, also in Marshall, directed by Gilbert Allen, will present its program during the week of July 19.

To round out the month's broadcasts, the choir of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., will be heard the week of July 26, under the direction of Robert G. Owens.

UNCF Sends June Grants To Two Alabama Colleges

Wired Birmingham Ala, Sat 7-4-59

NEW YORK — The United Negro College Fund distributed $32,053 to two member Alabama colleges June 26.

This is the second allocation to member colleges in 1959. Alabama members have now received a total of $88,793 during the current calendar year. 5-14-59

The two Alabama institutions sharing in the UNCF allocations are Talladega College and Tuskegee Institute.

Bruce Barton, chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, advertising agency, and 1959 UNCF national campaign chairman, reports the nation-wide fund-raising appeal for the colleges as running ahead of last year. More than 4,200 volunteers are working in 181 campaign communities coast to coast this year.

The 1959 campaign to raise 10 percent of the annual educational budgets of the 33 UNCF colleges began in April and will continue through December.

All members of the College Fund are private, accredited institutions. Member colleges use the UNCF allocations to provide scholarship aid, augment faculty salaries and buy library books and laboratory equipment.

UNCF Member Schools Split $326,000 Aid

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat 7-11-59

NEW YORK — The United Negro College Fund distributed $326,000 to its 33 member colleges and universities recently, according to W. J. Trent, jr., College Fund executive director.

"This is the second allocation made to the member schools during 1959," Mr. Trent said. "It brings the total amount distributed by the College Fund during the current calendar year to $903,000."

Bruce Barton, chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osbornn and 1959 UNCF national campaign chairman, reported this year's nation-wide fund-raising appeal for the college a running ahead of last year.

More than 4,200 volunteers are working in 181 campaign communities across the country this year. The campaigns range from large metropolitan areas through suburbs and colleges towns from coast to coast. "Wherever the College Fund has good friends a campaign begins," Mr. Barton said.

The 1959 appeal to raise 10 percent of the annual educational budgets of the 33 UNCF colleges began in April and will continue through December.

United Negro College Fund Gives 33 Schools $326,000

Defender Chicago Ill. 7-11-59

New York — The United Negro College Fund distributed $326,000 to its 33 member colleges and universities recently, according to W. J. Trent, Jr., College Fund executive director.

"This is the second allocation made to the member schools during 1959", Mr. Trent said. "It brings the total amount distributed by the College Fund during the current calendar year to $903,000."

Bruce Barton, chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, and 1959 UNCF national campaign chairman, reported this year's nation-wide fund-raising appeal for the colleges as running ahead of last year.

More than 4,200 volunteers are working in 181 campaign communities across the country this year. The campaigns range from large metropolitan areas through suburbs and college towns from coast to coast. "Wherever the College Fund has good friends a campaign begins," Mr. Barton said.

The 1959 appeal to raise 10 per cent of the annual educational budgets of the 33 UNCF colleges began in April and will continue through December.

All members of the College Fund are private, accredited institutions. Member colleges use the UNCF allocations to provide scholarship aid, augment faculty salaries and buy library books and laboratory equipment.

Train youth to aid U.S., colleges told

Afro-American 7-5

Baltimore Md,

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Colored colleges Sunday were prompted to train students to aid America in the world's vast areas of uncommitted colored nations. 7-4-59

Sen. John F. Kennedy, Massachusetts Democrat, spelled this out in a speech to a United Negro College Fund convocation here when he declared:

"The vast majority of people in the uncommitted countries are colored. America should be the school of the world. 14-a

"THE REAL threat posed by the Soviet - Chinese coalition is to estrange us from our friends and allies of the uncommitted people of the world.

"It is up to you in the colleges you represent to recognize these challenges and take advantage of this opportunity that is now ours.

"They need our aid, our strength and skills, and above all, our sympathy and understanding."

Senator Kennedy said in earlier days colored Americans did not have the advantage of education, but that today there is "plenty of room for expansion in the social, political and industrial work involved in world development."

• • •

ENVISIONING the role colored Americans can play in world development, the Massachusetts Democrat called on the colored college to train students for "global responsibilities."

"Here, old prejudices are not entrenched; race is not important — talent is all that counts," he said.

Speaking of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools, the senator stated:

"That decree brought the end of an era — segregated facilities. However, colored colleges will have to carry the main burden of education for some time to come among colored Americans."

• • •

HE URGED society — colored and white persons — to raise their sights beyond the immediate difficulties of racial integration and focus it on the "challenges of our contracting universe."

Mr. Kennedy had just concluded a three - day tour of Wisconsin before addressing the UNCF meet.

He is expected to be a candidate for the 1960 presidential primary in Massachusetts.

UNCF members split $326,000

Chicago Illinois

NEW YORK — The United Negro College Fund distributed $326,000 to its 33-member colleges and universities Friday, according to W. J. Trent Jr., College Fund executive director. P. 15

"This is the second allocation made to the member schools during 1959," Mr. Trent said. "It brings the total amount distributed during the current calendar year to $903,000."

Bruce Barton, chairman of the board of a NYC advertising Agency and 1959 UNCF national campaign chairman, reported this year's nation-wide fund-raising appeal is ahead of last year's drive.

Aids United College Fund

Charles E. Byrd (left) of 2819 Midlothian Pike, Richmond, Va., presents a $1,000 check for the United Negro College Fund to Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, dean of Virginia Union University, on behalf of the Philip Morris Company. Looking on (center) is L. D. Smith, Union business manager.

Mr. Byrd has solicited $1,000 annually from the company for a number of years, and collects more than $1,500 in the Richmond area campaign, which benefits 33 members colleges in the fund.

A $500 GIFT FOR THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND from the Detroit chapter of the Frontier Club, National Negro Service Organization, is presented by Charles Powell (left) and club president Ernest Brown (right). Accepting the check on behalf of the United Negro College Fund is John D. Leary, Chrysler Corporation vice president—Personnel and Chairman of the Michigan Fund Drive. The purpose of the Fund is to help meet operating expenses of 33 private, fully accredited Negro colleges and universities, provide scholarship aid to promising students and assist in expansion and improvement of education facilities.

Clark College Included

Five UNCF Choirs On NBC During Month Of August

NEW YORK — The choirs of Livingstone, Knoxville, St. Poul's, Clark and Philander Smith Colleges will be heard during the month of August on the ABC Radio Network program, "Negro College Choirs." The weekly radio series, now in its tenth year, features the choral groups of the member colleges of the United Negro College Fund.

The programs originate in New York City on Sundays and are rebroadcast by ABC stations throughout the country, on varying days and at different hours. Local newspaper radio listings may be checked for broadcast time in specific areas.

The choirs of the following colleges will be heard during the weeks of:

Aug. 2, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

Aug. 9, Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

Aug. 16, St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va.

Aug. 23, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.

Aug. 30, Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.

The air-time for "Negro College Choirs" on New York City's WABC is Sunday, 11:05-11:30 p. m.

UNCF Seeks $2,500,000 In '59 Drive

NEW YORK—Goal for the 1959 nation-wide United Negro College Fund campaign is $2,250,000, Bruce Barton, national campaign chairman, announced here today. Mr. Barton is chairman of the board of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn.

"When divided among 33 member colleges, $2,250,000 is a small sum," Mr. Barton said. "But it will provide 10 per cent of their yearly operating costs. Since the fund's first campaign in 1944, these colleges have depended on the annual appeal for this important percentage of their budgets."

The colleges use the money to provide scholarships, improve faculty salaries, buy library and laboratory equipment or wherever it is most needed.

THE 16TH ANNUAL college fund appeal will open April 1. Organized campaigns are conducted in more than 125 communities throughout the country. Where there are no formal campaigns, appeals are made by letter, TV, radio, newspapers and magazines. UNCF has raised more than $37,500,000, both for capital and current fund purposes, over the past 15 years.

The colleges and universities—all but one located in the South—have a combined student enrollment of more than 24,000.

$2,500,000 Goal Of 1959 Negro College Fund Drive

NEW YORK—Goal for the 1959 nation-wide United Negro College Fund campaign is $2,250,000, Bruce Barton, national campaign chairman, announced here today. Mr. Barton is chairman of the board of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn.

"When divided among 33 member colleges, $2,250,000 is a small sum," Mr. Barton said. "But it will provide 10 per cent of their yearly operating costs. Since the Fund's first campaign in 1944, these colleges have depended on the annual appeal for this important percentage of their budgets."

The colleges use the money to provide scholarships, improve faculty salaries, buy library and laboratory equipment or wherever it is most needed.

The 16th annual College Fund appeal will open April 1. Organized campaigns are conducted in more than 125 communities throughout the country. Where there are no formal campaigns, appeals are made by letter, TV, radio, newspapers and magazines. UNCF has raised more than $37,500,000, both for capital and current-fund purposes, over the past 15 years.

The colleges and universities—all but one located in the South—have a combined student enrollment of more than 24,000.

Stars Will Speak Out In Support Of College Fund

NEW YORK—Count Basie, George Shearing, Billy Taylor and Dizzy Gillelspie will speak to radio audiences for the United Negro College Fund during its forthcoming nation-wide campaign.

The four outstanding jazz musicians recorded their radio appeals with backgrounds of musical excerpts from their famous record albums. These musically-backed spots represent a new idea for UNCF's public-service programs. Radio stations across the country will use the one-minute appeals when the UNCF campaign opens April 1.

ANOTHER UNUSUAL announcement is the appeal by poet and playwright Langston Hughes. Mr. Hughes speaks in the idiom of his fictional character "Jesse B. Simple" to tell radio audiences about the work of the College Fund. The talk was written especially for the Fund and recorded by Mr. Hughes in New York City.

Dramatic actress Julie Harris, Hollywood star Edward G. Robinson and TV's Dave Garroway also made recordings for UNCF during appearances in New York.

THE EIGHT one-minute spot announcements are packaged on a 10-inch long playing disc.

To make the jazz spots possible, a number of recording companies and music publishers cooperated with UNCF. Roulette Records, Neal Hefti Music Inc., Roost Records, Rockway Publishing Co., MGM Records, Norgran (Verve) Records, Jones-Silhouette Music Corp., and Jule Styne-Sammy Cahn, composers and publishers. Over-all clearance for the project was granted by the American Federation of Musicians and Local 802.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of the College Fund's annual campaigns are carried in the Advertising Council's March-April Radio and TV Bulletins. With Bruce Barton, chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, as national campaign chairman, UNCF's 1959 appeal will be conducted by volunteers in 125 communities across the country.

The public-service discs, plus copy for live spot announcements, are available to radio and TV stations from United Negro College Fund, 22 East 54th street, New York 22, N. Y.

They Speak Out For College Fund

Celebrities who recorded radio spot announcements for the United Negro College Fund's annual appeal are, top, left to right: George Shearing, Count Basie, Dizzy Gillespie and Edward G. Robinson. Below, left to right: Julie Harris, Langston Hughes, Billy Taylor and Dave Garroway.

NEWS FROM AUGUSTA:

UNCF executive group meets at Paine College

BY JULANIE LAMPKIN

AUGUSTA, Ga. — The annual meeting of the local executive committee of the United Negro College Fund drive was held at Paine College recently.

Augusta's campaign will be held March 31 through April 14. The Rev. C. S. Hamilton, a graduate of Morehouse College of Atlanta and pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church, was elected chairman of the executive committee for 1959.

Other officers and members of the committee include L. B. Wallace, vice chairman; Mrs. Helen Graham, secretary; W. C. Ervin, director - treasurer; Dr. E. K. Williams, associate director; E. Clayton Calhoun, coordinator;

Mrs. Janie R. Crawford, S. M. Jenkins, Miss Louise Tarver, J. G. Pickens, W. H. Wilburn, J. Barrington, T. A. Bowman, A. M. Carter, Dr. J. E. Carter Jr., Mrs. Zadie Wigfall, Miss Laura Caryn, Mrs. Ruth James, Charles Butler, the Rev. Robert A. Lark, George Bryant and Miss Evelyn Starks.

* * *

THE ANNUAL fellowship program of the Augusta Minister's Union and the Augusta Minister's Wives Alliance was held recently at Galilee Baptist Church with the Rev. G. C. Williams as host minister.

The Rev. J. M. Kelly, pastor of First Baptist Church, Aiken, S.C., was guest speaker. He was accompanied by members of Aiken Minister's Union and Aiken Minister's Wives Alliance.

Others appearing on the program were the Rev. B. T. Martin, Rev. Paul Kelly, J. D. Johnson, B. I. Vernon and R. Randell and the Rev. M. E. Braxton, president.

* * *

THE QUETTES Club of Psi Omega chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity met recently at the home of Mrs. J. E. Carter Jr., with 14 members in attendance.

Officers for 1959 are Mesdames R. E. Blount, chairman; L. R. Harper, vice chairman; E. H. Thurmond, secretary; Raymond Jenkins, assistant secretary; C. W. Johnson, treasurer; H. F. Anderson, parliamentarian; T. J. Jenkins, chaplain, and N. A. Clark, reporter.

Hostess for the next meeting will be Mesdames William Allen, H. F. Anderson and F. R. Babcock.

A total of 104 committeemen, leaders and den mothers attended the recent basic training course. The Rev. Charles Maffett was in charge. Certificates will be awarded at the Roundtable on March 26.

* * *

AFTER 30 YEARS of service, A. J. Taylor, assistant National Director of Interracial Service, will retire from active service with the Boy Scouts of America in April.

The column wishes for him and his family many more fruitful years.

Paine College presented Dr. John Baillie in a series of lectures Monday and Tuesday.

Dr. Baillie is dean of the faculty of divinity at the University of Edinburgh, co-president of the World Council of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

Bishop Rev. Albert R. Stuart of Savannah, prelate of the Episcopal Diocense of Georgia, was the recent guestminister at St. Mary's Church.

The Rev. L. H. Tottress of Macon, Ga., is conducting a 10-night revival at the Seven-Day Adventist Church here.

* * *

THE SENIOR and Junior Red Circle Mission of Hale Strett Baptist Church celebrated its 15th anniversary with special services Sunday. Mrs. Robertsteen Cochran was guest speaker.

Red Circle of Harmony Baptist Church was in charge of the program.

The Deaconess Board of Macedonia Baptist Church celebrated its 26th anniversary Sunday night. The Rev. R. C. Calhoun, former pastor, was guest speaker. Mrs. Lukie Armour is president of the board.

The Rev. M. J. Sharard, pastor of Greater St. Paul Baptist Church, Louisville, was minister Sunday at Young Hammond Grove Baptist Church in North Augusta. The Rev. M. E. Braxton is pastor.

The Rev. N. T. Young Jr. has accepted a call to the pastorate of Second Mt. Moriah Baptist Church.

* * *

THE YOUNG People's Chorus of Greater Young Zion Baptist Church celebrated its 14th anniversary Sunday at the church. The Rev. H. L. Harrison is pastor.

The Jolly Four Female Gospel Singers presented a program at Jordan Stream Baptist Church Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. White of Grovetown have announced the engagement of their daughter, Bertha Louise, to Sgt. Raymond J. Simpkins of Baltimore. The wedding will take place March 29.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Richardson and daughter, Nora Elizabeth, left recently for Washington to attend the funeral of their Cousin, Mrs. Jessie Benson.

Mrs. Eugene Griffin left Saturday for her home in Philadelphia after spending two weeks visiting relatives and friends in Augusta and Thomson.

* * *

TWO RELIGIOUS films were shown at the Wallace Branch Library Thursday night. The films were entitled "Historican" and "Easter Season." Following this, the Rev. N. K. Crost, pastor of Church of Atonement and St. Mary's Episcopal Church, made remarks.

Mr. and Mrs. Judson Tutt have announced the engagement of their daughter, Salome, to Eldridge Hankinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rube Hankinson Sr., of North Augusta. S.C. The wedding will be early this spring.

The Rev. S. M. Symms, pastor of McCoy Baptist Church, Millen, is conducting the annual spring revival at Olivet Baptist Church in Augusta. The Rev. R. L. McCoy is pastor.

"MISS UNCF" CROWNED — Miss [illegible] Robinson of Wiley college, Marshall, Texas, is crowned Miss UNCF by Dr. William J. Trent, jr., executive director, during banquet which was a highlight of the 13th annual meeting of the National Alumni Council at Bennett college last week. Wiley college, with a per capita ratio of $4.39 per student, led all UNCF colleges with student givings of $2,136.37.

Negro Colleges Seek More Aid

The annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund is underway, and an effort is being made to raise $25,000 in this area. The national campaign is intended to add [illegible] a quarter million dollars to the operating funds of Negro colleges.

This fund drive is of great importance and value to earnest Negro youth in the South who have helped to finance their way through privately supported schools. Many of these are church-founded schools. With one exception, UNCF member institutions are located in the South. In Alabama, Talladega and Tuskegee are recipients of help—far more than is contributed within the state.

A number of prominent Birmingham clergymen and businessmen of both races aid in this campaign effort. Money thus contributed goes to a worthy utilization. Gifts may be sent to Paul L. Ware, director, 1700 Fifth Avenue, North.

250 Attend 13th Session Of UNCF Alumni Council

Chicago Defender

14i

GREENSBORO, N. C. — With more than 250 delegates in attendance, the National Alumni Council of the United Negro College Fund closed its thirteenth annual session here at Bennett college Sunday with the selection of Detroit, Mich., as the site of the 1960 meeting.

Registration was swelled by the attendance of some 150 students (pre-alumni) largest such representation ever to attend a national meeting.

In addition to three workshops— one for alumni presidents and secretaries, one for alumni groups in campaign cities and another for the students — the delegates were challenged by addresses by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of the UNCF; Harry Golden, of Charlotte, N. C., author of the best-selling "Only in America," and Dr. William J. Trent, jr., executive director of UNCF.

An added feature this year was the crowning of "Miss UNCF" in the person of Miss Ida Bell Robinson of Wiley college, Marshall, Texas, an honor accorded the Texas institution for the highest per capita giving of any UNCF student body. Wiley students, 486 strong, gave a total of $2,136.37 or a per capita ratio of $4.39 per student.

Second place went to Barber Scotia College at Concord, N. C., with a per capita ratio of $3.64. Miss Lorena Bruner was the institution's representative. Third place went to Tougaloo Southern Christian College, of Tougaloo, Miss., represented by Miss Ruth Thompson, with a per capita ratio of $3.12.

Walter Washington, council president and Gustav Heningburg, field representative, made their annual reports and achievement trophies were presented to the Inter-Alumni Council of Chicago, headed by George Moore, attorney, for its outstanding work through the years, and to the Bennett college Pre-Alumni Association for having the largest representation at the Conference. The group was organized by Mrs. Jean P. Haith, alumnae secretary.

At the opening session on Saturday, the delegates were welcomed by President Willa B. Player of Bennett who cautioned them never to take their colleges for granted or to forget the importance of united effort.

James E. Stamps, of Chicago, founding president of the council, who made the response, was later unanimously voted to be made president-emeritus. Mrs. Erma Dozier of Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., presented the council its first banner which she designed and helped to produce.

Dr. Mays, who addressed the delegates at the afternoon session, urged the student delegates to support their institutions after graduation, saying that "if the graduates did as much as they could, with just a little personal sacrifice, our colleges would not be in such need."

He branded as "stupid" the idea that support of UNCF colleges means perpetuation of segregation. "If our product is good," he stated, "and our doors open, there is no way in the world to keep segregation. Prospective students will be seeking the best education possible and we must be able to supply it."

Speaker at the Saturday night banquet, attended by some 400 persons of both races, was Mr. Golden who urged the Negro to take his cue from the Jew and turn more and more to education to prepare himself for living today and tomorrow.

"Education," he said, "proved to be the salvation of the Jews. The Negro mother for the next 30 years must say what Jewish mothers said to their children, 'Get an education, be a doctor, be a scientist.'

"Yours is a tremendous responsibility and your work as educators is more important than ever before. I hope to see your work prosper, not only for you, but for the South, for humanity and the world."

Dr. Trent, in the closing address made at the Sunday afternoon vesper service in Pfeiffer Chapel, deplored the indiscriminate practice of labeling and name-calling.

"In this country," he said, "it is so easy to refer to a liberal person whose views differ from our own as a communist, or to refer to a conservative person as an uncle Tom. This indiscriminate labeling of persons with whom we disagree, indicates that we have stopped thinking and are actually acting from sheer ignorance."

Dr. Trent revealed that there are now some 24,000 students attending the 33 member colleges of the UNCF and that the organization, since its inception 15 years ago, has raised more than 38 million dollars.

Dates for the 1960 meeting, with the Inter-Alumni Council of Detroit as hosts, will be February 13-14. A partial list of delegates and the institutions they represented follows:

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY — Mrs. J. D. Thompson

BARBER SCOTIA COLLEGE — Dr. L. Z. Cozart, Mrs. Bessie Burton, Miss Lorene Bruner, Dr. Sara B. Cordery, Miss Barbara Davis

BENEDICT COLLEGE — Mrs. Erma Dozier, Miss Carolyn Bethea, Miss L. J. Gambrell, Henrietta Smith

BENNETT COLLEGE — Misses LaRita Waters, Sarah Sanders, Joyce Pullum, Gwendolyn Pyatt, Joan Didier, Gwendolyn Mackel, Catherine Dawson, Rubbie Littlejohn, Gloria Keene, Nancy Kirby, Millie Adams, Jacqueline Boseman, Jonell Brown, Edwina Bratcher, Barbara Campbell, Jamesena Chalmers, Betty Crockett, Mrs. Minnie Smith, Mrs. Jean Haith, Dr. Hobart Jarrett, W. I. Gibson.

BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE — Benjamin Mathis, Sonja Pinkney, Elliott Scarela

CLARK COLLEGE — Rev. M. J. Wynn, Miss Elisha Norwood, Mrs. Ethel M. Johnson, Samuel Nee Smith, Dr. W. H. Hale

DILLARD UNIVERSITY — Mrs. Ruth A. Steele, Miss Gloria Humphrey, George W. Parker, Mrs. Leona J. Williams

FISK UNIVERSITY — Dickerson Connelly, James E. Stamps, T. C. Rozell, L. P. Clarke

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY — Rev. Master J. Wynn

HAMPTON INSTITUTE — Miss Gloria Haithman

HUSTON-TILLOTSON COLLEGE — Mrs. Olive Brown, Faye Jennings

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY — Moses S. Belton, Dr. R. P. Perry, E. W. Bluford

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE — Robert J. Booker, Frederic Wells

LANE COLLEGE — Miss Freddie Clarke, Lowelll Lewis, Essie M. Perry

LEMOYNE COLLEGE — T. R. McLemore

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE — O. K. Beatty, Dr. S. E. Duncan

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE — Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Charles W. Green, Robert Powell

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE — Samuel S. Whaley, Thomas McPherson, Dr. R. A. Billings

PAINE COLLEGE — Miss Verda Sparks, Robert Sanders, Miss Joyce Lundy, Dr. W. L. Graham, Will Chambers, Mrs. Cordelia Blount

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE —Mrs. Naomi Best, Mrs. Claire McIntyre, Willie Clayton, D. C. Gillispie, Mae McAllister, Charles Napper, Rosezeal Woods

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE — Purdie Anders, Miss Shirley Baldwin, Miss Barbara Brown, Clinton Dugger, Betty Jeffries, Carol Liscombe

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE — Miss Mildred Daise, Walter Graves, James G. Patterson, William H. Whitehurst, James Saunders

SHAW UNIVERSITY — George Goode, Glenford Mitchell

SPELMAN COLLEGE — Mrs. Rose Givhan, Mrs. Ernestine Brazeal, Carolyn Crawford

TALLADEGA COLLEGE — Miss Pauline Dunkins, Milton S. Hurst, Miss Naomi Manigault

TEXAS COLLEGE — Mrs. Dannie Pogue, Mrs. Melva Randolph, Miss Gloria Todd, Mitchell Patton, James Crow, Clarence Holliman

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE — Walter Washington, Joseph Hawthorne, Miss Ruth Thompson, Henry Briggs

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — Marvin Cannon, Amos Johnson, Patsie Morrison, Gloria Peterson

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY — T. N. Braxton, Miss Ruth Clarke, George Coleman, Anna C. Lytle

WILEY COLLEGE — Dr. Thomas Cole, jr., Rev. James McCallum, Mrs. Ruby Kelly, Jesse Mayes, E. T. Peppers, Mrs. Ida B. Robinson

XAVIER UNIVERSITY — Asa Atkins, Alden Reine

NEW YORK OFFICE — Dr. W. J. Trent, jr., Barton Beatty, Gustav Heningburg

UNCF: A Negro Must

14i United Negro

Louisville Defender

"The socio-economic position of the American Negro in relationship to the general society and the enforced separateness of the group from the mainstream of that society, presents the Negro group with certain necessities. Necessities, that is, if the joint Negro hope is to improve the relative socio-economic position, and erase the enforced separateness that makes limitation inevitable. Among these necessities, active support of higher education takes high priority.

3-28-59

"The group as a whole, has a stake in higher education. Every increase in the percentage of college-trained citizens increases the opportunities for employment for appreciation, and for living. Every such increase adds to the pressure on the general society to racially inspired restrictions.

P. 14

"Increase in the percentage of college-trained men and women largely on the facilities available.

"This means that the private colleges in the South play a very large part in Negro progress. For this reason, they not only deserve, but should get the best possible support.

"Here are some facts that ought be eye-openers for Negroes: Of the Negro college graduates in the country more than 90% are graduates of non-tax supported Negro colleges. In spite of the hue and cry over integration, and in spite of the fact that Negroes can attend tax-supported institutions of higher learning in nearly every state of the South, the private Negro colleges still represent the best educational opportunity for most Southern Negroes and many Northern ones). Any watering down of the educational opportunities offered would penalize the group for a generation.

SEE WHAT I MEAN? — Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of the UNCF, drives home a point with his finger as top officials of the UNCF listen intently during 13th annual meeting at Bennett College. Left to right: Gustav Heningson, former Tuskegee president in answering questions.

Among the Indiana institutions sending campus reporters are Notre Dame, DePauw and Purdue universities, Wabash and State Teachers Colleges.

UNCF heads in 5-way interview

ANNAPOLIS, Ind. — Four presidents of UNCF colleges and Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder of the United Negro College Fund, will hold a press conference for some 200 journalism students from Indiana colleges and universities at Butler University in Indianapolis, April 10.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, UNCF president and president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; and Presidents Milton K. Curry Jr., Bishop College; Stephen J. Wright, Fisk University; and Luther H. Foster, Tuskegee Institute, will join Dr. Patterson in answering questions.

UNCF Allocates $577,000 To 33 Member Colleges

New York, Jan. 30 — The 33 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund today received a total of $577,000 as the final allocation of 1958 campaign proceeds, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of the Fund, announced. Earlier grants were distributed in June and November, 1958.

More than $1,843,000 was contributed to UNCF during its 1958 nation-wide appeal. Approximately 10 percent of the combined operating budgets of the colleges is raised by the Fund each year.

Allocations to member colleges are based on a formula developed by the college presidents. The formula provides that 45 percent of campaign proceeds be divided equally; 45 percent divided proportionately according to incomes from endowments, recurring gifts and supporting - church - board grants; 10 percent based on enrollment.

The colleges use the grants wherever needed, usually to provide scholarships, augument faculty salaries, buy library books and laboratory equipment. Scholarships enable many students to continue their education. Salary increases help the colleges keep good teachers and maintain academic standards.

UNCF members are private, accredited colleges, all but one located in the South.

Vice Chairmen Named To Aid UNCF Drive

NEW YORK — Mrs. John Cowles, Minneapolis; John H. Johnson, Chicago; and Eli Lilly, Indianapolis have accepted appointments as vice chairmen of the United Negro College Fund's 1959-nation-wide appeal. The announcement was made today by Bruce Barton, national campaign chairman and chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn.

The vice chairman will assist Mr. Barton in directing volunteer workers in more than 125 communities across the country. April 1 marks the opening of the appeal on behalf of the 33 member institutions of the College Fund. The accredited, private colleges depend upon the annual campaign to provide 10 percent of their yearly operating budgets.

RAISE $131,000 HERE IN NEGRO COLLEGE DRIVE

A record $131,000 was raised in the United Negro College fund's 1958 financial drive in Chicago, it was announced Thursday. The nationwide drive also set a new record of nearly $1,900,000 in contributions.

Stuart List, publisher of the Chicago American and chairman of the drive in Chicago, said the money would be used to augment budgets of colleges and universities affiliated with the fund. It helps provide scholarships, improve faculty salaries and meet other important educational costs.

John Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender, was co-chairman of the Chicago drive and Herbert V. Prochnow, vice president of the First National Bank of Chicago, was treasurer.

Mays Declares at 13th Alumni Counccil Meet

UNCF Doesn't Foster Segregation

GREENSBORO, N. C.—With more than 250 delegates in attendance, the National Alumni Council of the United Negro College Fund closed its 13th annual session here at Bennett College with the selection of Detroit, Mich., as the site of the 1960 meeting.

Registration was swelled by the attendance of some 150 students (pre-alumni), largest such representation ever to attend a national meeting.

IN ADDITION to three workshops—one for alumni presidents and secretaries, one for alumni groups in campaign cities and another for the students—the delegates were challenged by addresses by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays president of the UNCF; Harry Golden of Charlotte, N.C., author of the best-selling "Only in America," and Dr. William J. Trent Jr., executive director of UNCF.

An added feature this year was the crowning of Miss UNCF" in the person of Ida Bell Robinson of Wiley College, Marshall, Tex., an honor accorded the Texas institution for the highest per capita giving of any UNCF student body. Wiley students, 486 strong, gave a total of $2,136.37 or a per capita ratio of $4.39 per student.

Second place went to Barber Scotia College in Concord, N.C., with a per capita ratio of $3.64. Lorena Bruner was the institution's representative. Third place went to Tougaloo Southern Christian College of Tougaloo, Miss., represented by Ruth Thompson, with a per capita ratio of $3.12.

■

WALTER WASHINGTON, council president, and Gustav Heningburg, field representative, made their annual reports and achievement trophies were presented to the Inter-Alumni Council of Chicago, headed by George Moore, attorney for its outstanding work throughout the years, and to the Bennett College Pre-Alumni Association for having the largest representation at the conference. The group was organized by Mrs. Jean P. Haith, alumnae secretary.

James E. Stamps of Chicago, founding president of the council, who made the response, was later unanimously voted to be made president-emeritus. Mrs. Erma Dozier of Benedict College, Columbia, S.C., presented the council its first banner, which she designed and helped to produce.

Dr. Mays, who addressed the delegates at the afternoon session, urged the student delegates to support their institutions after graduation, saying that "if the graduates did as much as they could, with just a little personal sacrifice, our colleges would not be in such need."

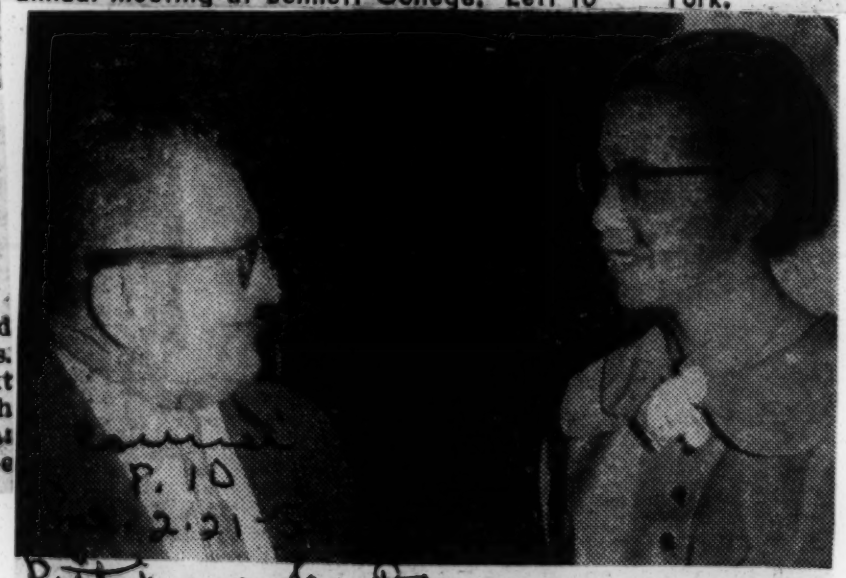
■

HE BRANDED as stupid the idea that support of UNCF colleges means perpetuation of segregation. "If our product is good," he stated, "and our doors open, there is no way in the world to keep segregation. Prospective students will be seeking the best education possible and we must be able to supply it."

Speaker at the banquet, attended by some 400 persons of both races, was Mr. Golden, who urged the Negro to take his cue from the Jew and turn more and more to education to prepare himself for living today and tomorrow.

"Education," he said, "proved to be the salvation of the Jews. The Negro mother for the next 30 years must say what Jewish mothers said to their children: 'Get an education, be a doctor, be a scientist.'"

See What I Mean?—Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of the UNCF, drives home a point with his finger as top officials of the UNCF listened intently during the 13th annual meeting at Bennett College. Left to right: Gustav Heningburg, alumni field representative of UNCF, New York; Walter Washington, president of the National Alumni Council, Utica, Miss., and William J. Trent Jr., UNCF executive director, of New York.



Congratulated—Harry Golden editor of the best-selling "Only in America," is congratulated by President Willa B. Player of Bennett College following the former's address at the banquet of the National Alumni Council of the UNCF on Saturday night. Mr. Golden, who is also editor of the Carolina Israelite, said that the Negro must take his cue from the Jew and turn more and more to education to prepare himself for his place in the sun.

Pictured above are members of the steering committee of the United Negro College Fund. Reading from left to right, they are Mrs. G. W. Harrison, Mrs. Gussie Breazier, Mrs. Margaret Little, Mr. Paul Ware, Mr. LoVell Morris, Mrs. Charlie Mae Pharris Dr. L. H. Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute and Regional Director, Mr. R. Kidd, Mrs. Daisy Browder, 1959 Campaign Chairman, Miss Clara Varner, Mr. William Moore, Mrs. Vivian Durant and Mrs. Lorine D. Jackson.

These persons attended a meeting at the home of Mrs. Daisy Browder, 701 Omega St. S. Dr. L. H. Foster is shown presenting a contribution to Mrs. Browder At this meeting $1,156.56 was reported.

Last year Jesse Lewis and Associates were responsible for raising $2,000.

The United Negro College Fund raised a record sum of $1,843,033 in contributions to its 1958 campaign. The 1958 total represents gifts from thousands of individuals and contributions from large corporations, small business firms, labor unions, foundations, churches, fraternal groups and campus community chests, including those at United Negro College Fund Colleges.

United Negro College Funds are distributed among the 33 independent accredited member colleges located, with one exception, in the south. Their combined student enrollment numbers more than 24,000.

Since its beginning in 1944, the College Fund has raised a total of $37,516,091.

Dr. L. H. Foster congratulated the group for awarding a plaque to W. W. Whetstone for his outstanding service as retiring chairman. He was unable to attend due to illness.

Feted At Dinner In New York

NEW YORK—William J. Trent, jr., now in his 14th year as executive director of the fund, was honored by testimonials from workers, volunteers and friends of the United Negro College Fund at a surprise party at Fund headquarters.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Phelps-Stokes Fund and founder of UNCF, spoke of the growth of the College Fund during Trent's years of service. Dr. Patterson told of his joining the organization during its formative period in February, 1944 and of the key role played by Trent in its development.

In 1944 only 27 colleges joined the Fund. During that first year, UNCF raised $765,000. In 1958 it raised $1,843,033. In 15 years the organization has raised more than $37,000,000 in support of its member colleges. Thirty-three private, accredited colleges and universities located, with one exception, in the South are now members.

The presidents of these 33 colleges presented Trent with an inscribed sterling silver tray in recognition of his outstanding service.

Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell and Mrs. Richard O. Loengard, co-chairmen of the New York City Women's Committee, handled arrangements for the party.

Dr. Patterson read several of the many congratulatory letters and telegrams sent Trent by College Fund officers and well-wishers. Thomas A. Morgan, former chairman of the board, Sperry Corporation and chairman of the board of UNCF; Samuel D. Leidesdorf, president, S. D. Leidesdorf & Co., and chairman, UNCF foundations committee; and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were among those sending congratulations.

Wilkins said in his letter:

"The Fund under your (Mr. Trent's) direction has vindicated the conception of the founders and that vindication in no small measure has been traceable to the energy and guidance, as well as the tact, with which you have worked.

"It is no accident tha the Fund has become a fixture in American life, that thousands of Negro young people have it to thank for undergirding their colleges, and that America generally is reaping the benefits resulting from the graduation of increased numbers of college-trained youth to meet the crises of the day.

"I am happy to send you not only my personal felicitations, but those of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on your anniversary."

Celebrities Bat for UNCF

NEW YORK (ANP) — Count Basie, George Shearing, Billy Taylor and Dizzy Gillespie will speak for the United Negro College Fund during its forthcoming nation-wide campaign.

The four outstanding jazz musicians recorded their radio appeals with backgrounds of musical excerpts from their famous record albums. These musically backed spots represent a new idea for UNCF public service programs. Radio stations across the country will use the one-minute appeals when the UNCF campaign opens April 1.

Another unusual announcement is the appeal by poet and playwright Langston Hughes. Hughes speaks in the idiom of his fictional character, "Jesse B. Simple," to tell radio audiences about the work of the College Fund. The talk was written especially for the Fund and was recorded by Huges in New York City.

Dramatic actress Julie Harris, Hollywood star Edward G. Robinson and TV's Dave Garroway also made recordings for UNCF during appearances in New York.

UNCF CHOIRS TO SING OVER THE ABC NETWORK

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The choirs of four member colleges of the United Negro College Fund will present varied programs of choral music over the ABC Radio Network during February, W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director, announced here.

Classic choral works, folk songs, hymns and spirituals will be included in the choirs' February programming. The groups represent UNCF member colleges in Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and North Carolina.

TUSKEGEE STARTS PROGRAM

The Tuskegee Institute choir, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., opened the month's radio broadcasts Feb. 1. Relford Patterson is the choral director.

On Feb. 8 Dillard University's choir, led by David L. Buttolph, will be heard. Dillard is in New Orleans, La.

The Johnson C. Smith University choir, Charlotte, N. C., is scheduled for Feb. 15. Christopher W. Kemp is the director.

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., will present its all-male chorus under the direction of Wendell Whalum over the network Feb. 22.

PROGRAM IN 9TH YEAR

Now in its ninth consecutive year, the weekly "Negro College Choir" series originates in New York City for the ABC Radio Network, Sunday mornings, 10:30 to 10:55. In the New York City area only, the College Choir programs are heard one week later over WABC, Saturday evenings, 10:30 to 10:55. Local radio listenings can be checked for the broadcastr times in the various regions of the country.

The College Choir series is rebroadcast throughout the world by the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service and the Voice of America.

United Negro College Fund Receives 2000.00 $$ Gift

The United Negro College Fund recently received a $2000.00 Dollar contribution from the J. STRICKLAND & COMPANY of Memphis, Tennessee, Manufacturers of Cosmetics. Photo above shows Jesse C. Lewis (left) Public Relations Counsel for the firm presenting the check to Dr. L. H. Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute and Vice President of the fund.

The presentation was made during the Mid-Winter Conference of U.N.C.F., at Tuskegee.

Bruce Barton heads 16th annual UNCF campaign

NEW YORK — Bruce Barton last week accepted the chairmanship of the United Negro College Fund's 16th annual spring appeal. The announcement was made by John D. Rockefeller, III, chairman of the Fund's National Council.

Chairman of the board of Batten, Barton Durstine and Osborn, Mr. Barton heads the Fund's campaign to raise support for its 33 member colleges.

He will lead thousands of volunteers who will work in more than 120 cities across the country. The 1959 campaign opens April 1.

Author of two best - selling books, "The Man Nobody Knows" and "The Book Nobody Knows," Mr. Barton has also contributed to national magazines and for a number of years wrote a syndicated newspaper column. He served two terms in Congress, in 1937-41.

MR. BARTON is active in many non - profit organizations. He is president of the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, chairman of the board of the American Heart Association and a trustee of Columbia - Presbyterian Medical Center.

He serves as trustee of Berea College (Ky.) and Deerfield Academy (Mass.).

Contributions to the Fund's annual appeal help the member colleges meet approximately 10 per cent of their current operating budgets.

Last year's campaign raised a total of $1,843.033. UNCF colleges are located in the South with one exception. The combined student body is more than 24,000.

UNCF Distributes $291,675 To Seven Georgia Colleges

NEW YORK — A grant made Friday by the United Negro College Fund increased the 1958 campaign appropriations to seven Georgia colleges to a total of $291,575. The 1958 UNCF campaign in Georgia raised $60,284.

This allotment to the seven schools was $111,530. Earlier grants were distributed in June and Nov., 1958.

Allocations to member colleges are based on a formula developed by the college presidents. The formula provides that 45 percent of campaign proceeds be divided equally; 45 percent divided proportionately according to incomes from endowments, recurring gifts and supporting - church-board grants; 10 percent based on enrollment.

The seven Georgia institutions sharing the 1958 grants are: Atlanta University, Clark College, Gammon Theological Seminary, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Spelman College, all in Atlanta, and Paine College, Augusta.

Allocations are used by the 33 UNCF member colleges wherever needed, usually to augment faculty salaries, provide scholarships, buy library books and laboratory equipment. UNCF members are private, accredited coleges, all but one located in the South.

Five To Attend UNCF Conference

Five Chicagoans will attend the 13th annual United Negro College Fund Alumni conference, to be held at Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 7 and 8.

The local delegates will be George W. Moore, 5 E. Garfield blvd., inter - alumni president, Tougaloo Southern Christian college; Mrs. Clare L. McIntyre, 4020 E. 54th st., alumna of Philander-Smith college; Mrs. Leona J. Williams, 3845 Calumet ave., Dillard university; James E. Stamps, 4631 S. Parkway, Fisk university, and A. B. Dowsey, sr., 7452 S. Eberhart ave., past president of the National Alumni council.

Harry Golden, author of the current bestseller, "Only in America," will be the Saturday evening speaker at the annual banquet of the conference.

UNCF graduated from many sections of the country will attend the meetings. The delegates are volunteer workers, alumni directors and students from UNCF colleges, all of whom will participate in the annual college fund appeal.

Workshop meetings will be held to discuss methods and means of increasing alumni support for the 33 member colleges. Harold R. Harding, assistant director of the American Alumni council, will serve as workshop moderator during the Greensboro sessions.

Dr. Willa B. Player, president of the host college, Bennett, will deliver the welcoming speech. Morehouse college President Benjamin E. Mays, newly elected president of the Fund, and W. J. Trent, jr., its executive director, are also listed as speakers.

7 Negro Schools in Georgia To Share in $291,675 Grants

Seven Negro institutions in Georgia will share $291,675 worth of grants made possible by the United Negro College Fund.

In 1958 UNCF raised $60,264 in its campaign drive.

The seven Georgia institutions sharing the grant are:

Atlanta University, Clark College, Gammon Theological Seminary, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, and Spelman College, all in Atlanta, and Paine College in Augusta.

The allocations will be used to augment faculty salaries, provide scholarships, and to buy library books and laboratory equipment.

Allocations to the colleges are based on a formula developed by the schools' presidents. The formula provides that 45 per cent of the campaign proceeds be divided equally; 45 per cent divided proportionately according to incomes from endowments, recurring gifts and supporting-church-board grants. Ten per cent is based on enrollment.

14th UNCF parley to be in detroit

GREENSBORO, N.C. — With more than 250 delegates in attendance, the National Alumni Council of the United Negro College Fund closed its 14th annual session at Bennett College Sunday. The 1960 meeting will be in Detroit.

Registration was swelled by the attendance of some 150 students (pre-alumni), largest such representation ever to attend a national meeting.

There were three workshops —one for alumni presidents and secretaries, another for alumni groups in campaign cities, and one for the students.

Delegates also were challenged by addresses by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of the UNCF; Harry Golden of Charlotte, author of the best-seller "Only in America," and Dr. William J. Trent Jr., executive director of UNCF.

* * *

AN ADDED feature this year was the crowning of "Miss UNCF" in the person of Miss Ida Bell Robinson of Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, an honor accorded the institution for the highest per capita giving of any UNCF student body.

Wiley students, 486 strong, gave a total of $2,136.37 or a per capita ratio of $4.39 per student.

Second place went to Barber Scotia College at Concord, N.C., with a per capita ratio of $3.64. Miss Lorena Bruner was the institution's representative. Third place went to Tougaloo (Miss.) Southern Christian College, represented by Miss Ruth Thompson.

* * *

WALTER WASHINGTON, council president and Gustav Heningburg, field representative, made their annual reports.

Achievement trophies were presented to the Inter-Alumni Council of Chicago, headed by George Moore, attorney, and to Bennett College Pre-Alumni Association for having the largest representation at the Conference.

President Willa B. Player of Bennett welcomed the delegates. James E. Stamps of Chicago, founding president of the council, who made the response, was later unanimously elected president-emeritus.

Mrs. Erma Dozier of Benedict College, Columbia, S.C. presented the council its first banner which she designed and helped to produce.

* * *

A PARTIAL list of delegates and the institutions they represented follows:

Mrs. J. D. Thompson, Atlanta University; Dr. L. Z. Cozart, Mrs. Bessie Burton, Miss Lorene Bruner, Dr. Sara B. Cordery, Miss Barbara Davis, Barber Scotia; Mrs. Erma Dozier, Miss Carolyn Bethea, Miss L. J. Gambrell, Henrietta Smith, Benedict;

Misses LaRita Waters, Sarah Sanders, Joyce Pullum, Gwendolyn Pyatt, Joan Didier, Gwendolyn Mackel, Catherine Dawson, Rubbie Littlejohn, Gloria Keene, Nancy Kirby, Millie Adams, Jacqueline Boseman, Jonell Brown, Edwina Bratcher, Barbara Campbell, Jamesena Chalmers, Betty Crockett, Mrs. Minnie Smith Mrs. Jean Haith, Dr. Hobart Jarrett, W. I. Gibson, Bennet;

Benjamin Mathis, Sonja Pinkney, Elliott Scarela, Bethune-Cookman; The Rev. M. J. Wynn, Miss Elisha Norwood, Mrs. Ethel M. Johnson, Samuel Nee Smith, Dr. W. H. Hale, Clark; Mrs. Ruth A. Steele, Miss Gloria Humphrey, George W. Parker, Mrs. Leona J. Williams, Dillard University; Dickerson Donnelly, James E. Stamps, T. C. Rozell, L. P. Clarke, Fisk University;

The Rev. Master J. Wynn, Gammon Thelogical Seminary; Miss Gloria Haithman, Hampton Institute; Mrs. Olive Brown, Faye Jennings, Huston-Tillotson; Moses S. Belton, Dr. R. P. Perry, E. W. Bluford, Johnson C. Smith University; Robert J. Booker, Frederic Wells, Knoxville; Miss Freddie Clarke, Lowell Lewis, Essie M. Perry, Lane; T. R. McLemore, Lemoyne;

O. K. BEATTY, Dr. S. E. Duncan, Livingstone; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Charles W. Green, Robert Powell, Morehouse; Samuel S. Whaley, Thomas McPherson, Dr. R. A. Billings, Morris Brown; Miss Verda Sparks, Robert Sanders, Miss Joyce Lundy, Dr. W. L. Graham, Will Chambers, Mrs. Cordelia Blount, Paine College;

Mrs. Naomi Best, Mrs. Claire McIntyre, Willie Clayton, D.C. Gilispie, Mae McAllister, Charles Napper, Rosezeal Woods, Philander Smith; Purdie Anders, Miss Shirley Baldwin, Miss Barbara Brown, Clinton Dugger, Betty Jefries, Carol Liscombe, St. Augustine; Miss Mildred Daise, Walter Graves, James G. Patterson, William H. Whitehurst, James Saunders, St. Paul;

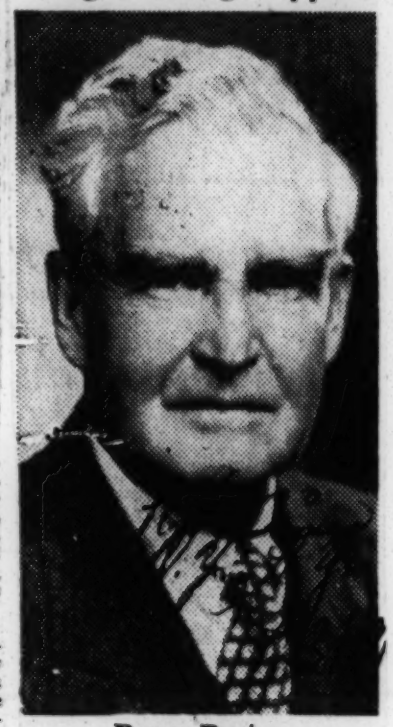
George Goode, Glenford Mitchell, Shaw University; Mrs. Rose Givhan, Mrs. Ernestine Brazeal, Carolyn Crayford, Spelman; Miss Pauline Dunkins, Milton S. Hurst, Miss Naomi Manigault, Taladega; Mrs. Dannie Pogue, Mrs. Melva Randolph, Miss Gloria Todd, Mitchell Patton, James Crow, Clarence Holliman, Texas;

* * *

WALTER WASHINGTON Joseph Hawthorne, Miss Ruth Thompson; Henry Briggs, Touga'oo Southern Christian; Marvin Cannon, Amos Johnson, Patsie Morrison, Gloria Peterson, Tuskegee Institute; T. N. Braxion, Miss Ruth Clark, George Coleman, Anna C. Lytle, Virginia Union;

Dr. Thomas Cole, Jr., Rev. James McCallum, Mrs. Ruby Kelly, Jesse Mayers, E. T. Peppers, Mrs. Ida B. Robinson, Wiley; Asa Atkins, Alden Reine, University; Dr. W. J. Trent Jr., Barton Beatty, and Gustav Heningburg, New York office.

Ad Executive to Lead Negro College Appeal



Bruce Barton

The sixteenth annual spring appeal of the United Negro College Fund will be led by Bruce Barton, board chairman of the Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn advertising agency.

The drive, which starts April 1, seeks support for thirty-three member colleges. Mr. Barton will direct volunteers in about 120 cities.

Last year's campaign raised $1,843,033. The member colleges are, with one exception, in the South. More than 24,000 students are enrolled.

13th Meeting Set For Feb. 7

NEW YORK — The National Alumni Council of the United Negro College Fund will hold its 13th annual conference at Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 7-8, Walter Washington, alumni Council president, announced.

The two-day meeting will be attended by UNCF graduates from throughout the country who serve as volunteer workers for the annual College Fund appeal in their respective communities.

Professional and volunteer alumni workers and representative students from the 33 UNCF member colleges will also participate in the scheduled workshops.

Harold R. Harding, assistant director of the American Alumni Council, will serve as a workshop moderator during the Greensboro sessions.

"Mr. Harding is in a key position to advise UNCF alumni on future plans and procedures," Mr. Washington said. "His organization specializes in the field of alumni relations and fund raisng for educatonal institutions. Its major purpose is to mobilize behind education the full strength of organized alumni support in all its spiritual, moral and practical manifestations.

"The National Alumni Council, representing 160,000 graduates and former students of UNCF's member colleges, should serve as a potent force in forwarding the growth and prestige of their alma maters."

A graduate of Tougaloo Southern Christian college, Tougaloo, Miss., Mr. Washington serves as president of Utica Junior College in Utica, Miss.

UNCF alumni conference slated

NEW YORK — The National Alumni Council of the United Negro College Fund will hold its 13th annual conference at Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C., Feb. 7 and 8, according to Walter Washington, Alumni Council president.

The two - day meeting will be attended by UNCF graduates from throughout the country who serve as volunteer workers for the annual College Fund appeal in their respective communities.

Professional and volunteer alumni workers and representative students from the 33 UNCF member colleges will also participate in the scheduled workshops.

Harold R. Harding, assistant director of the American Alumni Council, will serve as a workshop moderator during the Greensboro sessions.

Livingstone donates $2,094 to UNCF

SALISBURY, N.C. — One of the highlights at a recent Livingstone college chapel program was the presentation of $2,094 to the United Negro College Fund on behalf of the faculty and student body.

Miss Joyce Hodges presented President S. R. Duncan with a check for $1,059 on behalf of the student body and J. H. Brockett, Livingstone professor, a check for $1,035 on behalf of the faculty.

Negro Need Not Depreciate Race To Prove Citizenship--Trent

RALEIGH, N. C. — "The Negro has much to offer America and need not depreciate his Negro-ness in order to prove himself a full fledged citizen," said W. J. Trent, Executive Secretary, United Negro College Fund, to Shaw University students on Monday, January 12.

He claimed that there has been a false philosophy that the Negro must become as nearly like the other races as possible and stop highlighting his achievements as a race if he is to become eligible for integration. The Negro, he stated, should be proud of his achievements and should work on his shortcomings.

He pointed out that America, for generations, has built a wall around its Negro Citizens. First by slavery and then the brutal system of racial segregation. The Negro has been on one side of the wall and his white brother on the other. If the Negro made progress he had to make it work behind the wall. Now that the walls are breached, the Negro finds that his crutch has been taken away. He will not be able to excuse himself of his shortcomings because of the "system." He will have to compete with others who have over the years developed a concern for excellence."

MUST MEASURE UP

He said that Colleges as well as individuals must measure up and make some hard decisions: 1. Will they become first rate so they will be able to attract students of all races? 2. Will they demand excellence without compromise for their students? 3. Will the supporting constituents decide to provide adequate resources for a good college rather than a good, church-related college for Negro students? 4. Will the faculty dedicate itself to creating an atmosphere of scholarship and learning? These are some of the questions that colleges for the Negro Youth must answer if they are to move into the mainstream of American education.

In conclusion, he declared, that as the Negro moves, he must take with him his heritage. He must with pride bring to America his institutions and say, "Here, we have been working against this day when we might share fully with you the things that have been peculiarly ours as we share the things that have been peculierly yours." The Negro must solve within himself that what he is, and what he has accomplished, is something worthwhile and something of which he can be proud. And having solved these problems, this will help or hunt his chance to become a full fledged American. And finally, he must solve the problem of how to order his life now that the artificial barriers, based on race, are being breached. These, are central problems, but their solution will be a great triumph for human dignity.

The speaker was introduced by President W. R. Strassner. Music was furnished by the University Chorale Society.

Platform guests were Dr. H. V. Brown of Goldsboro, A. E. Brown, of Raleigh, Dr. Jas. A. Bover, president of St. Augustine's College, and Dr. J. R. Larkins, Consultant on Negro Welfare.

Four UNCF Choirs Present February Radio Programs

NEW YORK — The choirs of four member colleges of the United Negro College Fund will present varied programs of choral music over the ABC Radio Network during February, W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director, announced Monday.

Classic choral works, folk songs, hymns and spirituals will be included in the choirs' February programming. The groups represent UNCF member colleges in Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and North Carolina.

The Tuskegee Institute Choir, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., will open the month's radio broadcasts Feb. 1. Relford Patterson is the choral director.

On Feb. 8 Dillard University's Choir, led by David L. Buttolph, will be heard. Dillard is in New Orleans, La.

The Johnson C. Smith University Choir, Charlotte, N. C., is scheduled for Feb. 15. Christopher W. Kemp is the director.

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., will present its all-male chorus under the direction of Wendell Whalum over the network Feb. 22.

Now in its ninth consecutive year, the weekly "Negro College Choir" series originates in New York City for the ABC Radio Network, Sunday mornings, 10:30 to 10:55. In the New York City area only, the College Choir programs are heard one week later over WABC, Saturday evenings, 10:30 to 10:55.

United Negro College Fund Receives 2000.00 $$ Gift

The United Negro College Fund recently received a $2000.00 Dollar contribution from the A. SCHRAKLAND & COMPANY of Memphis, Tennessee, Manufacturers of Cosmetics. Photo above shows Jesse J. Lewis (left) Public Relations Counsel for the firm presenting the check to Dr. L. H. Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute and Vice President of the fund.

The presentation was made during the Mid-Winter Conference of U.N.C.F., at Tuskegee.

UNCF Reports Record Sum Raised in 1958 Campaign

NEW YORK.—The United Negro College Fund raised a record sum of $1,843,033 in contributions to its 1958 campaign, W. J. Trent jr., College Fund executive director, announced here today.

"This is the largest amount ever contributed to the yearly UNCF appeal to augment the current budgets of its affiliated colleges and universities," Mr. Trent said.

"The 1958 total represents gifts from thousands of individuals and contributions from large corporations and small business firms, labor unions, foundations, churches, fraternal groups and campus community chests, including those at UNCF colleges.

"Year-end reports from campaign communities throughout the country indicate that the amounts raised and contributed by UNCF alumni and Negro organizations again exceeded the mark set in the previous campaign."

UNCF funds are distributed among the 33 independent, accredited member colleges located, with one exception, in the South. Their combined student enrollment numbers more than 24,000.

"No strings are attached to UNCF allocations to the colleges," Mr. Trent said. "The money is used where most needed. It provides scholarships, improves faculty salaries, buys laboratory equipment and library books, sets up student-health programs."

Since it pioneered cooperative fund raising for institutions of higher learning in 1944, the College Fund has raised a total of $37,516,091.

Gifts amounting to $19,766,091 have been contributed to help the colleges meet their yearly expenses. Another $17,750,000 was raised in a special five-year capital-funds campaign (1951-56) for necessary repairs and new construction.

UNCF Reports Record Sum Raised In 1958 Campaign

NEW YORK—The United Negro College Fund raised a record sum of $1,843,033 in contributions to its 1958 campaign, W. J. Trent, Jr., College Fund executive director, announced here Monday.

"This is the largest amount ever contributed to the yearly UNCF appeal to augment the current budgets of its affiliated colleges and universities," Mr. Trent said.

"The 1958 total represents gifts from thousands of individuals and contributions from large corporations and small business firms, labor unions, foundations, churches, fraternal groups and campus community chests, including those at UNCF colleges.

EXCEED CAMPAIGN MARK

"Year-end reports from campaign communities throughout the country indicate that the amounts raised and contributed by UNCF alumni and Negro organizations again exceeded the mark set in the previous campaign."

UNCF funds are distributed among the 33 independent, accredited member colleges located, with one exception, in the South. Their combined student enrollment numbers more than 24,000.

"No strings are attached to UNCF allocations to the colleges," Mr. Trent said. "The money is used where most needed. It provides scholarships, improves faculty salaries, buys laboratory equipment and library books, sets up student-health programs."

Since it pioneered cooperative fund raising for institutions of higher learning in 1944, the College Fund has raised a total of $37,516,091.

Gifts amounting to $19,766,091 have been contributed to help the colleges meet their yearly expenses. Another $17,750,000 was raised in a special five-year capital funds campaign (1951-56) for necessary repairs and new construction.

UNCF Parcels $577,000 To 33 Colleges

NEW YORK.—The 33 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund last week received a total of $577,000 as the final allocation of 1958 campaign proceeds, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of the Fund, announced. Earlier grants were distributed in June and November, 1958.

More than $1,843,000 was contributed to UNCF during its 1958 nation-wide appeal. Approximately 10 per cent of the combined operating budgets of the colleges is raised by the Fund each year.

Allocations to member colleges are based on a formula developed by the college presidents. The formula provides that 45 per cent of campaign proceeds be divided equally; 45 per cent divided proportionately according to incomes from endowments, recurring gifts and supporting - church - board grants; 10 per cent based on enrollment.

The colleges use the grants wherever needed, usually to provide scholarships, augment faculty salaries, buy library books and laboratory equipment. Scholarships enable many students to continue their education. Salary increases help the colleges keep good teachers and maintain academic standards.

UNCF members are private, accredited schools, all but one located in the South.

143 1959

SU Professor Receives Research Grant

Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 7-25-59
p. 2

BATON ROUGE, LA. -- The Ciba Foundation, London, England, has notified a Southern University professor, Dr. Emily Horrington that she is a recipient of a research award for research revelant to the problem of aging.

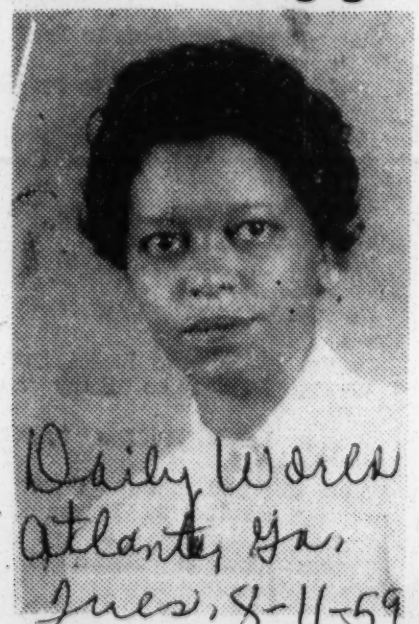
Dr. Horrington, who was one of the top ten selections from ninety-one research problems under consideration, will receive a one hundred pound note from the Bank of England.

The Ciba Foundation is an international centre, established as an educational and scientific charity under the laws of England. It owes its inception and support to its founder, Ciba Limited of Switzerland, but is administered exclusively by its distinguished Trustees. Its purpose is to promote international cooperation in medical and chemical research.

Attention was drawn to Dr. Horrington and her work when she made a report to the Gerontological Society, Inc., which was held in November 1958 at Philadelphia. She had been working with a research team from Cornell University, engaged in a pilot study to find out the effects, if any, from surgically joining an old rat with a younger one.

The award, given by the foundation, is one of prestige and commendation to scientists engaged in research work on problems concerning aging.

Two Alabama A. & M. College Faculty Members To Engage In Further Study



Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues, 8-11-59

MRS. EUNICE W. MOORE

NORMAL, Ala. — (SNS) — Two faculty members of the Alabama A. & M. College announce completion of plans to engage in further study at leading universities.

The two are Dr. Charles W. Orr and Mrs. Eunice W. Moore. Dr. Orr will join a workshop group August 17 on Instructional Leadership at New York University. The three-unit credit course will deal with such topics as "Current Criticisms of the Schools," "The Valid Viewpoint," and "Techniques of Instructional Leadership."

An alumnus of the Alabama A. and M. College, Dr. Orr is director of Instruction.

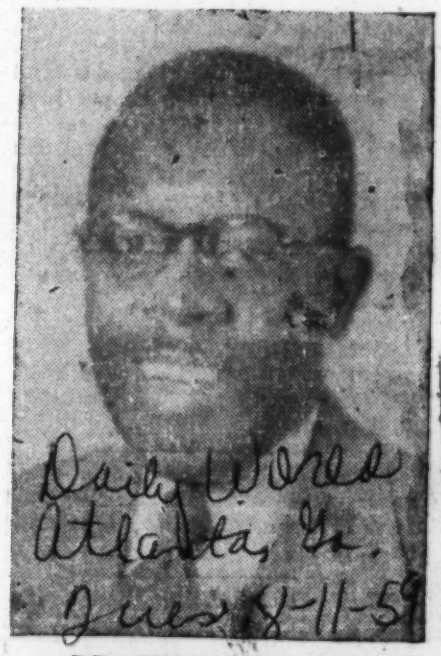
Having been selected as a predoctoral associate for the 1959-60 school year by the speech department, Mrs. Moore will matriculate at the University of Washington, Seattle, to study toward the highest degree in speech and teach courses in introduction to public address.

p. 4

Predoctoral associates at the University of Washington are selected from applicants holding the master's degree on the basis of "scholastic achievement and evidence of promise in the teaching profession."

An honor graduate of Alabama A. & M. College, Mrs. Moore holds the master's degree in speech from the University of Southern California. She is a charter member of the local college chapter of Alpha Kappa Mu, national honor society.

Before joining the staff of her alma mater, Mrs. Moore, taught for six years at the Councill Training School at Normal where she was adviser to a third-place winner in the Holmes-Darst National Essay Contest, trainer of two national winners in the public speaking contests of the New Farmers of America, and adviser to the students whose poems were published in the National Anthology of High School Poetry and Prose. She is president of the local alumni chapter of her alma mater and editor of the National Alumni Review.



Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues 8-11-59

DR. CHARLES W. ORR

Scholar Gets RCA Award

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 10-24-59

Chicagoan Horace Webb became Howard University's third RCA Scholar when he was recently awarded an $800 scholarship by the corporation to continue his studies as a chemistry major at Howard.

A junior in the College of Liberal Arts, Webb is among scores of college science and mathematics students around the country awarded grants under the Radio Corporation of America's Scholarship and Fellowship Program.

In addition to the student grant, RCA also made an unrestricted gift of $500 to the university.

In 1957, the Chicago Hyde Park High School graduate received a scholarship award of $500 a year for four years from Howard, as a result of the university's national competitive examination.

The new RCA Scholar is a member of the Tutorial and Advisory staff, the American Chemical Student Affiliate Chapter and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. His brother, Paul, is also a chemistry major at Howard.

4 actor students win study grants

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — The four winners of the Ira Aldridge - Rose McClendon Memorial Scholarships for actor students were announced Thursday by Paul Mann, director of the Paul Mann Actors Workshop.

They are Helen Martin and Jay Riley, professional actors who have already appeared on Broadway; Herb Davis of NYC and Dietrah Thomas of Montreal, Canada.

Sidney Poitier and Lloyd Richards, director of the "Critics Circle" award-winning play "A Raisin in the Sun," are among the previous winners who received their theatre training under these scholarships awarded by Paul Mann.

The scholarships cover two years of instruction in acting technique, speech, voice, ballet and fencing. Though this is the first time that the winners are being made public, this is actually the sixth annual presentation.

Hampton Coed 19, Wins Shriner's Scholarship

LOS ANGELES — A Hampton Institute coed 19-year-old Hattie Louise Driver, was crowned "Shrine Queen Of 1959" here last week after giving a three-minute recital on organ, piano and trumpet to win the 13th annual Shrimer's Talent and Beauty Pageant.

She was awarded first prize scholarship of $1,500 after being chosen the most talented among nine other competitors in a brilliantly staged pageant before a crowd of 4,500 in Los Angeles' new multi-million dollar Sports Arena.

The affair was a highlight of the six-day, 58th annual convention of the Imperial Council, Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of Nobles Of The Mystic Shrine, meeting for the first time in Los Angeles.

Miss Driver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Driver of Newport News, Va., was the entry of Zem Temple No. 122.

Other winners included Miss Brenda Carrie A. Smith of Denver, Colo., second place choice.

The 17-year-old Manuel High school student, who representing Syrian Temple No. 49, will receive a $1,000 scholarship.

Third place winner was pretty, 18-year-old Gabrielle Bradby of Detroit. She received a $500 scholarship. The daughter of Rev and Mrs. Robert L. Bradby of Detroit, she was the entry of Detroit's Marracci Temple No. 13.

Other finalists who shared in the $4,000 in prize money were Patricia Adrienne Prattis, 18 of Pittsburgh, who received $500 and Marylee C. Franklin, of Pasadena, Calif., who finished fifth. Miss Franklin, 20 received $500 in scholarship aid.

At Harvard—

$50,000 gift will help out Dixie pupils

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—A $50,000 gift has been made to Harvard College to help needy Southern students through undergraduate work at Harvard in the next two years.

The anonymous donor asked that the money be used to help white and Negro students from Southern high schools.

THE DONOR specified the gift is for "able students from impoverished backgrounds who might not otherwise have the opportunity to attend college."

The full $50,000 is to be spent on new freshman and sophomore awards in the classes of 1963 and 1964 during the next two academic years.

THE SCHOLARSHIP committee of Harvard College at its discretion may provide funds to support a candidate for Harvard during an extra year of preparatory schooling or summer study.

Preference will be given boys from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Life p-40
Mon. 5-25-59

NEGRO QUEEN OF COEDS

At Indiana University, Nancy Streets, 19-year-old Negro, was crowned campus beauty queen by Anita Marie Hursh, last year's Miss Indiana. Nancy won the title over 14 white coeds.

143 1959

King Honored—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Boston University alumnus, receives an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from President Harold C. Case of Boston University (right) at the university's commencement exercises. At left is Dean Walter G. Muelder of the university's School of Theology. Dr. King holds a Ph. D. from Boston U. (See other commencement photos in next week's Courier magazine).

To reign as queen of Page One ball

NEW YORK—Therese Washington, 18-year-old typist from Cumberland, Md., will reign as "queen" of the 1959 Page One Ball of the Newspaper Guild of New York.

Miss Washington was chosen for the honor of "Miss Page One of 1959" at a contest held Wednesday, in which 59 girls from 15 newspapers and newsmagazines were entered. She is the first colored participant to be honored in the 25-year history of the Guild event.

A PANEL of nine judges—newspaper columnists and outstanding figures in show business — chose the queen and also picked five "ladies in waiting" to serve her at the Page One Ball, slated for the Hotel Astor, June 26.

Among the judges was Jack Kelly of "Dragnet" TV fame and the celebrated movie star, Gig Young.

In addition to a $750,000 diamond-and-platinum tiara designed especially for her use by Harry Winston, prominent rare jewel dealer, Miss Washington will wear the fabulous queen's gown created by one of the East's best-known department stores.

The gown, according to the fashion designer, has a lace bodice and apron front. The center back panel of the bouffant skirt has cascade poufs. The gown itself will be white nylon.

* * *

THE TIARA CREATION and the gown were placed on display briefly during the contest last week.

The winner represented the Amsterdam News, while winners of the ladies-in-waiting honors went to young women sponsored by the New York News (2), New York Times, Newsweek and Life magazines.

Miss Washington, as queen of the affair, will receive a long list of gifts. Included will be a Ceil Chapman original gown, earrings by Jolie Gabor, perfume by Coty, gloves, shoes, handbags, solid gold wristwatch, sterling silver lipstick case, Bruno of Hollywood portrait of herself, fitted toilet case and lingerie.

BORN IN CUMBERLAND, Md., the new "Page One Queen," is a graduate of the Ursuline Academy. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Washington, she came to New York in Janaury of this year. Her present position as typist-clerk with the Amsterdam News started in March.

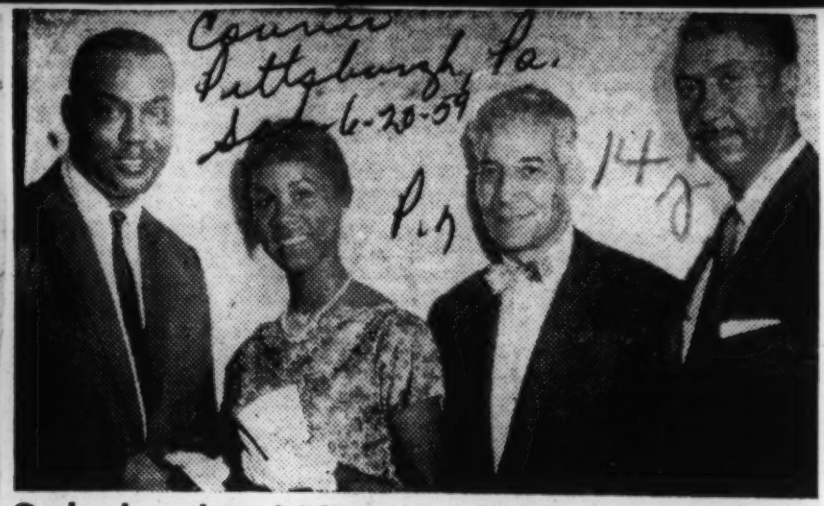
She lives with her aunt and uncle, Attorney and Mrs. Maurice Greene. One of five children, she has twin sisters and twin brothers, one of whom is in the armed services.

According to I. Kaufman, editor of Frontpage, the official organ of the local Guild, everybody is very happy about the selection of Miss Washington. "It highlights the democratic policy of our organization in a beautiful way," he said.

SMART—Katherine Inez Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Lee of Thorsby, Ala., placed seventh among the Thom McAn Leadership Award winners for 1959. Approximately 1686 students from 1061 high schools took part in the test. Miss Lee is a straight "A" student who has excelled in previous scholarship contests.

MISS AMERICA CANDIDATE — Nancy Streets, sophomore from South Bend, Ind., who was crowned Miss Indiana University, will compete in the state finals of the Miss America contest. Miss Streets won over 14 white girls in the University beauty contest.

MRS. VANN HONORED — At Virginia State College's 74th commencement exercises held recently at the college, three honorary degrees and a Certificate of Merit were awarded to Dr. Lewis King Downing, dean, School of Engineering and Architecture, Howard University; Dr. Howard Thurman, dean, Marsh Chapel, Boston University; Mrs. Jessie Matthews Vann, president and treasurer, The Pittsburgh Courier, and Miss Sadie Virginia Lawson, teacher, Lucy Addison High School, Roanoke, Va., respectively. President Robert P. Daniel presided over the exercises and conferred the degrees. Mrs. Vann is shown above receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities. —Burke Photo.



Scholarship Winner—Comely Terri Malone, of New York, named "Miss Africa 1959," receives a check for a four-year college scholarship from former baseball great Monte Irvin, representative of Rheingold Beer. The other gentlemen are Ahmed Zaki el-Boari of Egypt and James R. Lawson, right, president of the United African Nationalist Movement.

Large Number Of Negroes Receive Harvard Degrees

CAMBRIDGE, Mass — (ANP) — Officials of Harvard University have release the official list of Negroes who received degrees at the university's commencement. Several Africans received graduate degrees.

The degrees and recipients are as follows:

Bachelor of Arts: Mario E. Bryan, Robert G. Boone, Wallace C. Davis, John G. Martin, and Robert P. Watkins, 34d.

Master of Arts in Teaching: Joshua L. Smith, Richard G. Wharton, son of Clifton R. Wharton, Sr., U. S. Minister to Rumania.

Master of Arts in Education: Almaz Eshete, graduate of the Addis Ababa University College, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Master of Science in Hygiene: Miss Bernice O. C. Wright, graduate of Virginia State College and University of Southern California.

Master in Public Administration: Ebenezer A. Bamgbose of Nigeria, a graduate of the London School of Economics; and Edwin R. Hayford, of Ghana, graduate of the University of London.

Bachelor of Divinity: Rev. Herbert O. Edwards and Rev. Gladstone Reid.

Bachelor of Laws: John DeWitt Gregory, a graduate of Howard University.

Doctor of Medicine: Rudolph St. Clair Cumberbatch.

Doctor of Dental Medicine: Andrew Zellers Keller, a graduate of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Doctor of Philosophy: Edward Wilmot Abiosu Blyden, 34d, of Sierra Leone, West Africa, in field of political science; and Martin Luther Kilson, Jr., also in the field of Political Science.

Shaw Professor Receives Grant

RALEIGH, N.C. — Thomas E. Kee, associate professor of romance languages at Shaw University has received a grant for foreign study from the department of Schools and Colleges, American Baptist Convention.

Kee has been selected as one of the seven students to go on a graduate French study tour of Europe, which is sponsored by Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. The group will leave on July 5, from New York via air to Paris, motor via Fontainebleu to Veselze Pontarlier Lausanne, Geneva, and will return Aug. 27.

Southern Univ. Professor Wins Research Award

BATON ROUGE, La. — (OSNS) — The Ciba Foundation, London, England, has notified a Southern University professor, Dr. Emily Horrington that she is a recipient of a research award for esearch revelant to the problem of aging.

Dr. Horrington, who was one of the top ten selections from ninety-one research problems under consideration, will receive a one hundred pound note from the Bank of England.

The Ciba Foundation is an international centre, established as an educational and scientific charity under the laws of England. It owes its inception and support to its founder, Ciba Limited of Switzerland, but is administered exclusively by its distinguished trustees. Its purpose is to promote international cooperation in medical and chemical research.

Attention was drawn to Dr. Horrington and her work when she made a report to the Gerontological Society, Inc., which was held in November 1958 at Philadelphia. She had been working with a research team from Cornell University ,engaged in a pilot study to find out the effects, if any, from surgically joining an old rat with a younger one.

The award, given by the foundation, is one of prestige and commendation to scientists engaged in research work on problems concerning aging.

RECEIVES $1000 FELLOWSHIP TO U. OF PITTSBURGH

BATON ROUGE, LA. — Roy Kennix, a 1959 Southern University graduate, has received a $1,000 renewable fellowship to the University of Pittsburgh, it has been announced by Donald C. Stone, dean, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs at the university.

Kennix, who was president of the Southern University Student Senate, the highest campus office for students, graduated cum laude.

A native of Donaldsonville, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Mack H. Kennix, Roy will concentrate in the area of General Public Administration, while studying toward the master's degree.

The Southern University graduate received the fellowship based upon his academic record, leadership as an undergraduate student and a total summary of his study habits. "These," according to the university dean, "indicate to the admissions committee that Roy has great potential for service and leadership in the field of public and international affairs."

He will register at the Pittsburgh school, September 2 for a series of seminars for new students.

14j 1959

RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREES FROM ALLEN U

Allen University, Columbia, S. C.—conferred honorary degrees upon four outstanding persons during the institution's 89th commencement exercises May 28. According to Dr. Frank R. Veal, Allen's president, seen at extreme right, Branch Rickey, baseball executive, Pitsburgh, received a Doctor of Humanities degree. To the right of Mr. Rickey is Rabbi Rudolph M. Rosenthal, Temple on the Heights, Cleveland, who was also honored by a degree of Doctor of Humanities. Moss H. Kendri, third from left. Washington, D. C., public relations counselor, received the Doctor of Laws degree, with Willis Johnson, second from right, Columbia businessman and civic leader, given the Doctor of Humanities degree.

Harvard Board Picks Bunche By High Vote

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (ANP)—In spite of an attack by a few disgruntled alumni of famous Harvard University, D. Ralph J. Bunche, UN Under-Secretary, has been elected to the Board of Overseers by 15,437 votes, highest in the history of the elections.

● The votes cast for Dr. Bunche, who holds the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from the university, and an honorary LL.D. (1949), exceeded by nearly 1,200 the votes for U. S. Sen. John F. Kennedy, when the latter was elected to the board in 1955.

As the first Negro ever to be elected to the board, Dr. Bunche will participate, actively, in the ordinary business of the Board of Overseers.

Among those serving with Dr. Bunche on the board will be such famous persons as noted author John P. Marquand, Henry B. Cabot, and David Rockefeller.

TO ATTEND YALE — Herman A. Gilliam, Jr., honor student at Westminster preparatory school of Simsbury, Conn., has been accepted by Yale university for the Fall term. Herman, the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gilliam, vice president and director of agencies of the Universal Life Insurance company, is very active in the prep school. He is a member of the Westminster Discussion group, assignment editor for the school paper and engages in foodball, basketball and baseball. He will be graduated from the school on June 6. Mr. and Mrs. Gilliam are planning to attend their son's graduation.

Dr. Ralph Bunche Elected To Harvard Board

New York—Election of Ralph J. Bunche, to the Harvard University Board of Overseers, was announced last week.

Dr. Bunche is the first of his race to be so honored, having won by 15,437 votes, a record for such a candidate. Some 21,289 Harvard graduates voted. At Harvard, the Board of Overseers is equivalent to trustees elsewhere.

The famed United Nations Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs, holds a Ph.D. degree in political science from the historic institution.

2,140 WIN DEGREES IN YALE CEREMONY

1,224 Given for Graduate Study—Justice Stewart Is Among Those Honored

By DAVID ANDERSON

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 8—Yale University awarded 2,140 degrees aah its 258th commencement exercises today.

This was the largest number since 1950, when the postwar flood reached its peak. The total reflected a growing demand for professional and graduate school training.

The number of undergraduates at Yale College has remained fairly constant, with the total this year 904. However, in the schools of art and architecture, drama, music, divinity, forestry, law, medicine, engineeringand the graduate school 1,224 degrees were awarded.

The graduate school this morning presented 479 candidates, including 177 doctorates in philosophy, seventy-two for Master of Science degrees and 230 Master of Arts, record totals. Today's total included the customary twelve honorary degrees.

The academic procession, recalling a colonial past, filed across New Haven Green, where the ceremony was held in Center Church for 177 years, before entering the elm-shaded Old Campus.

President A. Whitney Griswold, accompanied by senior faculty members and recipients of honorary degrees, occupied a raised dais facing some 7,000 visitors.

The commencement opened with a royal fanfare from the carillon high in Harkness Tower. The Rev. Dr. William Sloane Coffin Jr., chaplain of the university, pronounced the invocation. Then Dr. Griswold presented the degrees. There were no speeches. The Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Senior Fellow, gave the benediction.

Commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps reserves were given out to 104 Yale seniors who have completed officer training programs.

The candidates for degrees came from nearly every state as well as more than fifty foreign countries.

Honorary degrees were awarded with the following citations:

DOCTOR OF LAW

POTTER STEWART, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The promise of your record at Yale has been abundantly fulfilled.

GUNNAR MYRDAL, Swedish economist. You have defined wtih inspired scholarship the greatest social and economic problems of our time.

ELLSWORTH BUNKER, Ambassador to India. You have combined intelligence, thorough knowledge, and integrity of character with humor, unassuming modesty and personal charm.

JAMES LEE LOOMIS, insurance executive and lawyer. You have proved your own precept that successful enterprise must rest on virtue.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

ERNST MAYR, Professor of Zoology, Harvard University. From your contemplation of birds of paradise you have developed principles that may profoundly affect the destiny of men on earth.

MURRAY GELL-MANN, Professor of Physics, California Institute of Technology. You have refined our thinking about the nature of the physical world.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY

DAVID HAXTON CARSWELL READ, Pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York. You have strengthened the English-speaking world through your interpretation of Christian faith.

DOCTOR OF LETTERS

EDITH HAMILTON, author and educator. By the sheer power of your books you have become one of our great sources of adult education.

ALEXIS LEGER, French poet and diplomat. You have brought the poet's insight to the practical affairs of your country and the world.

DOCTOR OF HUMANE LETTERS

WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING, Professor Emeritus of Philosophy, Harvard University. You have never lost sight of the moral dimensions of human life.

DUNCAN PHILIPS, director of the Philips Gallery, Washington. You have communicated your understanding of artistic expression in both past and present.

ELIA KAZAN, director and producer. You have turned the words of our country's leading dramatists into incandescent stage productions.

MUNDELEIN GRAD — Graduating from Mundelein College today is Willimethra Reed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo L. Reed of 1517 S. Spaulding ave. Miss Reed, who will receive the Bachelor of Arts degree, is a biology major. A graduate of St. Dominic Parochial high school, she plans to continue her education at Northwestern university.

Meet A Child Prodigy

WHEN SHE WAS TWO YEARS OLD, Emma Lou Pryor (above) could spell simple words like "dog" and "cat." Now six, Emma can read every word in newspapers and recite the alphabet backwards. She knows the name of every state and its capital and can work complex math problems in her head. Emma and her family now live in Chicago. She's the daughter of Prophet Robert Pryor, who identifies himself as a faith healer and lived formerly in Pittsburgh.

$26,173 In Scholarships Available At Lincoln U.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Approximately $26,173.88 is presently available at Lincoln university for students or prospective students who wish to borrow money under the National Defense Act, passed by Congress in 1953, to enable students to continue their education with financial assistance from the government.

High school seniors who rank in the upper third of their graduating classes and who need financial aid to enroll at Lincoln university should write immediately to Dr. Oscar J. Chapman, chairman of the National Defense Student Loan committee at Lincoln, and request an application for a NDS loan.

To apply for the loans a student must have either received a permit to enroll or must be presently enrolled.

Lincoln university was approved for funds under the act last January and received $5,288 for this purpose from Federal funds. An additional allocation of $23,475 was granted last week. To this sum the university has added its contribution to the fund, one-ninth of the federal grant.

Because the two grants from the federal government is designated for the current academic year, Dr. Chapman, chairman of the fund is urging immediate application upon the part of those students who need such aid.

Repayment of the loan will not start until one year after the borrower is out of school. The loans accrue three per cent interest on the unpaid balance, and payment is arranged in ten annual payments.

The act carries a provision that should be especially attractive to those students who go into the teaching field. Dr. Chapman indicated that those persons will be able to cancel up to one half of their loan if they teach for at least five years. This half of the loan, he explained, cancels itself out at the rate of one-tenth each year.

WINS SCHOLARSHIP

The Rev. Robert E. DuBose Jr., above, has been awarded a scholarship to attend the Summer School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University. These scholarships represent a major part of the Commission's education program. The Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies affords an inter-disciplinary study of problems of alcohol and alcoholism in society, with lectures by leading authorities.

TEACHERS: Mrs. Henrietta M. Canty, mother and teacher at Sayre Junior High School, has received a scholarship for a six-week course in home ownership, finance, banking and credit at the National Graduate Workshop at the University of Pennsylvania... Mervin L. Henry, science department chairman at Ambler Joint Schools, has won the 1959 Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories industrial fellowship for science teachers. He will study company operations and industrial technique.

MRS. CANTY

143 1959

Youth's Plea Nets $400,000 In Supplies For Dr. Schweitzer

Call Kansas City, Mo. 7-24-59

NAPLES, Italy. — (ANP) — Dr. Albert Schweitzer, who has spent nearly 50 years helping the natives in Africa, will receive more than $400,000 worth of medical supplies because a 13-year-old American Negro boy asked for "help for the good doctor."

The project to aid Dr. Schweitzer got underway when Bobby Hill, son of Sgt. Henry Hill, Waycross, Ga., currently stationed at NATO headquarters outside Naples, wrote a letter of appeal to Lt. Gen. Richard C. Lindsay, commander of NATO air forces in southern Europe.

Bobby, who had read about the Nobel Prize-winning humanitarian, wanted to send medicine to Dr. Schweitzer, and his father said he would buy as much as he could, if the lad could find a way to get the medicine to the doctor's jungle hospital.

Bobby, in turn, wrote to Gen. Lindsay:

"I think your planes, if they go where Dr. Schweitzer is, could deliver the medicine for me. Maybe other persons also will feel what I feel and will offer medicine too."

An Italian officer on the general's staff told the Italian state TV network about the boy's letter. An appeal was broadcast, and gifts from private citizens poured in.

Gen. Lindsay supplied the planes, one of which carried Bobby and the $400,000 medical supplies to French Equatorial Africa and Dr. Schweitzer.

'Aspirin' for Dr. Schweitzer

Times New York 7-25-59

A 13-year-old Negro boy, son of a United States Army sergeant stationed in Italy, read about Dr. Schweitzer's hospital in Africa. He decided to send the hospital a bottle of aspirin and asked the Allied Air Forces commander in Southern Europe if "one of your planes" could just drop the bottle at the hospital. An Italian radio station heard about the incident and told the story on the air.

Last week the boy, Robert Hill, flew into Dr. Schweitzer's hospital with four and a half tons of medical supplies worth $400,000, carried in planes provided by the French and Italian Governments. There were a great many persons who wished to give "aspirin" for Dr. Schweitzer.

This is an excellent illustration of the fact that the human heart is essentially warm and responsive. If a need can be made known or an appeal dramatized there is almost always a response. It was Robert's own simple human warmth that brought about this happy result. Dr. Schweitzer said: "I never thought a child could do so much for my hospital." Perhaps in this case only a child could have.

WAYCROSS BOY GETS PAT FROM SCHWEITZER

Journal Constitution 7-19-59

LAMBARENE, French Equatorial Africa, July 18 (AP)—Dr. Albert Schweitzer patted 13-year-old Bobby Hill on the head Saturday and thanked him for a gift of $400,000 worth of medicine.

"I hope I did not cause too much trouble, Bobby," said the 84-year-old Nobel prize-winning philosopher and physician as he welcomed the U.S. Air Force sergeant's son to his hospital on the Oggoue river, 50 miles south of the equator.

"Not at all, sir," replied Bobby.

The Negro lad's desire to help the famed medical missionary led to a unique multi-nation expedition from NATO's Southern Europe headquarters in Naples to Lambarene.

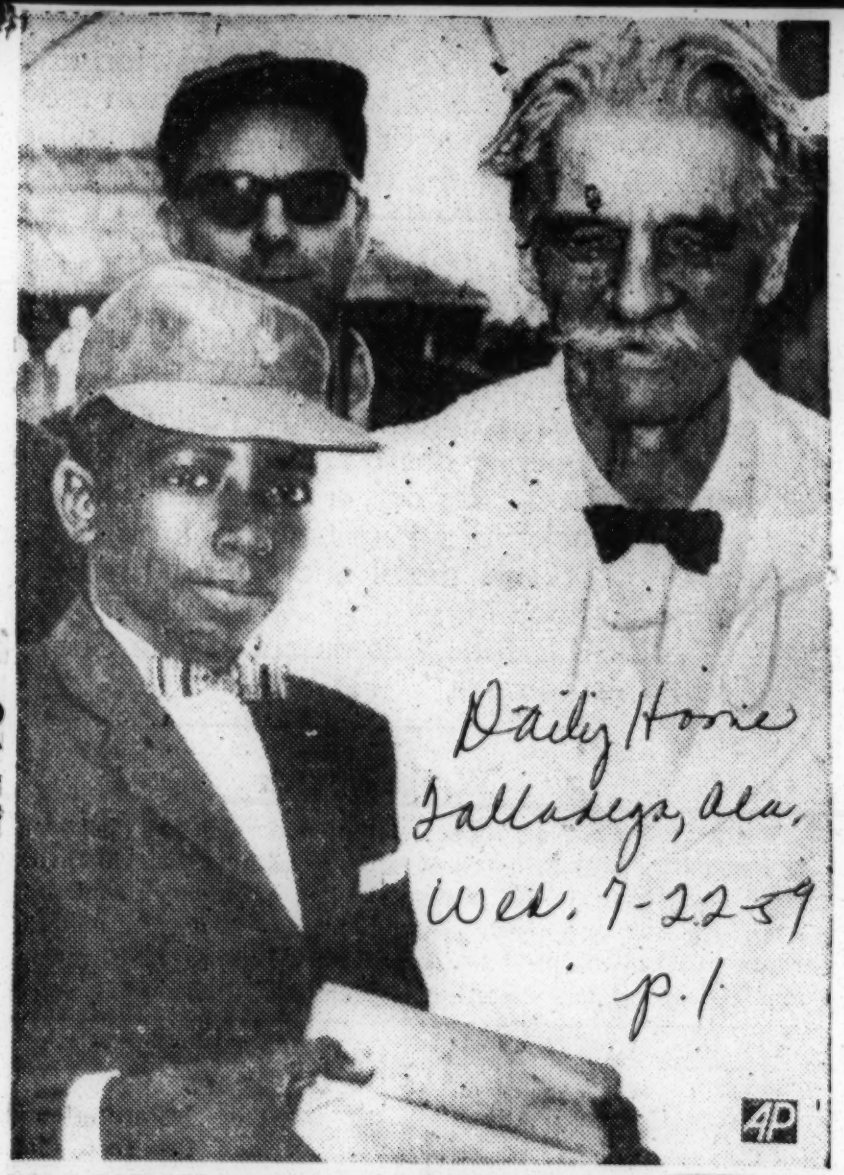
Bobby is the son of Staff Sgt. Henry Hill of Waycross, Ga. The sergeant is stationed in Naples with Allied Air Forces, Southern Europe.

Atlanta, Ga. p. 1

Last month the boy wrote to his father's commanding officer —Lt. Gen. Richard C. Lindsey—that he would like to send a package of medicine to Schweitzer if the general could help him deliver it.

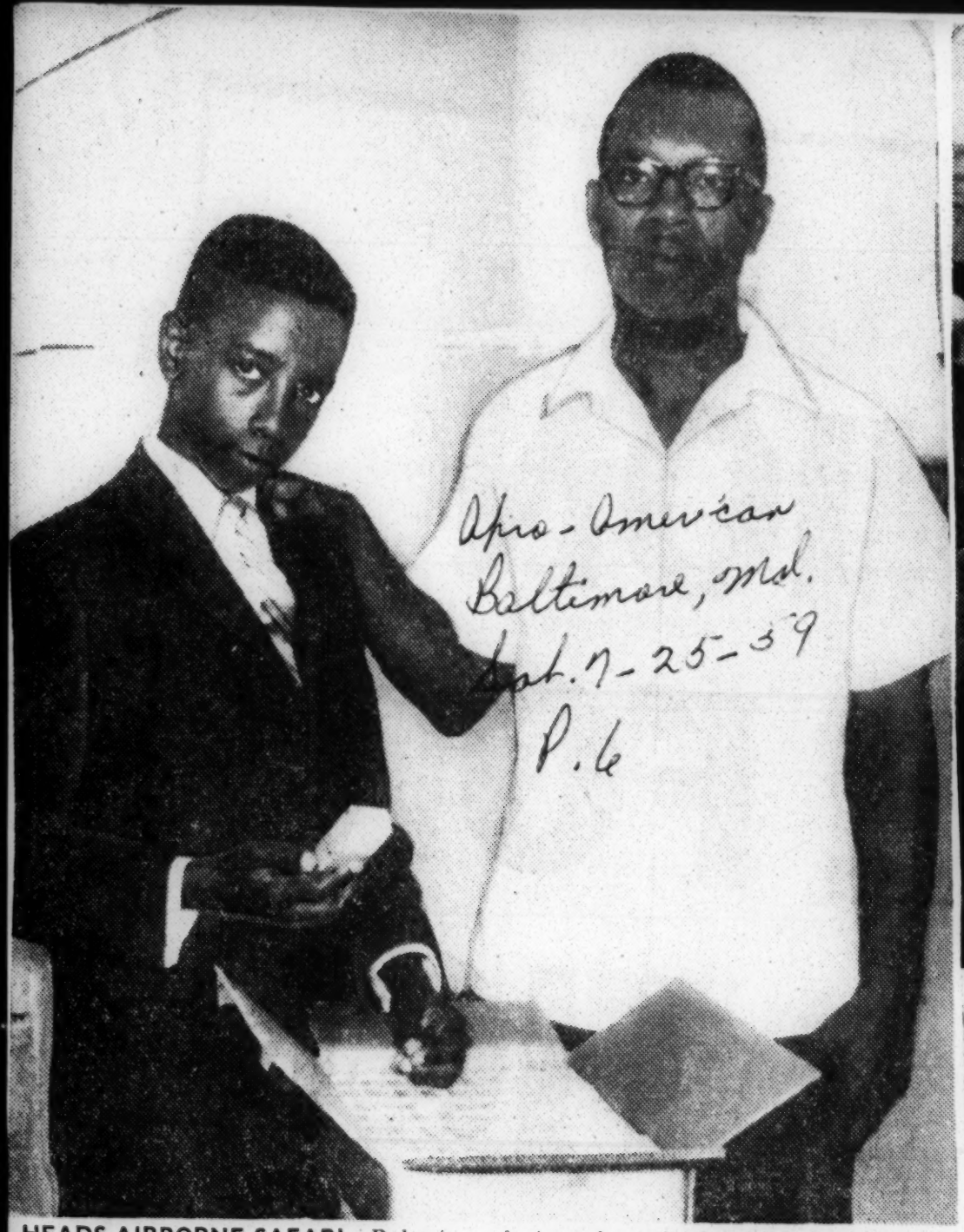
The letter led to a campaign in Italy that amassed about $400,000 worth of medicine. About $350,000 worth was donated by an Italian pharmaceutical manufacturer.

The medicines were unloaded at Libreville to be carried by truck 100 miles inland to Schweitzer's hospital. The doctor had asked that some be distributed to other hospitals.



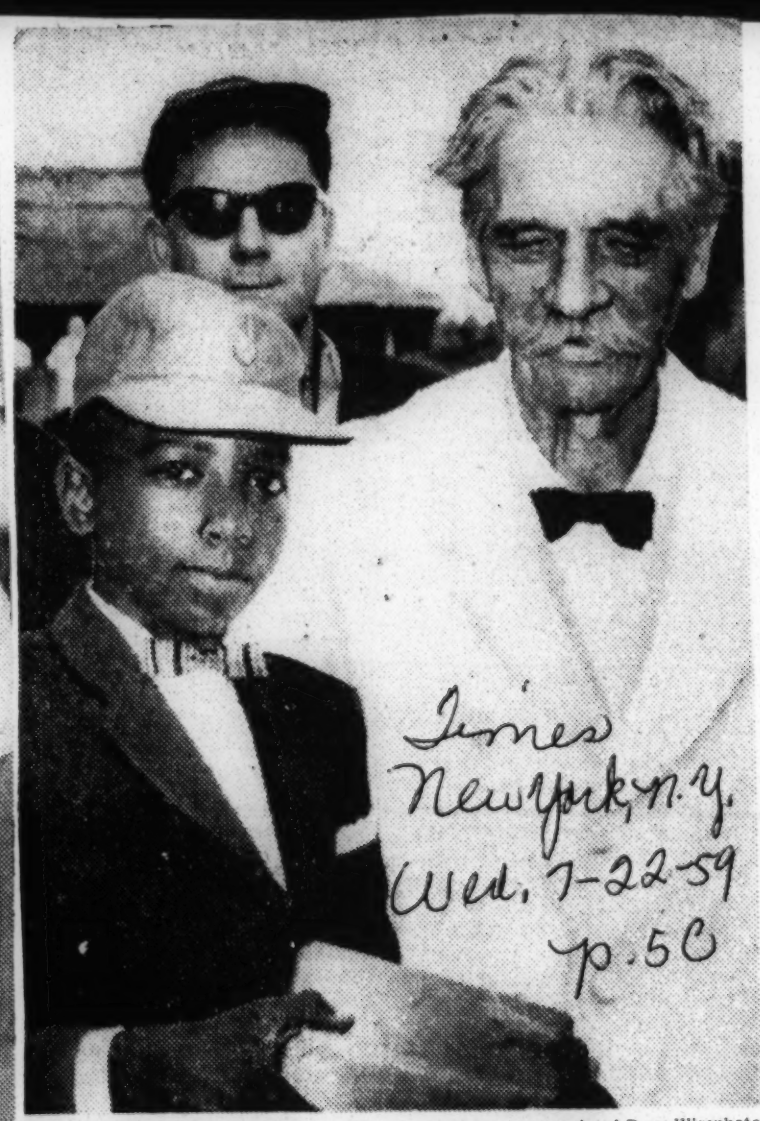
Daily Home Talladega, Ala. Wed. 7-22-59 p. 1

HELP FOR AFRICANS FROM GEORGIA BOY— Famed Dr. Albert Schweitzer (right), the medical missionary, is a happy man in receiving $400,000 worth of medicine presented to him by Bobby Hill (left), 13, at Lambarene, French Equatorial Africa. Bobby is the son of Sgt. Henry Hill from Waycross, Ga. The sergeant is stationed in Naples, Italy, with Allied Air Forces of Southern Europe. Last month Bobby wrote his dad's commanding officer, saying he wanted to send medicine to Schweitzer if he could obtain help in delivering it. The letter led to a campaign in Italy which raised money to buy the medicine. And the boy with the medicine was flown from Naples to Libreville, 100 miles from Schweitzer's hospital. (AP Wirephoto via radio from Paris).



Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-25-59
P. 6

HEADS AIRBORNE SAFARI—Robert Hill, 13, of Waycross, Ga., stands with his father, S/Sgt. Henry Hill in Naples, Italy, where the elder Hill is stationed. Robert, who skipped channels and wrote directly to Lt. Gen. Richard C. Lindsay, commander of NATO'S air force in Southern Europe, left last week at the head of an airborne safari carrying $400,000 in medicines to famed Dr. Albert Schweitzer in French Equatorial Africa. The medicines were donated as a result of the general's making public Robert's letter in Italy.



Times
New York, N.Y.
Wed. 7-22-59
p. 50

Associated Press Wirephoto

HAPPY OCCASION: Robert Hill gives packet, symbolic of $400,000 worth of medical supplies, to Dr. Albert Schweitzer, in Lambarene, Gabon Republic, Africa. Robert, 13, son of a U. S. Army sergeant stationed in Italy, wrote his father's commanding officer for permission to send medicine to Dr. Schweitzer. The letter led to an appeal by an Italian radio station, which raised money for supplies.

14j 1959

EXAMPLE SETTERS are these young people, children of Mr. and Mrs. Asa T. Spaulding of Durham, N.C., who are making excellent records in their chosen fields. Left to right are Asa L., Jr., Patricia and Aaron Spaulding.

Patricia Spaulding joins White House staff for summer

DURHAM — Miss Patricia Ann Spaulding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asa T. Spaulding of this city, and a junior at Rockford College, has just been employed in the Correspondence Division of the White House for the summer.

Miss Spaulding was an honor graduate of Hillside High School in Durham, and on the Dean's list at Rockford in both her freshman and sophomore years. She is majoring in languages.

All of the Spaulding children are making good records.

Asa T. Spaulding, Jr., a graduate of Morehouse College in Atlanta, has just been released from the Army, and immediately employed by the United States Trust Company in New York as senior systems planner for its electronics data processing operations.

Aaron Lowery Spaulding was recently elected president of the student body at Oakwood School, Poughkeepsie, New York, where he is a senior and one of the less than a dozen colored students in the school. He is now at Camp D-Arrow at Grand Lake, Maine where he serves as a counselor - in - training.

One of Aaron's advisors at Oakwood operates Camp D-Arrow. He wrote his father, (Mr. Spaulding) as follows:

"We very much want Aaron with us as a Counselor — in-Training, for he has proven to me that D-Arrow Camp would benefit by his active participation."

Dorothy Maynor, Tom Mboya, Lloyd Hall, Henry Cadbury cited by D. C. school

WASHINGTON

Some 650 students in Howard University's 10 schools and college were graduated Friday when the University held its 91st annual commencement.

The exercises began at 5:30 a.m. in the upper quadrangle of the campus, in front of Frederick Douglass Memorial Hall.

Tom Mboya, member of the Legislature of Kenya and general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor, delivered the principal address. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him. him.

* * *

OTHERS WHO received honorary degrees were Soprano Dorothy Maynor, Doctor of Music; Chemist Lloyd A. Hall, technical director of Griffith Laboratories, Chicago, Doctor of Science; and Henry J. Cadbury, chairman of the board of directors of American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Doctor of Humane Letters.

GLORIA LOCKERMAN SAYS:

'Just another June graduate'

BALTIMORE

"I'm just another June graduate."

This modest remark comes from one of the 195 graduates of Western Girls High School, who outwardly seems quite calm but who admits she gets "butterflies" inside when she thinks of graduating.

She is Miss Gloria Lockerman, age 16, who resides with her grandparents, the Rev. and Mrs. V. T. Key at their home, 1342 Druid Hill Ave.

Despite the fact that Gloria, in 1955 and 1956, was known around the world as Maryland's champion speller and the darling of the TV $64,000 program, she settled down to studies at Western High and became just another student.

Although TV programs and endorsement of advertisements, may have brought Gloria more money than most teen - agers have, she remains the modest, lovable Gloria she was when, at the age of 12, she was known by millions of persons.

* * *

TUESDAY AT 8 p.m. on the stage of the Stanley Theatre, (used by Western as an auditorium) Gloria received diploma.

Miss Lockerman majored in languages and studied Latin, French and German, she did not make the honor roll but maintained an average "in the 80's."

On Thursday when interviewed by the AFRO Gloria had completed classroom activities and is enjoying being "out of school", so to speak.

Dressed in bobby socks, saddle oxfords, wearing the frock teenagers love, the shirtwaister with a full skirt, and sporting a fluffy, 'trade winds' bob, Gloria was attending daily rehearsals in line with the 194 other seniors of different nationalites.

* * *

MISS LOCKERMAN said: "I am thrilled to be graduated from high school. I know I share the same excitement as my classmates.

"I have my dress — it's a floor length, V-neckline white of course, but very plain."

About future plans, for the summer and for college, Gloria again expressed the normal high school graduate's ideas.

She said: "I would like to get a job for the summer, something to occupy my time.

"I'm not sure yet which college I will attend. I have applied at Morgan State College and I intend to fill an application for Penn State.

"I'm sure I will major in languages so that I may become a language teacher.

Asked if her unusual ability to spell in English seemed to aid in high school studies, Gloria said definitely "No."

She said: "Not much at all in any subject. Perhaps there was some transfer of spelling ability in my study of English, but somehow I never connected my experiences in spelling with any subject."

* * *

OTHER WAYS in which Gloria ranks as the typical high school girl include her extra - curricular activities at Western.

She was a member of the French Club and the Glee Club where she sang second soprano and was 'just another member' of the Art Appreciation group.

She likes bowling, modern jazz records, boyfriends her age or a 'little older,' parties and dancing.

GLORIA LOCKERMAN
16-year-old spelling champ graduates tonight (Tuesday) from Western High.

1956—Gloria Lockerman as she looked in 1956 when she shared $32,000 prize.

AFRO' most popular senior wins Wisconsin scholarship

WASHINGTON

A 22-year-old Howard University graduate, who five years ago won the AFRO's Most Popular High School Senior Scholarship to Howard, has received grants of $1,715 and $650 for post graduate study at the University of Wisconsin.

She is Elvira Amelia Felton, daughter of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Felton of 4219 Clay St., NE.

Miss Felton, a standout student at Howard, gained a $1,715 research assistantship and a $650 tuition grant toward a master's degree in physical education at the Wisconsin school.

* * *

IN 1954, upon graduation from Spingarn High School, she gained the AFRO award for study at Howard.

In addition to earning scholastic eminence at Howard, Miss Felton also found time to participate in many extra-curricular activities, both at school and in the community.

At Howard she was president of the Women's Athletic Association for three years. She was a member of the Modern Dance School, the Physical Education Majors Club and Kappa Delta Pi education honorary.

During the summers, Miss Felton taught tap dance at Fairmont Heights Elementary School and was waterfront director at both Camp Ellen Marvin in Arden, N.Y. and Camp Forest Lake in Winchester, N.H.

ALTHOUGH PLEASED with the chance to study away from home, the ex-Howard coed, a District native wants to return here to teach physical education.

"I would accept a position anywhere, I guess," she commented, "but if I had the choice I'd want to come back home."

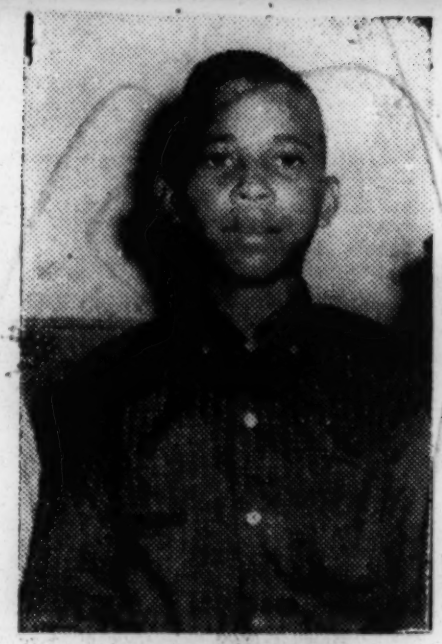
Miss Felton extended special thanks for her new grant to Mrs. Maryrose Allen, head of women's physical education at Howard and to her gym teacher at Spingarn, Mrs. Ceretа Perry, for her help in obtaining the AFRO scholaship.

"Those two," she added, "probably did more than anybody else to encourage me in a career of physical education."

The awardee is one of four children. She has two sisters and a brother.

The Rev. Mr. Felton is an associate pastor at Alexander Memorial Baptist Church. Miss Felton got her bachelor of science degree at Howard this year.

WINS SCHOLARSHIP — Miss Elvira Amelia Felton, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Edward T. Felton, who won the AFRO's Most Popular High School Senior Scholarship to Howard in 1954, this week won a post-graduate grant to study at the University of Wisconsin.



CURTIS BODDIE

Curtis Boddie State Spelling Bee Champion

Curtis Boddie, 13-year-old eighth grader of Phenix City Junior High School, is Alabama's state spelling champion.

He represented District 6 at the sixth annual statewide finals of the A. G. Gaston Spelling Bee held Thursday night, May 7 in the Booker T. Washington Business College. Nine district champions participated.

In winning, the contestants exhausted the spelling book used in contests for elementary and junior high school level. Boddie spelled his competitors down in spelling for high school level students in the stiffest possible competition.

An overflow gathering was on hand to witness this word-spelling battle. It drew praise from Dr. Carol W. Hayes, director of Negro Schools, Birmingham Public Schools. He asserted that since the spelling emphasis promotion has been in operation, spelling in city elementary schools has improved.

Twelve year old Lois Jean Scott, an 8th grade student at Cavalry Hill Jr. High School, Huntsville, Alabama, was State Second Place Winner.

Thirteen year old Gracy Ida Lee, an 8th grade student at Finley Avenue Elementary School, Birmingham, Alabama, was State Third Place Winner.

Dr. A. G. Gaston, President of Smith & Gaston Interest and sponsor of the contest, awarded $300 to the State Champion, $150 to the State Second Place Winner, and $100 to the State Third Place Winner. He awarded the A. G. Gaston State Champion Speller Trophy to the State Champion. He also awarded $50 to each of the schools in which these three winners are enrolled.

Seventy-seven city and county school systems, representing over eight hundred schools, took part in this contest. Nine District Champion Spellers competed in the State Finals. It took 2 hours and 45 minutes to end the contest.

Wheaton College Is Her Choice

Miss Patricia King, 1959 graduate of Booker T. Washington high school and top honor student, has decided to accept the scholarship to Wheaton College, one of many awarded her.

When she leaves for Norton, Mass. and Wheaton in September, she will carry with her a $1600 scholarship to the college, a grant of $400 from the National Scholarship Service for Negro Students, a $200 grant from the Norfolk Teachers Association and a $125 scholarship grant from the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Miss Tindall scholarships total $9,200

MONTCLAIR, N.J. — Miss Marilyn Tindall, who maintained an "A" average throughout her four-year term, led the graduating class of Montclair High School and received its highest honor, the M. H. S. Award.

The brilliant graduate who was editor of the school paper, "The Mountaineer," also received $9,200 in scholarships, and three other citations.

The trustees of Swarthmore College awarded Miss Tindall a full four-year tuition scholarship valued at $1,800 per year.

She will enroll at Swarthmore next September where she will major in French and political science.

SHE ALSO received $1,000 scholarships from Iota Phi Lambda Sorority and the National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa.

Montclair High also gave her a pin for ranking in the top five per cent of her class, and the Owl Pin for outstanding service to the school.

The Montclair Times Award was presented to Miss Tindall for journalistic aptitude.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Tindall, 88 Lincoln St.

Her father is a prominent businessman and YMCA and Boy Scouts leader and is a native of Columbia, S.C. Her mother, an outstanding civic worker, is a native of Portsmouth, Va.

Maryland woman is appointed principal of all-white school

BETHESDA, Md. — Mrs. Margaret Jones, a teacher and principal for 28 years, has been named head of all-white Banneckburn Elementary School, becoming the first of her race to hold such a position in Montgomery County.

A graduate of Howard and Columbia Universities, she is the wife of an analyst with the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Until the appointment, she was principal of Rock Terrace Elementary School.

14j 1959

GLORIA STILL CHARMS — Now 16 and a coed at Morgan State College, Gloria Lockerman still radiates the charm she displayed as a $48,000 winner of TV's $64,000 Question.

Time marches on — Gloria's a frosh now

14j BALTIMORE

It's been nearly five years since Gloria Lockerman spelled her way to national fame and $48,000 on TV's once celebrated "$64,000 Question"—but she' still got gobs of fans.

The former TV spelling whizz has found that out since last Monday when she became one of the nearly 600 freshmen enrolled at Morgan State College.

Now a slim, pert and attractive Miss of 16, Gloria is undoubtedly the "most talked about and most pointed out bunny" on campus.

Afro-American

NORMALLY "bunnies and dogs" — freshman coeds and males respectively — don't count for very much on campus. 14j 10-3-59

Upperclassmen, demanding the respect their seniority as college students gives them, see to that. P. 20

But Gloria is different. Even though she's only a lowly bunny and hasn't proved herself as a college student by successfully passing the first year, to her fellow Morganites the girl who proved so brilliant a speller at the age of 12 is something special. Baltimore

In fact they've made the whole campus buzz with their exclamations, "There's Gloria Lockerman."

Gloria would rather not be singled out as something special. She's come to college, she says, for one main reason, "to settle down to school work."

Still displaying the charm with which she won hearts all over America, Gloria lets you know that she plans to be a serious student and to have a well - rounded college life.

She plans to major in languages, which she studied at Western High, and become an interpreter.

She's looking forward to experiencing the things any normal girl expects to get out of college life — "study, football games, participating in student government and campus activities, and pledging a sorority."

ACTUALLY BEING a coed is not an altogether new experience for Gloria, who likes living on campus in Morgan's Harper House.

Morgan President Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, made her an "honorary coed" of the college back in 1955 when she made her notable spelling conquests on television in recognition of the tremendous skill she displayed.

Moreover, Gloria took courses at the college during the summer.

Right now she's going through the normal freshman orientation period just as the other new students are doing and liking everything so far "very much."

To Gloria the days of her spelling conquests are far behind— even though her fans revive the memories.

The People's Right To Know

Journal P-H-T Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 5-16-59

FOR SEVERAL YEARS there has been a growing wonder among Southern newspaper people as to what actually constitutes the requirements for winning the once highly valued Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing. Now there seems to be some cause for wondering what type of person is eligible for the Pulitzer prizes for reporting.

Clark Mollenhoff, Washington correspondent for the Minneapolis Star and Tribune and the Des Moines Register and Tribune is a reporter who has won the Pulitzer award for his Washington reporting. The other night he told a Chicago audience that newspapers should "minimize" the issue of race relations and racial conflict in their news columns.

This is a stand that many people take, arguing that if the newspapers would just refuse to publicize the antics of the integrationists in the South, ignore the battles, bombings and bloodshed, and report only those things of sweetness and light, all would be well.

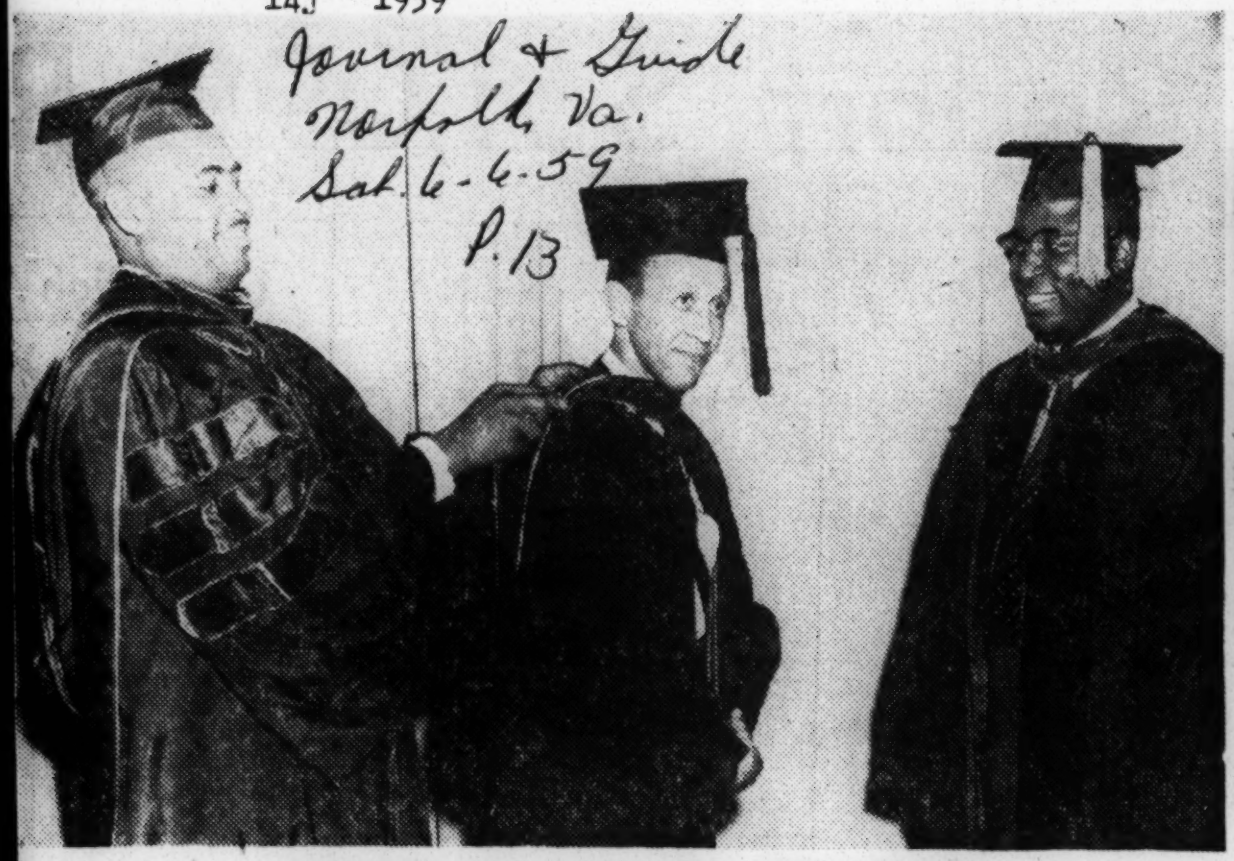
But all would not be well. Conflict would remain, whether reported or not. Reporting of public affairs is the job of a newspaper, and failure of the press to do its job adds to, not detracts from, the dangers of conflict.

It goes further than this, however, despite the views of Pulitzer winner Mollenhoff. If newspapers ignored racial news, or more particularly news of racial conflict, this would not halt public knowledge of it. Words would spread, and in the spreading they would grow. Newspapers, by prompt, accurate and thorough reporting of such events, put them in proper focus.

The people are best guided by such prompt and truthful coverage of the whole picture. But one can still wonder if they are best guided by the writings of Pulitzer winners who receive high honors while holding viewpoints opposed to the people's right to know.

14j 1959

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 6-6-59
P. 13



Philadelphia Educator Paid Honor

C. W. Maxwell, Philadelphia educator and civic leader, received the honorary "doctor of letters" degree from Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C. J. Milton Shuler (left), Claflin dean, adjusts robe for Dr. Maxwell, president and founder of William Penn Business Institute, Philadelphia, before conferring upon him the honorary degree. Looking on is H. V. Manning, Claflin president.

A native of Orangeburg, Dr. Maxwell is the grandson of former South Carolina Senator Henry Cardozo, and the grand-nephew of Francis L. Cardozo, former South Carolina Secretary of State. Vice-chairman of the Council for Equal Job Opportunities, the honoree is co-chairman of the 1959 campaign for the United Negro College Fund, and a member of the board of directors of the National Business League.

Soprano, Chemist To Be Cited At Howard Finals

Sat. 6-6-59
Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Howard university will confer degrees upon some 650 graduates of its 10 schools and colleges during the 91st annual commencement exercises Friday, June 5th at 5:30 p. m. The exercises will be held in the upper quadrangle of the campus in front of Frederick Douglass Hall.

The annual baccalaureate service will be held at 5:30 p. m. Sunday, May 31st on the same site In case of inclement weather, either or both events will be moved to Constitution Hall, 18th and D streets, northwest.

TWO HONORARY degrees will be among those conferred by Howard President Mordecai W. Johnson at commencement.

The honorary degree of doctor of music will be presented to Soprano Dorothy Maynor, while the degree of doctor of science will go to Chemist Lloyd A. Hall of Chicago.

Give Blind Girl Degree At Juilliard

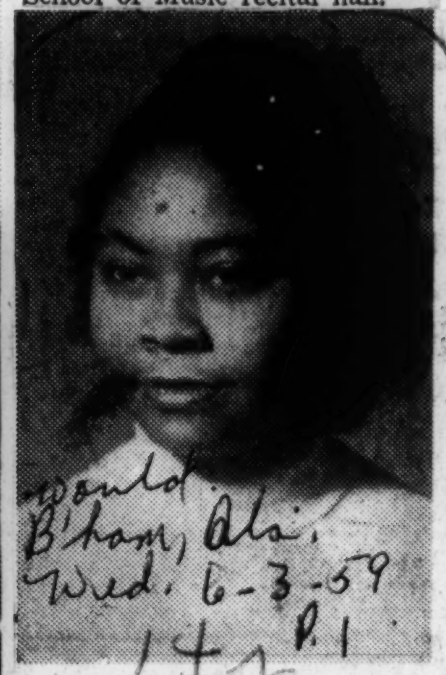
Courier p. 10
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 6-6-59

NEW YORK — For the first time in the history of the Juilliard School of Music, a blind student will be a candidate for a degree.

Valerie Capers, an accomplished pianist, will receive her bachelor's degree this Friday.

A graduate of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, Miss Capers was valedictorian of her class. She was accepted by Barnard College and by Juilliard, but chose the latter because of her interest in music.

Miss Capers has been presented on the concert stage and on radio in New England, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Her most recent recital was at the Juilliard School of Music recital hall.



Would
Bham, Ala.
Wed. 6-3-59
14 j P. 1

MISS NEZZIE R. GRIMMETT

RESEARCH — Miss Nezzie Ruth Grimmett, 1958 Miles College graduate, is working as a research assistant in Biology at Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass. She has done graduate work at the University of Pittsburgh. Miss Grimmett is the daughter of Mrs. Florence Grimmett of 1224 Portland St., Wylam, Ala.

14j
5-30-59

Wins Scholarship

Journal & Guide

Miss Tina Alene Freeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Freeman, Bolton, N. C., was awarded a $1,000 National Alumni Scholarship to A. and T. College.

Norfolk, Va.

An outstanding student at Armour high school, Acme, N. C., the graduating senior ranks third in a class of 56. She will enter A. and T. in September.

Sat. 5-30-59

Atlanta University Prof. Gets Grant For Summer Study

Would
p. 4
Atlanta.

Dr. John D. Reid, associate professor of sociology at Atlanta University, has been chosen as one of forty faculty fellows for the 1959 Summer Institute in Social Gerontology according to information received from Dr. Wilma Donahue, director of the Inter - University Council of the Institute for Social Gerontology.

The fellowships are for $500 each, plus travel and living expenses, to attend the summer institute August 3 - 28 at the University of California, Berkeley, California. The aim of the institute is to increase the number of university and college faculty in the psychological and social sciences and related fields prepared to offer instruction and carry on research dealing with the phenomena of aging in American society.

Sat. 5-16-59

Sixteen univerities are cooperating in the development of its program which is financed by a grant of $300,000 from the National Institute of Health of the United State Public Health Service.

The fellows for this institute represent forty different colleges and universities and come from twenty - eight states and Puerto Rica. Dr. Reid is the only fellow from Georgia.

Foreign Newsmen Nieman Winners

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.— (UPI)— Newsmen from India, Japan and Formosa are among 19 Nieman fellows and associates who will come to Harvard university next fall for a year of study.

The newsmen were selected by John B. Johnson, editor and publisher of The Watertown (N. Y.) Times; Edwin A. Lahey, chief of The Washington bureau of The Knight Newspapers; Robert G. McCloskey, Harvard government professor; William M. Pinkerton, Harvard news officer, and Louis M. Lyons, curator of the Nieman fellowships.

The 22nd annual group of Nieman fellows include: Domenic D. Bonafede, 34, of The Miami Herald, formerly of The United Press; Peter Braestrup, 30, an assistant editor of The New York Herald Tribune: John F. Burdy, 34, a reporter on The San Francisco Chronicle and formerly UP foreign correspondent in Korea.

Also Thomas L. Dearmore, 31, co-owner and editor of The Baxter Bulletin, and Arkansas weekly; William G. Lambert, 39, on The Portland Oregonian staff and winner of Publitzer and Heywood Brown awards for articles about Teamsters Union links with politicians; Neil V. McNeil, 31, Washington correspondent for the Scripps-Howard newspapers of Texas;

Others are John R. Murphy, 25, state capitol correspondent for The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph; Ralph Otwell, 32, assistant city editor of the Chicago Sun-Times; Robert K. Plumb, 37, New York Times Science reporter; Edmund J. Ronney Jr., 34, Chicago Daily News reporter who took part in a Publitzer prize-winning investigation of State Auditor Orville Hodge, and John G. Samson, 37, Associated Press reporter at Albuquerque, N. M., formerly a Korean correspondent of UP.

The associate fellowships went to Shen Shan, 34, city editor of The China News in Taipei, Formosa, and former UP Shanghai Correspondent; V. V. Eswaran, 38, reporter for The Hindustan Times in New Sanei Shimbun in Toyko.

A special fellowship went to Howard J. Sochurek, 34, Moscow photographer for Time-Life, who will work without stipend as a research associate in Russian affairs.

Wins Scholarship

Sidney W. Evans, assistant professor of economics at A. and T. College is winner of a Ford Foundation Regional Faculty Research Seminar Fellowship and will study this summer at the University of North Carolina.

The announcement stated that he had won out in the competition to become one of ten in the Southeast Section. The competitions were conducted in six national regions.

Former Okmulgee Instructor Receives European Scholarship

Mrs. Mary Glass-Musgrove, former Okmulgee instructor, now department head of speech and drama at Lane college, Jackson, Tenn., has been awarded a scholarship for summer study in Great Britain. This recognition was awarded by the European Department of the Institute of International Education.

The seminar at Stratford-upon-Avon will be in session from July 5 through August 15. During Mrs. Musgrove's study at the British university, she will be concerned with a detailed study of Shakespeare and Elizabethean drama and the theatre with reference to staging Shakespearian productions, and also a study of the historical and cultural background of plays.

Mrs. Musgrove is a graduate of Langston university, with advance work done at Hampton Institute, Virginia, and at Columbia university, New York, in the School of Drama and Speech.

During her four years tenure at Lane college as drama director, the following full length plays have been staged by the Lane College Players: Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter; "Craig's Wife" by George Kelly; Sophocles' tragedy, "Antigone." Her final production for this school was "Our Town" by Thornton Wilder, with a premier and second night performance, which included a cast of over 3 0players.

In addition to full length dramas, she has directed annual theatre festivals; presented speech students in speech recitals, organized Children's Theatre productions; was chairman of membership drive for a Jackson Little Theatre; directed a 35-voice verse speaking choir; and plans have been made for the installation of Theta Alpha Phi, an honorary drama fraternity.

Mrs. Musgrove's teaching experience includes: the public schools of Oklahoma, and at aLngston university. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, and is the wife of Leroy Musgrove of Tulsa, Okla., who has been pursuing courses in the department of physical education.

Mrs. Musgrove will leave the last week in June in the Queen Elizabeth.

J. Saunders Redding Is 1959 Guggenheim Fellow

HAMPTON, Va.— J. Saunders Redding, James Weldon Johnson professor of creative writing at Hampton Institute, is the recipient of a 1959 Guggenheim Fellowship Award, according to an announcement by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation.

He was one of 321 scholars and artists receiving awards totalling more than $1,500,000.

THE FOUNDATION'S Fellowships are granted to persons of the highest capacity for scholarly research, demonstrated by the previous publication of contributions to knowledge, and to persons of unusual and proven creative ability in the fine arts.

Redding gained prominence after winning the 1944 North Carolina Mayflower Society Award with the non-fictional study of the South, "No Day of Triumph." His "Stranger and Alone," which Harcourt, Brace published in February, 1950; received a highly favorable reception.

He is also author of "They Came in Chains," part of Lippincott's "People of American Series," published in July, 1952. "An American in India," published in 1954, was a result of an invitation by the State Department to fill a foreign assignment in India.

Howard physicist gets Guggenheim Fellowship

NEW YORK — Dr. Chan-Mou Tchou, professor of physics at Howard University, is one of the 321 scholars awarded Guggenheim Fellowships totalling more than one and a half million dollars.

Also a physicist for the National Bureau of Standards, he will study plasma physics and magnet hydrodynamics.

The Guggenheim Foundation was established in 1925 by the late Sen. Simon Guggenheim and his wife in memory of their son who died in 1922. This is the 35th annual series of awards made by the foundation.

The fellowships are granted to persons of the highest capacity for scholarly research to assist them in carrying on further studies.

Foundation trustees are: Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, president; and John E. Emison, Medley G. B. Whelpley, Charles Merz, Roswell Magill, Elliogtt V. Bell, Dale E. Sharp, Forrest G. Hamrick, Ernest M. Lundell Jr. and Henry A. Moe.

The fellowships are granted without regard to race, sex, or creed.

14j 1959

DELTA SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS — The 10 women shown here are the winners of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority's national college scholarships and grants for the 1959-60 school year. They received $5,000, the portion of the $13,268 total outlay granted by the national sorority. The remaining $8,268 was granted to 64 recipients by various Delta chapters. From top, left to right, they are Carolyn W. Thomson of Orangeburg, S. C.; Alma J. Blake of Anniston, Ala.; Helen S. Sneed of Garner, N. C.; Gwendolyn L. Storrs of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Hilda O. Fortune of New York City; Celestine Tillman of Los Angeles; Wilma H. Ray of Asheville, N. C.; Yvonne O. Hooks of Savannah, Ga.; Shirley E. Barnes of New York City, and Natalia T. Cain, M.D., of Detroit.

B

THIRD HOWARD UNIVERSITY JUNIOR AWARDED RCA SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP

Chicagoan Horace Webb became Howard University's third RCA Scholar when he was recently awarded an $800 scholarship by the corporation to continue his studies as a chemistry major at the historic Washington, D. C. institution.

A junior in the College of Liberal Arts, Webb is among scores of college science and mathematics students around the country awarded grants under the Radio Corporation of America's Scholarship and Fellowship Program. In addition to the student grant, RCA also made an unrestricted gift of $500 to the University.

In 1957, the Chicago Hyde Park High School graduate received a scholarship of $500 a year for four years from Howard, as a result of the University's national competitive examination. During his freshman and sophomore years he received departmental honors in chemistry.

The new RCA scholar is a member of the Tutorial and Advisory staff, the American Chemical Student Affiliate Chapter and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. His brother, Paul, is also a chemistry major at Howard and is now in his senior year.

Dallas Youth Is Given Scholarship

DALLAS. — Maceo Gray, a Dallas newsboy, has been named winner of a $300 college scholarship which a Dallas newspaper offers to the young men who deliver the paper.

Gray plans to enter Prairie View A&M college in September. He was an honor student at Lincoln high school.

The youth was graduated in January from Lincoln high where he was a member of the National Honor Society and a member of the band. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Gray, 3224 Reed Lane. His father is principal of George Washington Carver Junior high school in Mesquite.

Young Gray will major in mathematics. In doing this he will follow in the footsteps of his bother, Brucey Gray, who is a professor of mathematics at Prairie View.

He also has two sisters attending the college: Olivia, a senior, and Mary, a freshman.

Gets Grant To Study At Chicago U

TRENTON, N. J. — Mrs. Lennie Pickens Muse, Trenton, N. J., has been awarded a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health through the School of Social Service Adminisration at the University of Chicago. She will enroll at the university, in the fall, for a third - year of advanced study in the field of psychiatric social work.

She received the bachelor' degree from Hampton Institu and the master's degree fro the University of Chicago.

MRS. MUSE IS currently employed as a supervisor of psychiatric social work at the Johnstone Training and Research Center, Bordentown, N. J., a State - supported institution for mentally retarded teenagers.

Before coming to Johnstone, Mrs. Muse was an instructor in psychiatric social work at the Duke University Medical Center, Durham, N. C. and while there served as a field work instructor for the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

She is a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority, the Links, the Order of the East-

ern Star, and various professional organizations.

MRS. LENNIE P. MUSE
Social Worker

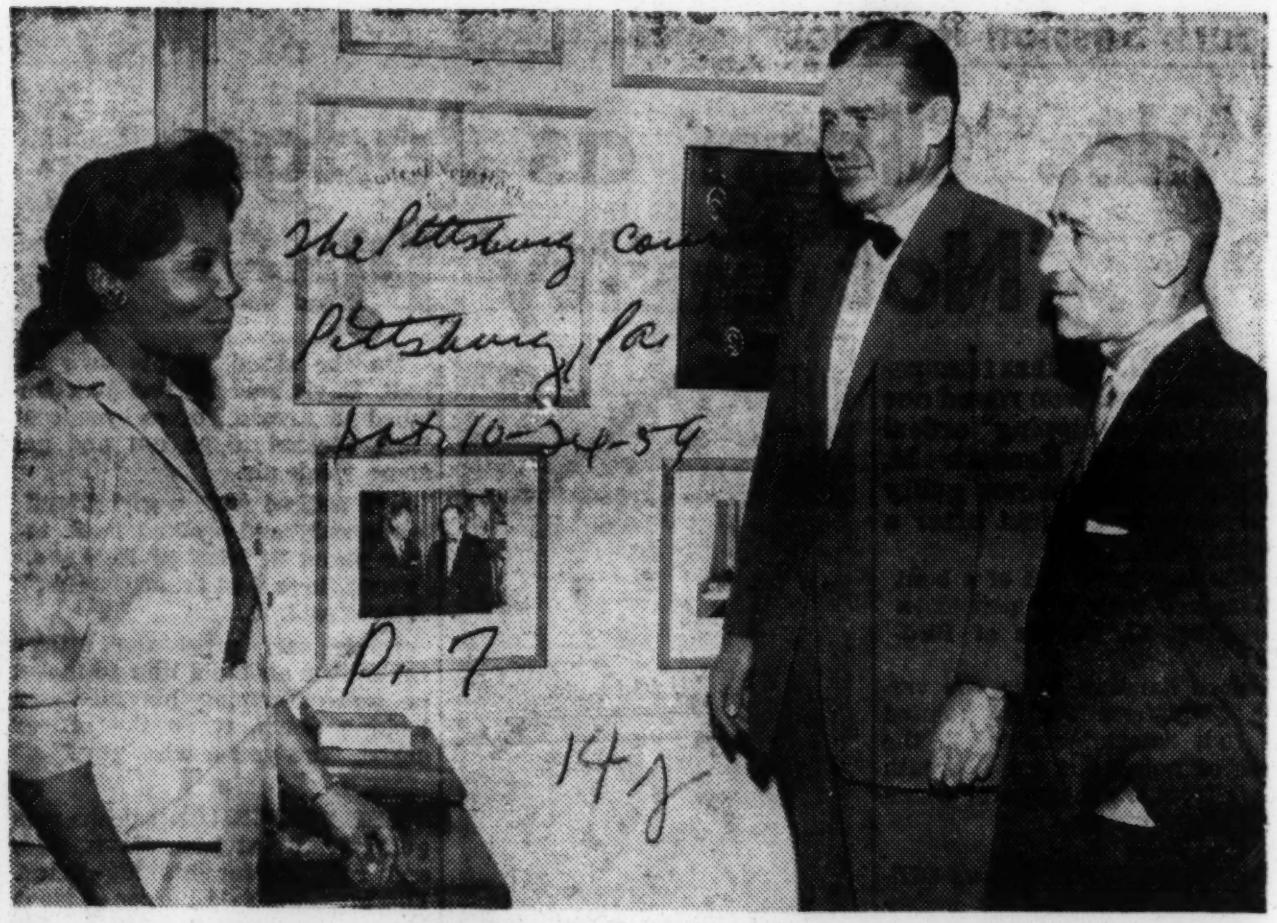
GETS SCHOLARSHIP — Cecil E. Glanville (left), 34-year-old student from Trinidad, British West Indies, receives scholarship presented in behalf of the Schenley Industries, Inc., sales affiliate which markets Long John Scotch and in the U.S., by Dr. Leroy E. Burney, surgeon general of the United States. Upon completion of medical studies made possible by the scholarship, which is the first of its kind, Glanville plans to return to Trinidad to practice.

143 1959

FAMU PROFS TO STUDY—These Florida A&M University faculty members received fellowships and grants to do advance study on their doctoral degrees during the 1959-60 school term. Robert L. Jennings (l), Southern Fellowship Award, University of Arizona; Miss Anne Gayles, Indiana University Fellowship; Miss M. Lucia James, John Hay Whitney, University of Connecticut; and Samuel Russell, Southern Fellowship Fund, University of Pennsylvania. — (A&M staff photo by Horace Jones, Jr.)

143 1959

GETS SCHOLARSHIP — Cecil E. Glanville (left), 34-year-old student from Trinidad, British West Indies, receives scholarship presented in behalf of the Schenley Industries, Inc., sales affiliate which markets Long John Scotch and in the U.S., by Dr. Leroy E. Burney, surgean general of the United States. Upon completion of medical studies made possible by the scholarship, which is the first of its kind, Glanville plans to return to Trinidad to practice.



Personal Thanks—Standing before the Certificate of Incorporation issued to the Schenley Wholesalers Foundation by the State of New York, Lorre Curry, a recipient of a grant-in-aid from the foundation, was able to extend her personal thanks during a brief conference with Sidney E. Frank (second from right), honorary chairman of the foundation and a vice president of Schenley Industries, Inc., and Stanley S. Casden, counsel and a director of the organization. The University of Lausanne, France, medical student was in this country for a clerkship at Sydenham Hospital in New York.

$1,300 Prize Check Good Medicine, Too

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 8-8-59
p. 4

14 j

Hayes Willis, Portsmouth insurance executive, is wreathed in a healthy smile, although a patient at Norfolk Community Hospital, as a check for $1,300 is presented to him by W. E. Hillman (right) of Richmond, assistant district manager of Sunkist Growers.

The award was one of 10 second prizes given by Sunkist and General Mills for naming a mystery lemon pie in a nation-wide contest sponsored by the two organizations. R. C. Anderson of Norfolk, district manager for General Mills, is in the center.

14j 1959

Associated Press Photo

Gets a Break

When Patricia Williams, 18, was a secretarial student she figured all she needed to launch her singing career was a break. She got it when she was named Miss Sacramento, the first Negro girl ever to win a preliminary contest in the Miss America sweepstakes. Five feet six with measurements of 36-24½-37, Miss Williams says she feels like the Jackie Robinson of beauty contests."

$28,695 In Awards Made At LeMoyne

12 Four-Year Scholarships Given By College

Scholarship awards totaling $28,695 were announced yesterday by Rev. John C. Mickle, scholarship committee chairman at LeMoyne College.

Rev. Mickle said 12 of the awards were four-year scholarships worth $1,200 each.

They were won by Annie Mae Williams and Albert Carl Yates of Booker T. Washington, Eddye Neil Fenster of Manassas, Obediah Richmond and Benjamin Sims of Melrose, Ronald Thomas of Hamilton, Emily Pettigrew of Father Bertrand, Helen Wilson of Hesler, Floyd Weakley of Woodstock, Samuel Williams of Barrett's Chapel, Gertrude Anderson of Mount Pisgah, Charles Eldridge of Geeter.

Awards were based on competitive examinations given to 500 applicants earlier this year.

Southern Uni. Professor Honored By New York University

Baton Rouge, La., May 25.—Dr. Roberta Hodges Jackson, professor of Home Economics, Southern University, was honored recently by New York University as one of that school's outstanding graduates. The special ceremony occuring each year at Founder's Day, in the form of an honors convocation, features only those degree recipients and top ranking candidates for degrees in the upper ten per cent.

At the 128th anniversary of the New York University, Dr. Jackson was presented an award of achievement which reads: "In commemoration of the granting of the University charter, annual tribute is paid the Founders by signaling the accomplishment of those degree candidates and recipients of the year under review eligible for this award who, under such opportunity, have distingiused themselves among their fellow students through consistent evidence of outstanding scholarship."

This honor, bestowed on the Southern University professor, is the highest bracket of preferment recognized by the New York institution. The certificate carried further a special note from the school's president, Carroll V. Newsom.

Dr. Jackson, wife of Dr. Blyden Jackson, head, Department of English at Southern University, came to her present position last summer to head up Southern's graduate program in Home Economics. She is also possessor of a distinguished record of teaching at Lane College, (Tennessee); Morris Brown College (Georga) and the New York City Skyscraper Experimental School, before coming to Southern.

MIDDLETOWN BOY WINS $1000 UNDERWOOD SCHOLARSHIP

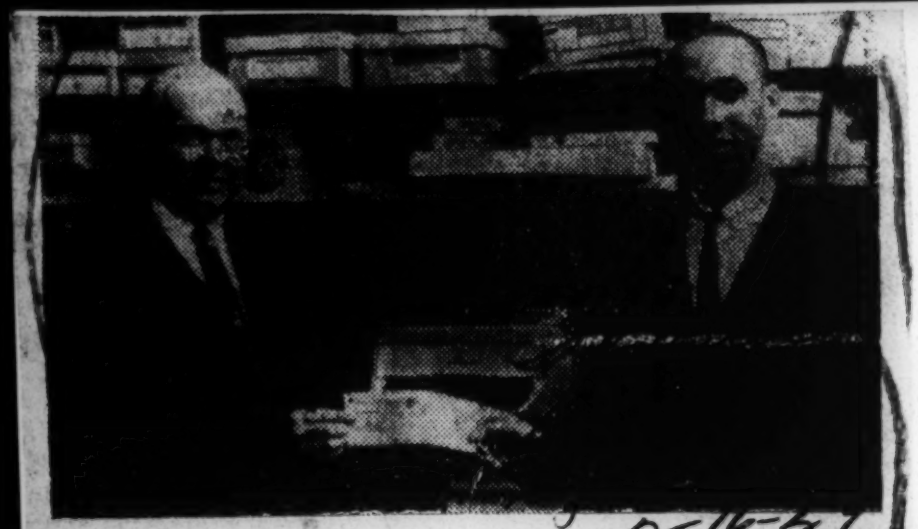
Paul E. Gates (right) — of Middletown — a junior at Ohio University in Athens, receives a check for $1,000 after being named state winner in the Underwood Corporation's 1958 nation-wide Golden-Touch Contest. E. L. Denton, manager of Underwood's Athens branch office, presents the award. Gates is a Spanish major and is active in many campus activities and varsity sports, and holds the university's record for high jump.

The scholarship recipient had to write in 25 words or less, "... how a portable typewriter could help me improve my shoolwork," and complete, in 25 words or less, the statment, "I have tried Underwood Golden-Touch and I like it because ..."

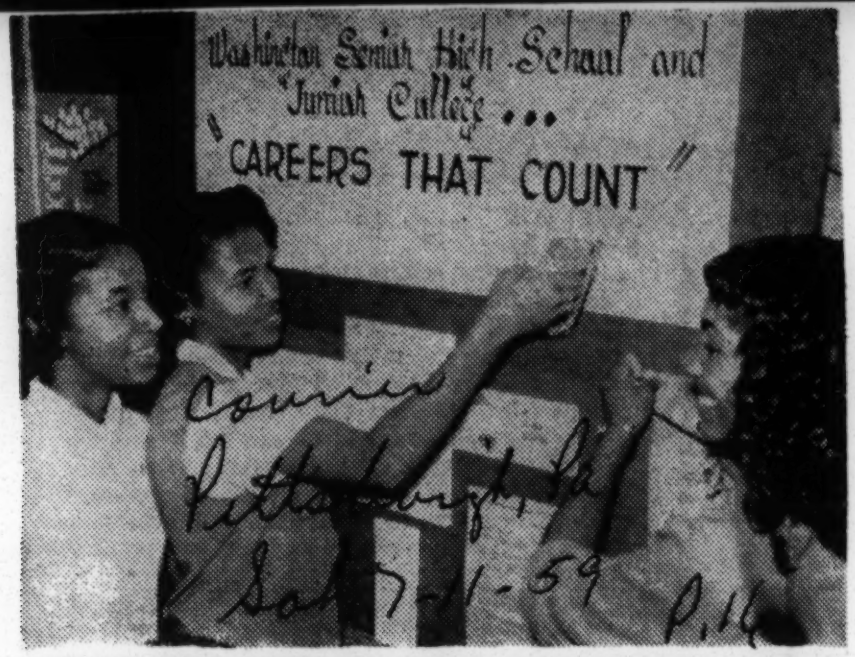
Open to college, high school and junior school students living in the 49 states and Washington, D. C., the contest was designed to encourage greater student interest in advanced education. A national winner and a state winner was named in each of the three categories.

One of 10 children of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gates, Paul is active in campus life. He is vice-president of the university chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and a member of the band and the tennis and track teams. He presently holds the university record for the high jump. The Scholarship Winner has an accumulative average of 2.7.

Gates' first purchase after receiving the award was an Underwood portable with an international keyboard. He had written his winning essay on a borrowed Underwood typewriter. The state winner intends to do postgraduate work at the University of Mexico.



SCHOLARSHIP WINNER—Paul E. Gates (right), a junior at Ohio University in Athens, receives a check for $1,000 after being named state winner in the Underwood Corporation's 1958 nation-wide Golden-Touch Contest. E. J. Denton, manager of Underwood's Athens branch office, presents the award. A resident of Middletown, Ohio, Gates is a a Spanish major and is active in many campus activities and varsity sports, and holds the university's record for high jump.



CALLING ALL TEENS—Gloria Peoples, 18, center, of Pensacola, Fla., wants to tell high school and college students everywhere about the $12,000,000 scholarship program of The National Foundation. Teens interestetd in a career in nursing, physical therapy, occupational therapy, medical social work and medicine, should contact their local county chapter of The National Foundation. Scholarships are financed by March of Dimes.

75 High School Students Win National Scholarships

'59 awards double last year's total

NEW YORK—A few weeks ago an 18-year-old Tommy Broadwater, president of the senior class at Harrison High School in Blytheville, Ark. received his diploma.

The son of a tenant farmer whose yearly income for a family of five is somewhat less than $2,000, Tommy now has something beside farming to look forward to.

Next fall he will be a freshman at Blackburn College in Calinville, Ill.

In Cleveland, Ohio, Ronald Robinson, also 18, graduated from East Technical High School, where he was vice president of Student Government, president of the Dramatics Club and won a letter in junior varsity football.

Ronald, who lives with his mother and three brothers and sisters on around $1,700 a year, will be going to Oberlin College where he will specialize in languages.

And in Peekskill, N.Y. when Offie Wortham, 21, came home last week from his job as a journeyman electronic technician, he heard the same sort of good news.

Offie, who has supported an invalid mother and father for four years since high school, where he was a football and track star, will enroll at Ohio's Antioch College in September and major in science.

* * *

TOMMY, Ronald and Offie are only three of 75 young men and women this year who might never have gone on to a higher education without the encouragement and financial aid from the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students.

"This is the most gratifying year in our 11-year history," said Richard L. Plaut, president of NSSFNS, in announcing the 1959-60 awards on July 9.

"Because of increased funds, we have been able to help almost half again as many high school seniors as last year to go on to college."

Scholarships from 65 colleges, amounting to some $64,000, and NSSFNS supplementary scholarships totaling almost $25,000 have been granted this year to students from 23 states, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands.

* * *

IN ADDITION, 19 "certificates of recognition," were awarded to students whose full financial needs had already been met by colleges largely as a result of NSSFNS counseling and referral services.

Through its system of "discovering," motivating, counseling and acting as constant "middle man" between student, school and college, the agency for the past decade has been aiding students in underprivileged situations.

With the help of NSSFNS, some 6,200 boys and girls have been able to continue their education in more than 350 interracial colleges and universities.

* * *

MONEY FOR NSSFNS supplementary scholarships, which are one means of breaking down the barriers established by segregation, is made available by a number of individual funds.

These funds are used not only to aid these new college freshmen, but to continue to assist previous award winners through their junior year. Renewal awards to upper-classmen will be announced early in August.

Among the contributing funds are the Old Dominion Foundation, the New York Foundation, the Inland Steel Co., the American Conscience Fund, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and the Greater New York Links.

Two funds of special interest in their relation to NSSFNS and its work are the American Conscience Fund and the Old Dominion Fund.

* * *

THE AMERICAN Conscience Fund, for "students in stormy transition," was established as a result of desegregation tensions in Little Rock last year.

The Old Dominion Fund is earmarked for candidates in cities where the NSSFNS Community Talent Search Program has been adopted or is being planned.

It is now being extended by Supt. John Theobald to 33 schools in five different areas in the city involving about 60,000 children.

Similar projects also are now operating in several of the nation's largest cities including the nation's capital.

James P. Johnson, Selma, Ala., St. Michaels College; Tom C. Poole, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Tufts University; Tommy L. Broadwater, Blytheville, Ark., Blackburn College; Elizabeth A. Eckford, Little Rock, Knox College; Lawrence V. Harrison, Compton, Calif., University of Redlands; Paul L. Hamilton, Pueblo, Colo., University of Denver; Edward M. Deas Washington, D.C., Georgetown University;

Marcia J. Minns, Washington, D.C., Barnard College; Jovce L. Richardson, Washington, D.C., Pembroke College; Ruth A. Stewart, Chicago, Wheaton College; Rayfield Fisher, Gary, Ind., Purdue University; Ronald J. Tuttle, Carthage, Ind., Indiana University; Georgia M. Boatwright and Josiatana B. Segar, Lancaster, Ky., Berea College; Leonce E. Harris, New Orleans, Catholic University of America;

Cynthia M. Stokes, Baltimore, Marian College; Marjorie Haynes, Roxbury, Mass., Simmons College; James W. McKee, Covert, Mich., Michigan State University; Melvin L. Moss, Highland Park, University of Michigan; David W. Bowie, Kansas City, Mo., University of Missouri; Harriet L. Copher, St. Louis, University of Missouri; Wayne D. Shipley, Kansas City, Mo., Wabash College; Donna M. Smith, Sedalia, Mo., University of Chicago;

Janet E. Truman, Hanover, N.H., Mt. St. Mary College; Kathleen A. Conwell, Jersey City, N.J., Skidmore College; Edward L. Powe, Paterson, N.J., Lafayette College; Mae A. Turner, Montclair, N.J., Douglass College; Arline S. Tyler, East Orange, N.J., Douglass College; Barbara C. Washington, Newark, N.J., Douglass College;

* * *

JEANNETTE L. ALLEN, West Oneanta, N.Y., Harpur College; Claudia E. Brayboy, Long Island, N.Y., St. Johns University; William H. Bullock, Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester; Julia A. Gill, Wheaton College, Long Island, N.Y., Wheaton College; Frances E. Brown, Brooklyn, N.Y., Drew University; Carolyn E. Jones, Tarrytown, N.Y., Stanford University; Joanne C. Johnson-Nalls, NYC, Alfred University; John P. Kelly, NYC, Manhattan College; Wallace Lucas, NYC, Middlebury College; Kenneth A. Morris, NYC, Boston University; Eldred L. Majors, Le Roy, N.Y., Alfred University; Claudia A. Nelthropp, Long Island, N.Y., Cedar Crest College; Miriam K. Petrus, Springfield Gardens, Sarah Lawrence; Offie C. Wortham, Peekskill, N.Y.; Antioch College;

Bennie E. Booker, Durham, N.C., College of Wooster; Russell D. Gould, New Bern, N.C., Blackburn College; Loretta W. Ryder, New Bern, N.C., Western College for Women; John E. Teamer, Asheville, N.C., Blackburn College; Elizabeth P. Withers, Charlotte, N.C., Woman's College of North Carolina; Henry A. Deering, Cincinnati, De Pauw University; Charles W. Fields, Cleveland, Ohio Wesleyan University; Deborah I. Hunt, Cleveland, Western College for Women; Prather Randle, Cleveland, Case Institute of Technology; Ronald E. Robinson, Cleveland, Oberlin College; Delbert L. Spurlock Jr., Oberlin, Ohio, Hamilton College; James E. Warner, Cleveland, De Pauw University;

Eugene C. Baten, Braddock, Pa., Juanita College; Bernard C. Duse, Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh; Anne-Marie Forrester, Philadelphia, Bennington College; Elizabeth A. Andrade, Providence, R.I., Baldwin-Wallace College; Sarah J. Griffith, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., Rockford College; Catherine D. Reid, Memphis, Tenn.,

MEHARRY GETS $61,610

NEW YORK —Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tenn., Southern Baptist Mission in Nigeria has received $61,610 from the March of Dimes to develop its construct a $3,500,000 college in western Nigeria within the next five years.

$3,500,000 COLLEGE

LAGO, Nigeria — The U.S. plans to open a medical college in Nigeria.

14j 1959

Research Grant Aids Students

BALTIMORE, Md. — Two Morgan State college students are getting top level research experience — thanks to a $3,500 grant made to the college through the Petrolum Research Fund.

Th fund, admmistered by the American Chemical Society, makes awards to college science teachers for support of undergraduate research carried on by the teacher and participated in by one or more of his students. This program is designed to stimulate student interest in graduate study.

Getting the experience are Aileen T. Bagley, an honor senior from Baltimore, and Leon Braswell, junior, both chemistry majors.

They are working under Dr. Clyde R. Dillard, professor of chemistry, in a study which was the highly technical title of "Infra-

17 Alabama Colleges Get Fund Grants

NEW YORK (AP)—Seventeen Alabama colleges and universities shared in a giant grant to education by the U.S. Steel Foundation.

The grants were part of a $2,350,000 aid program extended to 713 institutions in the United States.

The University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute will receive fellowships of up to $7,200 over two years for study at the doctoral level.

The Medical College of the University of Alabama was named for aid through the National Fund for Medical Education.

Other schools receiving grant were Daniel Payne, Miles, Selma University, Athens College, Birmingham-Southern, Howard College, Huntingdon, Judson, Oakwood, St. Bernard, Spring Hill, Stillman, Talladega and Tuskegee Institute.

Amounts of the individual grants were not listed.

Posner Products Company Announces Scholarship Fund

NEW YORK — The well known Posner Beauty Products Company, with offices at 417 West 128 St., New York, N. Y., announces a newly established Scholarship Fund for Negro students in colleges and universities of the nation. This fund is to be put into operation in October or November of this year.

Recognizing the fact that many students with outstanding ability are often forced to leave school because of the lack of funds, the Posner Company is directing its scholarship toward this group. Unlike many other scholarship funds, the students will not be required to do anything that may detract from their studies.

Miss Bell Patterson, the eminent beauty consultant at Posner's stated that the applicants need only qualify on three simple conditions:

1. Must already be pursuing a course of studies in some college or university.

2. Must have above average standing in their studies and an excellent character record.

3. Must fully establish that he is trying to continue school under adverse financial conditions, over which he has no control.

"We hope to make this fund large enough to help several students. "Miss Patterson said, "There may be a student who has a balance on a school account which also may cause him to leave school. This type student is also eligible." "We also believe this will enable the student to pursue his studies unhampered with the pressure of financial worries," she further stated.

"The amount of the scholarships will be decided upon when the applicants list is before us. We will make every effort to do our best towards this Scholarship Fund.", she said.

Fellowships For Foreign Language Students Available

WASHINGTON—Students interested in becoming teachers of Arabic, Chinese, Hindustani, Japanese, Portuguese or Russian, should apply immediately for fellowships at any college or university having a graduate program in one of these six tongues, Commissioner of Education Lawrence G. Derthick announced Monday.

In order to be considered for the school year 1959-60, recommendations by colleges and universities for fellowship awards must be sent to the Office of Education by June 22, Commissioner Derthick said. The first fellowships under the Foreign Language Program authorized by Title VI of the National Defense Education Act will be awarded by the Office of Education before July 1.

On the basis of a study conducted for the Office of Education by the American Council of Learned Societies, Commissioner Derthick determined Arabic, Chinese, Hindustani, Japanese, Portuguese and Russian to be the languages in which the national need for instruction is most urgent at this time. These languages are spoken by more than 1 billion people, or about 35 percent of the world's population, yet few people in the United States have studied any of them.

The fellowships carry stipends ranging from $1,500 to $3,500. The graduate fellows will also receive travel allowances and allowances for dependents.

Negro Girl Named 'Miss Indiana U.'

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP) — "It must have been because God wanted it to happen," a dazed but happy Negro college student said Friday after being named Miss Indiana University."

Nancy Streets, 19-year-old sophomore from South Bend, Ind., is believed the first of her race ever to win a beauty queen contest on the IU campus. She will compete for the "Miss Indiana" title as part of this year's Miss America contest.

"I took my prayer book with me to the contest," she added, "but I didn't think I'd win it. I've been praying all week, and my boy friend and sorority sisters have been praying with me."

A major in speech and theater, Miss Streets edged 14 white coeds to win the first beauty contest she ever entered.

Miss Streets, who has stage ambitions but says she would drop a career for marriage, measures 34-24-35. She won approval from a five-judge panel after appearing in a bathing suit, formal gown and performing a dance interpretation of "Harlem Nocturne."

Asked how fellow IU students took her precedent-shattering victory, the winner replied. "On the whole, everybody has been very nice. A few don't go for the idea, but I don't let things like that bother me. Nobody has said anything unfavorable to me directly."

Other sources on the university campus confirmed that most students are satisfied with Miss Street's selection.

"Most of the students seem quite pleased with the choice," said a staff member of the Indiana Daily Student, campus newspaper.

A member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity, which sponsored the contest, denied rumors of "violent reaction" from alumni and other off-campus sources.

The fraternity has no Negro members. Miss Street, daughter of a dentist, is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha, a Negro sorority, but lives in a university dormitory.

The judges were Bloomington Mayor Thomas L. Lemon, two university professors and two local businesswomen.

Wilberforce U. to give honorary degrees to 7

XENIA, Ohio — Some 25 candidates will receive bachelor degrees at Wilberforce University commencement exercises in Jones Memorial Auditorium on Thursday at 10:30 a.m.

Also honorary degrees will be given to Jefferson Patterson, Ambassador to Uruguay; Andrew D. Wienberger, NAACP attorney; and Mrs. Eugene Mayer, publisher - owner of the Washington Post, all doctor of laws;

And A. Maceo Walker Sr., president of Universal Life Insurance Co.; Memphis, Tenn.; and George W. Baber, president of the AME Bishop Council, doctor of humanities; Donald Shirley, pianist - composer, doctor of music; and Billy Rose, producer - writer, doctor of fine arts.

Three women will be cited as American "Fair Ladies:" Mesdames Mary E. Johnson of Cincinnati, Toki Schalk Johnson, Courier writer; and Sarah Washington Hayes, Atlantic City cosmetics manufacturer.

* * *

BACHELOR OF ARTS degrees will be awarded to Rufus Arterberry, Fairfield, Ala.; James Dixon, Detroit; Harding Dunlop, Jamaica, N.Y.; Barbara Ford, and Mildred Wade, Memphis, Tenn.; and Lewis Walker, Fairfield, Ala.

Bachelor degrees to Doris Kelly of Alcoa, Tenn., and Cyrus Carter, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Bachelor of Science (in Education) degrees will be awarded to Emma Ware, Memphis, Tenn.; Getty Babcock, Detroit; Francina Clay, Newman, Ga.; Ethel Irving, Elkhart, Inc.; Doris Johnson, and Shelley Spight, Memphis, Tenn.; Gwenlolyn Stinson, Waterloo, Iowa; and Marlene White, Fairfield, Ala.

* * *

DEGREES IN secondary education will be awarded to Alice Garrett, Cordovo, Tenn.; Marion Harris, Newark, N.J.; Cecil Mitchell, Chattonooga, Tenn.; Cecil Smith, Southampton, Bermuda; and Edwin Wilson, Pembroke, Bermuda.

A bachelor of science in business will be awarded to Doris McDowell, Mansfield and a bachelor of music degree will be awarded to Annie Patton, Columbus.

Mrs. Thelma T. Gorham Gets $5000 Fund Grant

To Be Used For Study At Stanford

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. — Fellowships totaling approximately $100,000 have been awarded by The Fund For Adult Education to 18 individuals associated with mass communications for study and training to broaden and liberalize their knowledge and increase their skills.

C. Scott Fletcher, president of the Fund, made public the names of 14 men and 4 women who received grants. One of the four women is Mrs. Thelma Thurston Gorham, a language arts teacher and free lance writer of Oklahoma City.

Employed in the secondary school system by the Oklahoma City Board of Education, Mrs. Gorham has been granted a year's leave of absence to do advanced study in the School of Communications Research at Stanford university, Palo Alto, Calif.

A former assistant professor of Journalism at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., Mrs. Gorham will do special study at Stanford in the area of Human Relations in Communications. Taken for graduate credit, the work will apply toward her doctorate. The grant is for $5,000.

Mrs. Gorham and the other 17 Fund Fellows were chosen from hundreds of candidates throughout the United States by a National Selection Committee, whose Chairman was Ralph E. McGill, editor of **The Atlanta Constitution**. Other members of the selection were:

John Fisher, editor-in-chief, **Harpers Magazine**; Richard B. Hull, director of radio and TV, Ohio State university; Sig Mickelson, vice president, news and public affairs, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and Perry Miller, professor of American Literature, Harvard university.

The daughter of Mrs. Bertha Lee, Kansas City, Kansas, and Frank Thurston, Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Gorham is a product of the Kansas City, Kansas schools, where she was graduated from Northeast Junior High school and Sumner high school. She also attended Hamtramck High School, Hamtramck, Mich., and Northern High school, Detroit.

She has the B. A. and M. A. degrees with majors in Journalism from the University of Minnesota. She has done graduate work in Higher Education and Journalism Research at Stanford University and has done work in Secondary Education in the University of Oklahoma Extension division and at Central State college, Edmond, Okla.

AKA MEMBER

The Fellowship winner from Oklahoma is a member of Theta Sigma Phi, national honorary society for women in Journalism. Elected to membership in Nu chapter at the University of Minnesota, she was the first Negro student to be initiated into the organization

A member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, Mrs. Gorham served as editor-in-chief of **The Ivy Leaf**, the sorority's national publication from 1946 to 1949.

Professionally, Mrs. Gorham has had a wide experience. Prior to accepting a position with the Oklahoma City Public Schools, she was executive editor of the militant **Black Dispatch**, Oklahoma City Negro weekly. Before coming to Oklahoma City she was managing editor of **The Oklahoma Eagle**, a Tulsa weekly. While working on the Tulsa paper in 1954, she won a media citation from the National Conference of Christians and Jews for an editorial series entitled, "How Ready Are We For Integration?"

A former resident of St. Louis, Mo., Mrs. Gorham served as assistant to the chairman of the St. Louis Committee on Great Books, Charles H. Compton, librarian emeritus of the St. Louis Public Library. She was also young adult program director with the St. Louis County Branch YWCA in Clayton, and worked with groups in Kinloch, Kirkwood, Meacham Park and Webster Groves. As a free lance writer, she editor **Building a Better State**, monthly organ of the Missouri Association of Social Welfare.

MRS. GORHAM

EX-LINCOLN PROFESSOR

Prior to going to Jefferson City, where she taught in the Lincoln university School of Journalism for four years, 1947-1952, she was a free lance writer and publicist in the Northern California Bay Area, residing in Berkeley. With her husband, Richard G. Gorham, jr., she operated Gorham Enterprises, a photography, public relations and publicity agency in Oakland. She also represented a number of Negro weeklies on the West Coast and was an accredited correspondent during the United Nations Conference on International Organization held in San Francisco in 1945.

Mrs. Gorham did a brief stint as managing editor of **The Crisis**, official organ of the NAACP, at the national headquarters in the Wendell Willkie building, New York City, and served as part-time publicity director of the NAACP West Coast Regional Office in San Francisco.

During World War II, Mrs. Gorham had the distinction of being the only woman editor of an official military publication. At Fort Huachuca, Ariz., she served 22 months as editor of **The Special Services Bulletin** and **The Apache Sentinel** official publications of the Armed Forces Special Services Division Service Command Unit 1922. She also served as publicity assistant to the Post Public Relations Officer at Fort Huachuca.

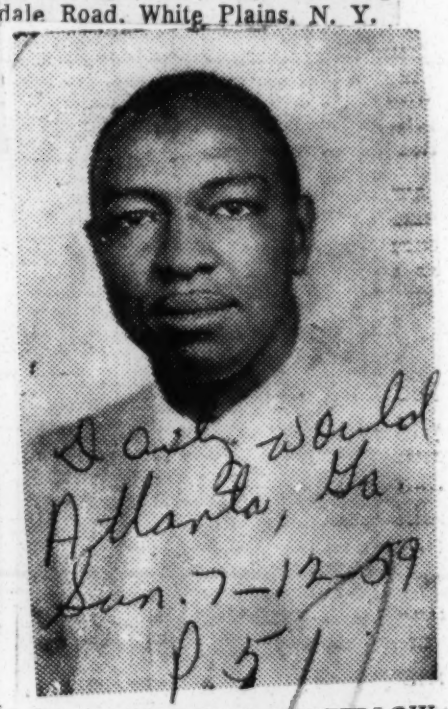
HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Prior to World War II, Mrs. Gorham was assistant director of public relations and part-time instructor of Journalism at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. She went to Hampton from Kansas City, where she was a bureau news editor reporter and feature writer on **The Call**.

During her fellowship year at Stanford, Mrs. Gorham will be accompanied by her 10-year-old son, Darryl Theodore, who will be enrolled as a pupil in the Stanford University Laboratory school.

The Gorhams reside at 2049 NE 17th Street in Oklahoma City. A member of the Baha'i World Faith, Mrs. Gorham is Secretary of the local Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Oklahoma City. She is a teacher at F. D. Moon Junior high school and chairman of the F. D. Moon unit of the Oklahoma City classroom Teachers' association. She is also president of the Oklahoma City Urban League Guild and serves as journalist of the local chapter of Jack and Jill of America, Inc.

The 1959-60 Fellows who come from 13 states will engage in study at nearly a dozen universities throughout the United States or in internships at network broadcasting centers. All of the Fellows are expected to follow individual study and practice programs designed by themselves for their own improvement and professional upgrading. The Director of the Fund's mass media fellowships award program is Robert J. Blakely. Ronald Shilen is the Executive Secretary. Inquiries and requests for applications for the 1960-61 awards should be addressed to the latter at the Fund For Adult Education, 200 Bloomingdale Road, White Plains, N. Y.



WYETH PEDIATRIC FELLOWSHIP AWARDED DR. MITCHELL — Dr. Frank Mitchell, Jr., 7121 Champlain, Chicago, has been awarded a Wyeth laboratories pediatric residency fellowship, it was announced Saturday by Dr. Philip S. Barba, past president of the American Academy of Pediatrics and chairman of the selection committee.

Engaged in general practice in Chicago for the past two years, Dr. Mitchell will take his residency at Cook County Hospital, Chicago. He received his B. S. and M. D. degrees from the University of Illinois, and served with the U. S. Army Medical Corps in Germany.

14j 1959

Spelman Girl Off to Russia

GENEVA, Switzerland—Marian Wright, Spelman College junior from Bennettsville, S. C., studying here this year on a Merril grant, has been selected as a Leslie Fellow to visit Russia this summer.

Miss Wright

She will join a group, of which her fellow Spelmanites, Virginia Powell, Canton, Ohio, is a member, in Russia.

The young people will travel through portions of Germany, France and Poland to spend, finally, 40 days in Russia.

Sat. 7-25-59

IN RUSSIA, THE group will take guided tours in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, and spend a final two weeks in a youth tourist camp in the Caucasus.

Miss Wright says that because of many long conversations with Russian acquaintances in Europe during the past year, she is looking forward with particular eagerness to this trip.

MARIAN WRIGHT
SPELMAN STUDENT TO VISIT RUSSIA — Marian Wright, Spelman College junior from Benettsville, South Carolina, studying abroad this year on a Merrill Grant, writes from Geneva, Switzerland that she has been selected as a Lisle Fellow to visit Russia this summer. She will join the group, of which her fellow Spelmanite, Virginia Powell of Canton, Ohio is a member, in Russia. The young people will travel through portions of Germany, France, and Poland to spend, finally, forty days in Russia.

In Russia, the group will take guided tours in Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev, and spend a final two weeks in a youth tourist camp in the Caucasus.

Miss Wright says that because of many long conversations with Russia acquaintances in Europe during this past year, she is looking forward with particular eagerness to this trip. In Russia, Miss Wright hopes to talk with Russian young people, especialy students, to exchange views on world problems. It is Miss Wright's feeling that world peace can only be achieved by a meeting of the minds of the young people of the East and West on the meanings of such concepts as peace, agression, and independence.

USFA awards year at Bethune-Cookman

DOTHAN, Ala.—The United Scholarship Fund Award was given to William B. Cooper. He will receive one year at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.

James R. Griffin, president general of the fund, recommended Cooper on the basis of high scholastic average, and good citizen. The USFA's main program is a memorial for leading Americans.

Schenley Award—Cecil E. Glanville (left), 34-year-old student from Trinidad, British West Indies, receives a medical scholarship presented in behalf of the Schenley Industries, Inc., sales affiliate which markets Long John Scotch in the U. S., by Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General of the United States.

Long John Scotch Award

W. Indian Student Wins Scholarship

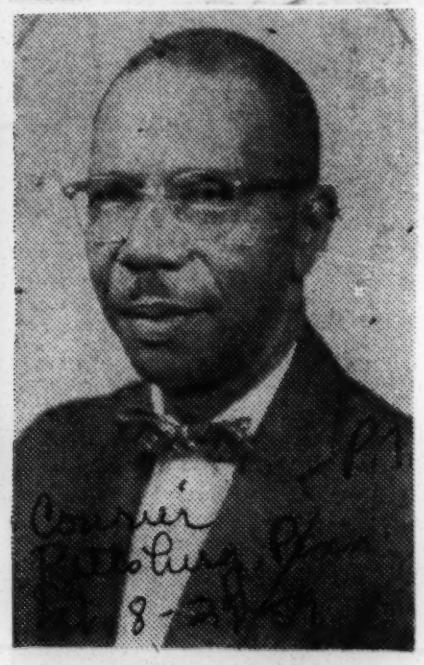
PHILADELPHIA — Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General of the United States and chief of the United States delegation to the World Health Organization, recently presented the Long John Scotch medical scholarship to a 34-year-old student from the British West Indies, who wishes to become a physician and return to practice among his people.

The recipient of the four-year scholarship to the Howard University College of Medicine is Cecil E. Glanville of Trinidad, BWI. Mr. Glanville completed his undergraduate work at Howard University last June and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

■

MR. GLANVILLE's medical education is made possible by a grant from the scholarship fund of Melrose Distillers Co., the sales affiliate of Schenley Industries, Inc., which markets Long John Scotch in the U. S.

The scholarship will be administered by the West Indies student's liaison office in Washington. It marks a step in the West Indies Federation's program to obtain help for medical education for students from the West Indies who wish to work in the islands.



In 'Who's Who'—

J. Thomas McNeely, Oklahoma City businessman and member of the Mayor's Human Relations Committee, has been listed in the latest edition of "Who's Who in the South and Southwest." McNeely was cited for a colorful and remarkable career of public and civic service.

WINS $3,000—Mrs. Shirley Ordiway of Jamesville, N. Y., won $3,000 in the Senior Division of Pillsbury's 11th Grand National Bake-Off in Berevly Hilton Hotel, Beverly Hills, Calif. Here she is interviewed by Art Linkletter.

New York's Mrs. Ordiway Wins in Pillsbury Bake-Off

BEVERLEY HILLS, Calif.— Mrs. Shirley Ordiway of Jamesville, New York, received a check for $3,000 from Art Linkletter for taking top honors in the senior division of Pillsbury's 11th Grand National Bake-Off at the Beverly Hilton Hotel.

Her contest entry was a lemon cloud pie which she baked in the hotel's International Ballroom, along with 100 other finalists. More than $100,000 in prize money and General Electric appliances were presented to winners at the award luncheon.

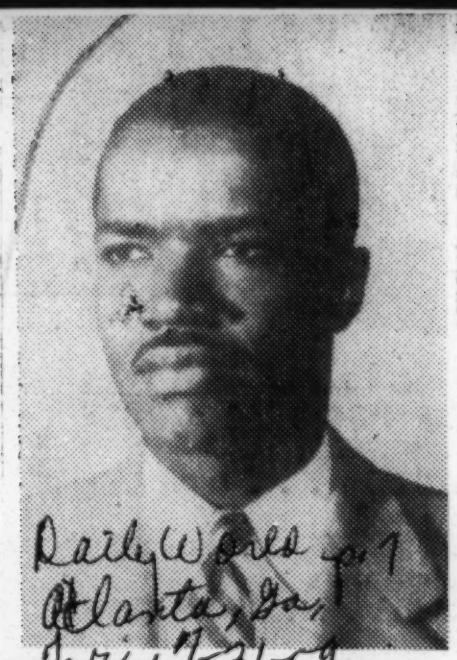
Each of the 80 senior and 20 junior contestants who competed for the top award received an expense-paid trip to Beverly Hills as well as the General Electric range and mixer used during the competition. Mrs. Ordiway started with a basic lemon pie because it's her husband's favorite, worked out her own variations to win.

She's the wife of Jerry Ordiway, an electrician, and the mother of three youngsters, Valerie 6; Paul 5, and Gloria 2. She has a moderately large recipe collection, including a complete set of Pillsbury Grand National and European recipes. She sews beautifully and also enjoys sketching and designing, would like some day to combine the two and create clothes.

Mrs. Ordiway is a member of P-TA and Ladies Circle of the Southwood Baptist Church. She will use part of her money to remodel her six-room suburban home, will save the rest for her children's education.

STUDYING IN DENMARK — Frances Irene Pitts, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Raymond J. Pitts, formerly of Fort Valley State College, Ga., waves goodbye as she boards an Icelandic Airlines plane for Copenhagen, Denmark. She is one of twenty-five Whittier College (California) students who will study economics, sociology and history while they center their activities at the University of Copenhagen. Field trips, tours to neighboring countries and interviews will be a definite part of the direct experiences of the group as they explore first hand, problems and projects in their respective fields.

Frances, who resides with her parents in Pasadena, Calif., is a sociology major at Whittier College. She graduated from the Henry A. Hunt High School at Fort Valley, Ga. in 1956. She attended Talladega College as a freshman and graduated from the Pasadena City College in 1958. At Whittier College she is a member of the College Band, has appeared on severol programs with the College Modern Dance Group and is a member of the Metaphonian Society. She is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.



Daily World p. 7
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 7-31-59

HENRY NEAL BROWN RECEIVES HARVARD M. B. A.

Atlanta Life Insurance Company welcomes the return of one of its highly trained, loyal and long tenured representatives back to the trenches of daily activity in the Home Office Investment and Mortgage Department, after a successful academic year in the class rooms of Harvard University.

Mr. Brown has received many congratulations from Company Officials, Co-Workers, and friends for having achieved the coveted Harvard Degree of Master of Business Administration (M. B. A.), after having spent a year in class work at Harvard following his studies at Atlanta University, Clark College and after having earned a certificate issued by the Life Office Management Association Institue, which grants Mr. Brown the Fellowship Designation from that top organization for training in the course of Middle Management and Life Insurance Investments.

Mr. Brown is also highly competent in accounting and secretarial science which experience he shares in the many contributions he makes to the program of Atlanta Life, specifically in connection with the office of Vice President, Walter H. Smith, also a Harvard "M. B. A.", with whom Mr. Brown works as an assistant.

145 1959

U. Of I. Given 2 Lincoln Letters

Defender, Chicago, Ill.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—(UPI)—Two original unpublished letters by Abraham Lincoln have been bequeathed to the University of Illinois, it was announced Tuesday.

The letters were written in Springfield and were addressed to D. A. Cheever at Tremont. Cheever was the grandfather of the late Sarah E. Bryan, Los Angeles, who willed the letters to the university.

Nov. 18-29-59

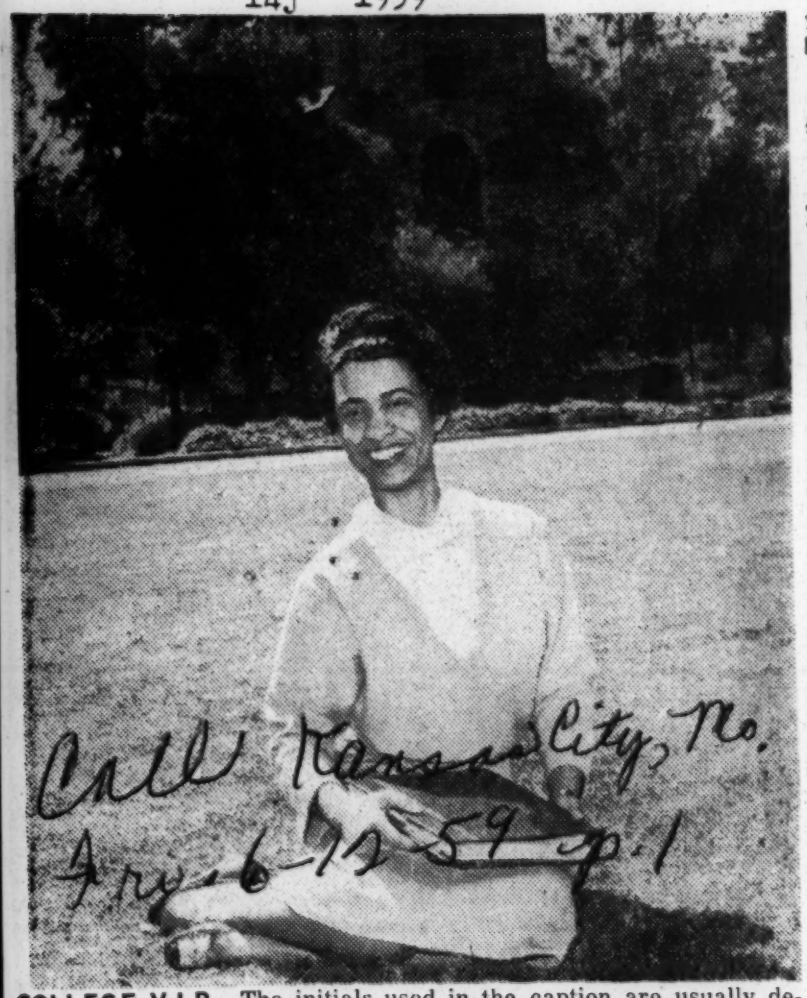
In one letter, dated Aug. 9, 1858, Lincoln expressed regret that "due to a previous appointment" he could not accept an invitation to appear in Tremont.

The other letter was dated Aug. 19, 1859. In it, Lincoln replied to an apparent request to suggest a newspaper editor for Tremont. He directed Cheever to contact a Chicago or Bloomington newspaper.

Also he asked Cheever's support for a "new German Republican paper" in Springfield.

Miss Bryan was a 1908 graduate of the University of Illinois. Her mother, Alice Cheever Bryan, was the first woman graduate of the University.

14j 1959



Call Kansas City, Mo.
Apr. 6-12-59 p. 1

COLLEGE V.I.P.—The initials used in the caption are usually defined as Very Important Person. And that this pretty, young lady is. Miss Mary Lois Hudson, the oldest of five children of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Hudson Jr., 2807 Tanner St., Dallas, Texas, was recently elected vice president of the student body in the spring election at Mills college in Oakland, Calif. Miss Hudson is a junior at the school and is studying on a $4,000 scholarship grant with a double major in dance and music. As vice president, Miss Hudson was one among the six official delegates sent by Mills college to the National Student's Association Regional Conference, held at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, recently, where she was elected Northern District Commissioner of the Regional Conference.

Gloria Brown

Pro-American
winner of
Baltimore, Md.
Bennett award
Sat. 6-6-59

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Miss Gloria E. Brown, a senior, of the Bronx, N.Y., was announced as winner of the annual $250 Faculty Scholarship for next year during the Honors Day program at Bennett College, Friday.

Miss Brown, who will also serve as president of the Student Senate, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Brown and a sociology major.

outstanding record — Miss Barbara Byrd.

The Goode Prize, for home economics — Miss Edith Tucker, of Elkin, N.C.

The David D. Jones Leadership Award — Miss Queen Esther Murphy of Fayetteville, N.C.

* * *

THE FLORENCE REEVES AWARD, for the student who achieves most in the area of race relations — Miss Jacqueline Daise, of Wilmington, N.C.

The Omicron Eta Chi Award — Miss Alma Pinnix, of Reidsville, N.C. and The Class of 1921 Prize — Miss Mary Jane Williams, of Winston-Salem, N.C. Miss Williams was also announced as having received graduate teaching assistantship in bio-chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh for the academic year 1959-60.

Elected to Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society were: Misses Carolyn Martin, of Durham, N.C.; Mary Shoffner, Greensboro, N.C.; and Veronica Dean, Miami, Fla., all seniors; and Misses Laura Sawyer, of Salisbury, N.C.; Blanche Tuboku-Metzger, of Freetown Sierra Leone and Mrs. Marie L. Moore, Winston-Salem, N.C. Miss Dean and Miss Edna Jackson, of Ridgeway, S.C. were elected to Beta Kappa Chi science honorary society.

* * *

FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE in the area of audio-visual aids, the following students received awards from the Tomu club: Misses Rosenell Spears, Winston-Salem, N.C.; Mozelle Flowers, Shannon, N.C.; Ruby Wilson, Greenville, N.C. and Janie Graves, Greensboro, N.C. Merit awards from the Women's Athletic Association went to Misses Ruth Hawkins, Louisburg, N.C.; Hazeline Taylor, Charlotte, N.C. and Nancy Williams, Morganton, N.C. The WAA cup award for two years of outstanding participation went to Miss Veronica Dean of Miami, Fla.

Medical Scholarships

The administration of the Johns Hopkins Medical School has approved a private effort to supplement existing scholarships by raising additional funds to aid Negro medical students.

The plan for raising the needed money has two unusual provisions. The first of these is that part of the fund can be used to help defray the cost of additional pre-medical education for applicants who show exceptional talent.

The second provision is that when the special needs of Negro students have been substantially met, the fund may be used for the benefit of all students, regardless of race. Gifts for this project, earmarked for Johns Hopkins Medical School scholarships for Negro students, should be sent to the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, 6 East Eighty-second Street, New York 28.

Sat. New York
Sat. 6-13-59 p. 22

14j

Leaf-Leader
p. 21
Chump Fel.

Dat.
8-15-59

JAMES W. BREEDLOVE, center, 469 Eighth ave., Donora, Pa., is shown receiving the Hamilton Watch Company Gold Watch Award as the outstanding 1959 engineering graduate of the Howard University School of Engineering and Architecture. Others are Dr. Lewis K. Downing, right, dean of the School, and Professor Darnley E. Howard, head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering and chairman of a faculty committee which selected Breedlove. During his junior year, Breedlove was a Radio Corporation of America Scholar and during his senior year was recipient of an International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation Scholarship.

Allen Professor In "Who's Who"

COLUMBIA, S C. — Dr. walter H. Yeh, professor of music and chairman of the joint music department of Allen reference listed in the latest (sixth) edition of Who's Who In the South and Southwest. Dr. Yeh is also acting chairman, division of humanties of Allen university.

He received the A. B. degree from St. John's university (China), 1935; M. A., and Mus. M. Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester, 1945; A. M., Harvard, 1948, researcher, 1951-54; Ph.D., university of Rochester, 1949, and is listed in the edition as educator, and composer.

He is the coomposer of Concerto Grosso in F. for Oboe, String Quartet and Harp with String Orchestra, 1944; Symphony in D, 1944; Chinese Suite, 1945; Chinese Symphony 1948; orchestral and choral works, and other compositions.

Howard U. Grad Draws $140,000!

LONDON (ANP)—Reuben McCatty, a 42-year-old Jamaican, won $140,000 in a soccer pool.

McCatty, a 1950 graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C., said he will use his tax-free winnings to become a doctor.

In England for the past two years, McCatty has been working as a hospital attendant. He has studied medicine five years in Switzerland and continued his studies while in London.

The nation-wide pool is conducted weekly on the results of 55 professional soccer games. The aim is to pick tie games.

14j 1959

Science talent winner

Lillian Ruth Boykin center) of Fairfield Industrial High School has been named winner of a Gen. William Crawford Gorgas scholarship in the Alabama State Science Talent Search. She will receive a four-year tuition scholarship to her choice of the state's three Negro colleges, plus $1200 in cash from the Gorgas Scholarship Foundation. Second alternate was Myranell Joyce Green (left) of Parker High School, and first alternate was Willie Terrell Anderson also of Fairfield Industrial High School.

Actors Scholarships Awards Seek Entries

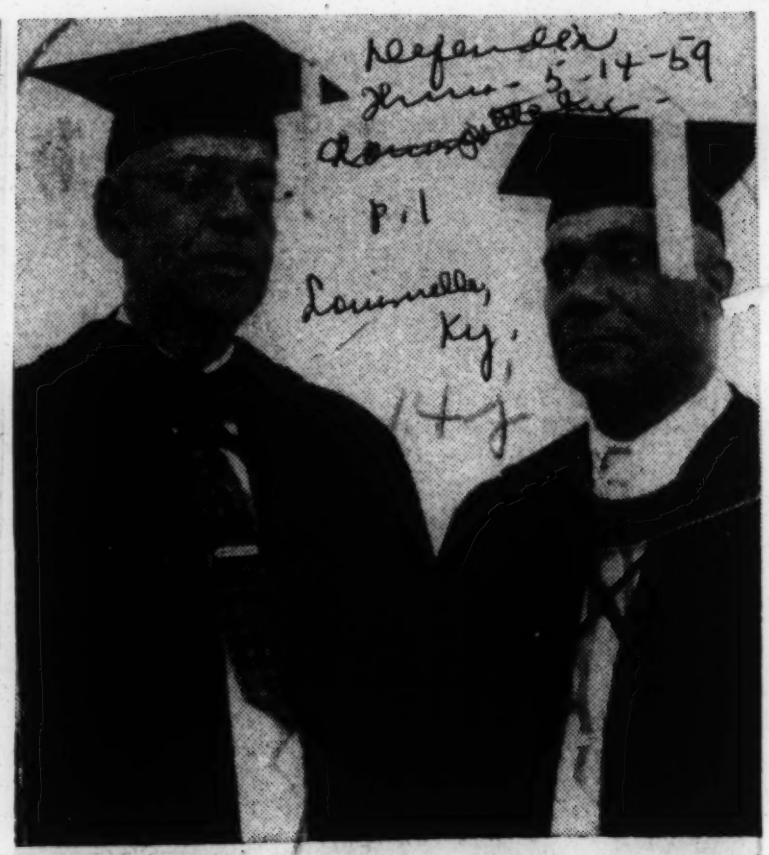
NEW YORK — Applications for the sixth annual Rose McClendon-Ira Aldridge Memorial Scholarships for Negro actor-students can now be submitted to the Paul Mann Actors Workshop. Four $2,000 scholarships will be awarded.

Sidney Poitier, star of "A Raisin in the Sun," and Lloyd Richards, director of the Criticss Prize-winning play and now a faculty member at the school, will assist Mann in making the awards.

Both Poitier and Richards are former recipients of the scholarships and were trained to the Paul Mann Actors Workshop. Other faculty members reviewing applications are Morris Carnovsky, Alice Hermes and Frances Rainer.

The scholarships were inaugurated six years ago at the school, according to Mr. Mann, in the hope that they would make a contribution to an integrated professional theatre.

Applicants should submit resumes and three professional references to Paul Mann Actors Workshop, 1129 Avenue of the Americas, New York City.



DR. E. H. ALLEN was awarded an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree by Simmons University at the recent Commencement. With Dr. Allen is Dr. J. V. Bottoms, chairman of Simmons' Board of Trustees.

Dr. Elijah H. Allen Receives Honorary Doctor's Dearee

Dr. Elijah Henry Allen, director of the Central Louisville Health Center, Louisville and Jefferson County Health Department, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree by Simmons University at Commencement services May 4 at Zion Baptist Church.

The Central Health Center, under the direction of Dr. Allen, is a standard Public Health Clinic in Beecher Terrace Administration building with major emphasis on preventative medicine and prenatal clinics, well-baby clinics, dental clinics for children, health education and general immunization clinics. Current activity includes a wide polio innoculation program.

The honoree is a member of Fifth Street Baptist Church, the Red Cross Hospital Medical Staff, Jefferson County Medical Society, Kentucky State Medical Association, treasurer of the Falls City Medical Society, chairman of the Membership Committee of the Frontiers Club, treasurer of the Service Men's Center, and a member of the Kentucky Public Health Association.

He likewise belongs to the Chestnut Street Branch of the YMCA, the National Medical Association, and is co-sponsor of the Beecher Terrace chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous and the Medical Committee of Family Service Organization.

Receiving honorary Doctor of Divinity degrees were James Caldwell Harris, Louisville; Willie Lawnsie Holmes, Louisville; and Harold Boyce Taylor, Earlington.

James Herbert Anderson, East Orange, N. J. and Homer Preston Johnson received Bachelor of Theology degrees.

Prexies— For the first time in the history of Columbia University in New York City, two Negroes have been elected as president of their respective classes. At left is Harvey Brookins of McDonald, Pa., 1960 class president, congratulating Irwin Barnette, of Medford, Mass., president of the class of 1962. Brookins is a football star, and Barnette, a track sprinter.

James L'Andre Taylor To Join Howard U. Faculty

JAMES L. TAYLOR

James L'Andre Taylor, senior at Miles College, has accepted an assistantship in Chemistry at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

He will be under the supervision of Dr. Ferguson, chairman of the Chemistry Department. He will receive $1300 plus tuition for the nine-month school period.

Mr. Taylor is a graduate of the Ullman High School. At Miles he was an honor student, active in campus affairs, and a member of Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society and the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

He is a member of Thirty-First Street Baptist Church where he serves as superintendent of Sunday School.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Elle Taylor of 1133 - 36th St., No. He will complete his work at Miles College in August.

Elks To Graduate And Give Scholarship To Ann Rhodes

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — The dream of the courageous leader of the Front Royal, Virginia 21, 17 year-old Ann Rhodes will come true. First Negro and only 1959 graduate of Warren County High School in her hometown. Miss Rhodes was denied the thrill of a graduation exercise because of the threat of violence.

Sunday, August 23, in Atlantic City, New Jersey, little Miss Rhodes in cap and gown will be the honored guest at one of the largest Baccaulaureate Services ever held for a Negro youth. Her sponsor will be the thousands of members of the Elks in the United States and the Islands of the sea. Elks Lodges and Temples throughout the nation will give gifts to the brave youth. Former Brooklyn Dodger baseball star Jackie Robinson will deliver the main address. Afterwards, Junior Elks will honor the young lady and her fellow students at a huge reception. Besides, the young lady — who refused to bow to Virginia's Massive Resistance program — will be awarded a $1,000 Elk Scholarship by Lt. George W. Lee, Grand Commissioner of Education of the Elks. She will join such honorees as Autherine Lucy and the Little Rock Nine.

The emotion-packed services will be one of the highlights at the Annual Elks Grand Lodge, which convenes in the resort city of Atlantic City from August 23, to August 30. Other highlights include: the annual message of Robert H. Johnson, Grand Exalted Ruler, the National Oratorical Contest with seven young white and colored orators from all over the nation and featuring Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason from Norfolk, Virginia, the Civil Liberties Dinner, the Leadership Training Program, the Grand Parade, which is the second largest in the United States, the Pageant of the Grand Temple, and many other colorful features.

U.S. Announces Scholarships For Language Study

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Students interested in becoming teachers of Arabic, Chinese, Hindustani, Japanese, Portuguese or Russian should apply immediately for fellowships at any college or university having a graduate program in one of these six tongues, Commissioner of Education Lawrence G. Derthick announced last week.

In order to be considered for the school year 1959-'60, recommendations by colleges and universities for fellowship awards must be sent to the Office of Education by June 22. The first fellowships under the Foreign Language program authorized by Title VI of the National Defense Education act will be awarded by the Office of Education before July 1.

On the basis of a study conducted for the Office of Education by the American Council of Learned societies, it was determined Arabic, Chinese, Hindustani, Japanese, Portuguese and Russian were the language in which the national need for instruction is most urgent. These languages are spoken by more than one billion people, or about 35 per cent of the world's population yet few people in the United States have studied any of them.

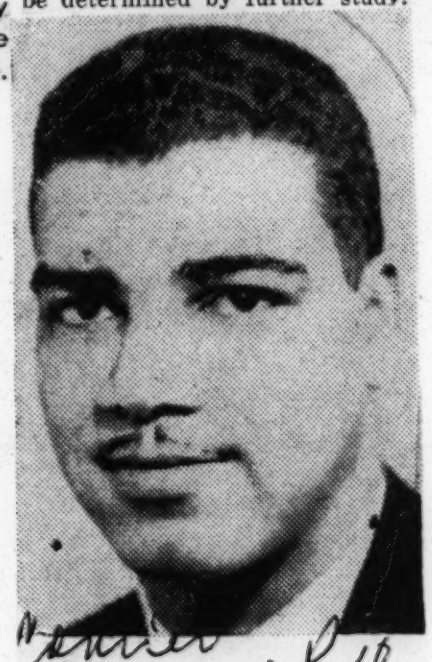
The fellowships carry stipends ranging from $1,500 to $3,500. Graduate fellows also will receive travel allowances and allowances for dependents.

Each fellowship will run for a summer or an academic year and may be renewed if funds are available, and if the student's academic record warrants.

The National Defense Education act requires that, in applying for he fellowship, students must give "reasonable assurance" that immediately upon completing studies, they will be available to teach the language of their choice; must also agree to devote their entire time to study or research without taking outside employment.

Student applications will be forwarded by the institutions to the Office of Education with letters of recommendation.

In the initial stage of Title VI program, awards will be restricted to graduate students of the six critical languages. Additional priorities among other languages of importance, to government, business, industry and education, will be determined by further study.



Awardee—

A scroll and $1,000, as recipient of the 1958 Florina Lasker Award for outstanding contributions to social welfare, were presented to Whitney M. Young Jr., dean of the Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga., at a dinner on May 28 in the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, during the National Conference on Social Work, May 24-29.

14j 1959

GEORGIA TEACHER OF THE YEAR — Mrs. Sadie Davis Steele, first grade teacher at Powell Laboratory Elementary School, Savannah, was recently honored as Georgia Teacher of the Year. Dr. Ruth Stout, president, National Education Association admires the awards following the annual Teacher of the Year banquet. — (World Photo by Harmon Perry)

Mrs. Sadie Davis Steele Named State Teacher

The Georgia State Chamber of Commerce and the Georgia Teachers and Education Association were hosts at the Annual Teacher of the Year Banquet held on Friday evening, May 1, 1959 at Thomas Heathe Slater School of which A. J. Lewis, II, is principal.

More than one hundred and seventy five attractively attired teachers who had been selected in their areas throughout Georgia as well as the regional finalists were in attendance and feted On entering, each of the former group wore baby orchids; while the regional winners wore large orchids as tributes from the hosts.

The featured speaker for the occasion was Dr. Ruth Stout, president of the National Education Association, who gave a dynamic address stressing the role of teachers, professional preparedness, standards, the perpetuation of individuality, and among other important observations, emphasized the importance of good first and second grade teachers.

Dr. Stout, who has held numerous professorships and Ph. D. from the University of Minnesota, said that "We can ill afford in any classroom to have nothing but an able teacher . . . We can ill afford to have all of the people educated."

Dr. Stout was presented by Charles L. Butler, president, Georgia Teachers and Education Association.

The program was presided over by Robert E. Rutherford, public relations representative, Georgia Power Company. The occasion was stated by John W. Lawton, vice president, Georgia Teachers and Education Association.

REGIONAL WINNERS

Impressive was the introduction of regional Teachers - of-the-year by their directors who presented the ALF (statuette) to each. The teachers and directors from the eleven regions respectively were: Mrs. Myra Hight Ware, L. C. Baylor; Walter L. Miller, W. R. Bush, Miss Carrie L Element, A. J. Martin; Mrs. Rose M. O. Ison, Farris T. Johnson; Miss Susie H. Greene, Robert Blount: Miss Patricia Ann Ison, R. L. McDougald; Mrs. Viola Lawrence, James L. Brown; Isreal Taylor, C. E Stanley; Mrs. Gussie D. Phillips, N. Williams; Mrs. Sadie Davis Steele, S L. Smith.

STATE TEACHER

The crowning moment of the auspicious occasion was when, R. A. Thompson, Atlanta Urban League, and chairman of the Judges Committee, produced a sealed envelope and presented it to Presiding Officer Rutherford.

In the envelope was the name of Mrs. Sadie Davis Steele, Region Eleven, of Savannah, Georgia. Mrs. Steele, most charming, most representative and gracious accepted the tribute with humility and rededicated herself to the profession. She commended all of the teachers and after holding the audience spellbound with an original poem, prayed God's blessings on the sponsors of the annual program.

Mrs. Anna Pearl Scott, State Teacher of the Year 1958, and instructor at South Fulton High East Point, in relinquishing the title, thanked them for perpetuating such a program. M. D. Roberts, chairman, Teacher of the Year committee, paid the tribute to the system teachers. Other committee members included: Miss Margaret Walker, Mrs. Addie Lea Allen, Dr. Lynette Saine, J. O. Reynolds.

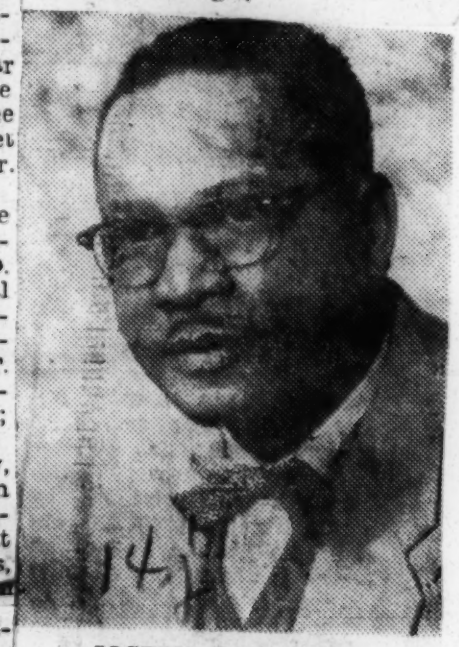
State Chamber of Commerce members included: C Hamp Tanner, Southern Life Insurance; O. K. Sheffield, Jr., Fulton National Bank; Maurice C. Thomas, Bankers Health Life Insurance; J. Dubac Preece, Davison - Paxon; T. Jack Powell, Jr., Lockheed Aircraft; M. A. Garr, Jr., Rich's Inc.; W. E. Joyner Southern Bell

L H Pitts, Executive Secretary, Georgia Teachers and Education Association, announced the professional meetings of the NEA that will be held. Principal Lewis, greeted the group, welcomed them to the facilities and gave interesting highlights . . .

Dinner music was presented by Mrs R L Peterson at the console organ. Others on the program were A F Vines, solo, accompanied by Mrs Harriett Enous; Mrs Sylvia Jones, solo, accompanied by Miss Mary Frances Early

J. Y. Moreland, principal, Georgia Avenue, made a tape recording of the occasion.

(DR.) MARTIN LUTHER KING will receive an honorary degree from his alma mater, **Boston University**, at commencement exercises on June 7 . . . Dr. David D. Rutstein, noted authority on cardio-vascular diseases, lectured at **Howard University** this week . . . The month-long Festival of Living Series is now underway at **A&T College**.



JOSEPH BRADFORD

Farm News Editor Gets Fellowship

(SNS)—Joseph Bradford, assistant editor of the Alabama Extension Service, is one of 19 persons in the mass communication field who recently received a total of $100,000 in fellowship grants from the Fund for Adult Education.

Headquartered at Tuskegee Institute, of which he is a graduate, Mr. Bradford, who lives at Wetumpka, Ala., was awarded $6,000 to study mass media methods and programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, International Cooperation Administration, and Wisconsin and Michigan State universities. He served as a county agricultural agent in Elmore County before becoming assistant extension editor.

He earned an M. S. degree in agricultural journalism three years ago at the University of Wisconsin. For his thesis, he made a survey of communication facilities and needs for extension work with Negro families.

Receives Grant For Church Study

MARSHALL, Tex. — The Methodist General Board of Education has awarded a $1,000 scholarship, one of five, to Rev. Julius C. Scott an alumnus of Wiley college, for graduate study to prepare for professional leadership at Wesley Foundations which are Methodist student centers in state, independent colleges and universities.

Mr. Bradford will spend a week in New York City, July 11-18 where fellowship recipients will participate in a special Institute. He will spend several weeks in Washington, D. C., during July and August where he will gather information in the Department of Agriculture and in the State Department. Meantime he will spend some time at Michigan State University before entering the University of Wisconcon in September, 1959.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bradford plans to develop a course of study for use by agricultural extension workers and other personnel who work with low income and moderately educated farm and non-farm families.

Marian Anderson Scholarship Fund Applications Open

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Singers between the ages of 17 and 32 can now apply to the Marian Anderson scholarship fund for its 1959 awards. Applications should be addressed to the fund headquarters: 762 S. Martin St., Philadelphia.

Organized in 1942, the scholarships make available sums up to $1,000 to worthy singers. Miss Anderson, to date, has divided more than $30,000 among 62 singers from 15 states.

WILLIAM A. BROWN
Receives scholarship

Kentucky State Senior Awarded Wilson Grant

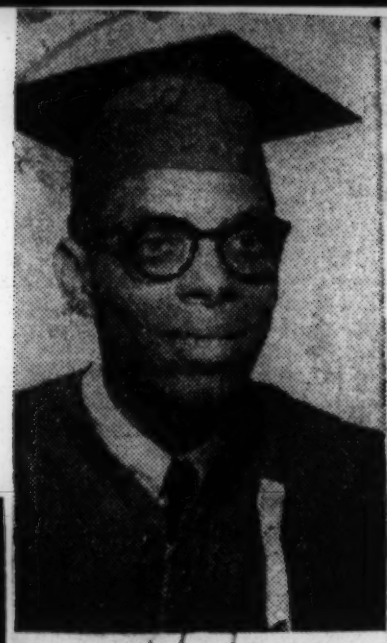
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., March 15.—William A. Brown, a senior at Kentucky State College, has been awarded a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship for graduate study in history at the University of Wisconsin.

Brown, of Brooklyn, has maintained an "A" average at K.S.C. He is one of 1,200 to receive a scholarship, and the first time a K.S.C. student has received one while attending the college, officials said.

Brown has been editor of the school paper for two years, president of Alpha Kappa Mu, a scholastic honorary, and he placed second in the National Collegiate Oratorical contest in 1956.

ACCENT ON EXCELLENCE, the subject of Dr. Horace Mann Bond's speech to Tennessee State University's Alpha Kappa Mu's Annual Honors Day Assembly audience, stimulated the statement, "Superiority is not a matter of race; the only superiority is hard work, motivation and human energy," as he also presented the coveted Alpha Kappa Mu trophy to Delta Sigma Theta Sorority president Doris Haynes, Tennessee State business education senior. The Deltas received the trophy for having the highest cumlative average for the designated two quarters of the 1958-59 school year of any Greek-letter organization on Tennessee. State's campus. Pictured (left to right) Dr. Bond, dean, Graduate School, Atlanta. University; Doris Haynes of Johnson City, Tennessee;; and Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee State University.



Leroy Pulliam

Worthington Scholarship Won By L. Pulliam

The Salome C. Worthington Scholarship Fund Committee announces the grant of the $1,000 Salome C. Worthington Scholarship to Leroy Pulliam of Lynch, Kentucky. Pulliam, a recent graduate of the West Main School of Lynch, graduated as Valedictorian of his class with an average of "A".

His citizenship activities include president of the Student Council, active participation on the school paper, school orchestra, dramatics and debating. In his church he serves as Junior Superintendent of Junior Usher Board. He represented the West Main School in the Youth Department at the annual Teacher's Guidance Institute, Harlan, Ky., in 1957-'58 and '59. He has been accepted at Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

Beauty Title Goes To Negro

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — (UPI) — An attractive 18-year-old Negro girl Tuesday was named to represent the city in the "Miss Universe Contest."

"Nobody in this world was more shocked than I when they told me," said college freshman Janet Galloway.

Janet Galloway

Miss Galloway is the daughter of Isaac Galloway, an aircraft electrician and Marian, a supervisor in a Torrance, Calif., hospital. The family moved from Washington, D. C. five years ago.

Miss Galloway stands 5 feet 4 inches and measures 34-24-36.

14j 1959

J. Sanders Redding Gets 1959 Guggenheim Fellowship Award

Hampton, Va., Apr. 24. — J. Saunders Redding, James Weldon Johnson Professor of Creative Writing at Hampton Institute, is the recipient of a 1959 Guggenheim Fellowship Award, according to an announcement by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation.

He was one of 321 scholars and artists receiving awards totaling more than $1,500,000.

The Foundation's Fellowships are granted to persons of the highest capacity for scholarly research, demonstrated by the previous publication of contributions to knowledge, and to persons of unusual and proven creative ability in the fine arts.

Redding gained prominence after winning the 1944 North Carolina Mayflower Society Award with the non-fictional study of the South, "No Day of Triumph." His "Stranger and Alone," which Harcourt, Brace published in

Gets Fellowship At Ohio State

Memphis, Tennessee. — Alphonso L. Smith, son of Mrs. Mozell J. Starks, 4515 Brookins, was recently awarded a National Science Foundation fellowship for the graduate study of mathematics at Ohio State university.

Smith is a 1955 graduate of Douglass high school. He is a senior at Ohio State university with a record of straight A's. He is a member of Pi Mu Epsilon, honorary mathematics fraternity. He formerly attended Fisk university.

The fellowship provides $3,000 cash plus tuition and fees.

Two Win Merrill Travel Grants At Atlanta University

The selection of Miss Gloriastene Thompson and Miss Vivian Sanders as Merrill Foreign Fellows has been announced by President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University. Each will receive a grant of $3000 for study abroad in 1959-60. The scholarships are given to the university by Charles E. Merrill, a member of the Atlanta University Board of Trustees.

Miss Thompson, a sociology major, will study cultural anthropology and do research in race relations at the London School of Economics. A graduate of Southern University from Benton, La., she has held a University Scholarship and the Walter White Scholarship, the latter the gift of the Atlanta University Alumni Association, this year.

Miss Sanders is a Clark College graduate working toward the master's degree in French. From Sumter, S.C., she is holder of one of the Atlanta University ten regional fellowships. She will study French literature at the Sorbonne in Paris.

Autherine Lucy Foster Gets Elk Scholarship

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—In an appeal to George W. Lee, Grand Commissioner of Education, Autherine Lucy Foster said, "My immediate plans have been to enroll in school for the summer and return to work for the fall semester."

"At present," Mrs. Foster said, "it is not known how long it will take to get a masters degree, which is what I desire. The University of Texas points out that 36 semester hours are needed to receive a certificate, but it will take several summers to get a degree. My hopes are that it would be possible for you to arrange to give me scholarship aid."

Grand Commissioner Lee, in granting the request for a scholarship to Mrs. Foster, said "that the struggle for freedom in education is everybody's struggle and every lover of freedom will long remember your courageous fight at the University of Alabama to unlock closed doors to Negro youth. At the University of Alabama, you stood up under trying circumstances and fought the battle of the entire race in an effort to secure equality in education for all, and a social and political prosperity and happiness, whose course shall be onward and upward, and which while the earth endures shall not pass away."

VIRGINIA CHILDREN

It is our plan to give MASSIVE ASSISTANCE to the young freedom fighters on the American scene, Lee said.

Now that the massive resistance campaign in Virginia has been broken up, Lee said, "I have collaborated with the Grand Exalted Ruler, Robert H. Johnson, to give recognition to the 40 odd Virginia children, who crushed it with their bare hands.

"We hope to find some way to invite them and their brave leader, Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, to the Grand Lodge in Atlantic City in August. It is our plan to have these boys and girls who were in this struggle as our guests, at the National Oratorical contest and baccalaureate sermon at the Grand Lodge."

The plan outlined to Mrs. Buena V. Kelley, Grand Daughter secretary, a native Virginian, said "the citizens of her state have received the suggestion very enthusiastically."

LITTLE ROCK NINE

Last year in Washington, the Department of Education had for its guests the nine children of Little Rock, with their brave leader, Mrs. Daisy Bates, and presented them $9,000 in scholarships. It is the plan of the Deepartment of Education to do something similar for a number of the young freedom fighters of Virginia.

The department has on its roll for this year, 48 students in the universities of America, Canada, and Mexico. Three of these students were among the five children who were plantiffs in the Supreme Court case, which made segregation illegal in the United States. Some others are: Bobby Cain, first Negro to graduate from the integrated Clinton High school, Ernest McEwen, who led a student revolt in Mississippi and also Gail Epps from Clinton High school.

Full Tuition at Nevade U.

Chinese Club Owner Offers Two Negroes Scholarships

RENO Nev.—In a letter addressed to the president of the University of Nevada, Bew Hong (Bill) Fong, president and general manager of the New China Club, says the club will sponsor two Negro students from Nevada high schools to the full four years of tuition at the University of Nevada.

Mr. Fong

The Board of Regents of the university, formally has accepted the proposed scholarships with thanks.

An unusual feature of these scholarships, which are for $1,000 a year over four years for one Negro girl student and $1,000 for one Negro boy, is Mr. Fong's statement that not only will he see the two students through the university, but he will guarantee to find jobs "commensurate with their inclination and scholastic record" after graduation.

THE NEW CHINA Club scholarships are the only ones for Negroes containing this promise.

• "I feel," said Mr. Fong in announcing the scholarships, "that we can use all the first-class citizens we can produce, regardless of color, and if I can encourage some of them to work hard and take degrees which will make them leaders later on, then I'll feel I've done something worth doing."

Mr. Fong is the dynamic young Chinese-American who startled the gambling industry a few weeks ago by proposing an association of all gaming licensees "to formulate a code of ethics and police our own industry."

The proposal received national recognition.

Negroes attend approximately nine of the 34 high schools in Nevada, and a number will be graduating this year from Reno, Las Vegas and Hawthorne, among others. Several have intimated they would attend the university if they were enabled to do so.

WILLI STUDY ABROAD — Miss Junior-Year-Abroad Program in which she will complete her third Claudette Modestein Willis, of At- year studies at the University of lanta, Ga., shown here with Clark Aix-Marseille, in southern France, college foreign languages teacher Paul B. McGirt, is the first student from Clark to participate in the

Negro Girl Wins Knoxville, Tenn. Spelling Match

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (ANP) — The best speller in the grade schools in the city of Knoxville is a 12-year old Negro girl, Lillie G. Linder, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willie F. Linder won the spelling champion title after eliminating 32 other contestants.

In a radical departure from former custom and practice, Negroes were admitted to compete in the annual spelling contest at the auditorium of radio station WNOX, which sponsors the contest.

A seventh grade student at Beardsley Junior High school, Lillie won the title after eliminating the defending champion, a white student, Ada Greenblatt who missed the word Innocuous during the 14th round. Under the rules of the contest, Lillie was asked to spell the same word. She spelled it correctly and then spelled Irreconcilable to be declared winner of the contest.

Most Pure Heart Of Mary School Senior Choses Harvard Scholarship

MOBILE — Charles Bernard Frazier, a senior at Most Pure Heart of Mary High School, has accepted a four-year scholarship to Harvard College after considering offers from eight institutions.

Four-year scholarships were also offered him by Stanford University and Howard University and partial renewable scholarships were offered by Spring Hill College, Xavier University, College of St. Thomas, Lincoln University and Fisk University.

* * *

THE DOMINICAN SISTERS of Sinsinawa who conduct Most Pure Heart of Mary High School, pointed out that the windfall of scholarships for the 1959 graduate was not surprising since he was a finalist in the National Merit Scholarship program and made straight "A" average through four years of high school. He was also on the football team all four years and was captain of the school team in the 1958-59 season.

Charles is also a finalist in the Alabama Science Talent Search of the Gorgas Scholarship Foundation which gives him another award. Before enterng Harvard in the fall he will attend the science and mathematics camp of the University of Kansas under a scholarship.

Young Frazier is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Elvert McQueen, 764 S. Cedar St.

CHOSES HARVARD— Charles Bernard Frazier.

Roy Hunter, Jr. Named To Sigma XI Honor Society

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — (SNS) — Roy Hunter, Jr., son of Mrs. Pearl Hunter, of Birmingham, Ala., recently was elected to membership in the Brown University Chapter of the Sigma XI, the nation's leading honorary scientific society.

He also has been awarded a Traineeship from the National Cancer Institute (administered by Brown University). This will enable him to continue his studies and research toward the Ph.D. degree in Developmental Biology at Brown University in the school year 1959-60.

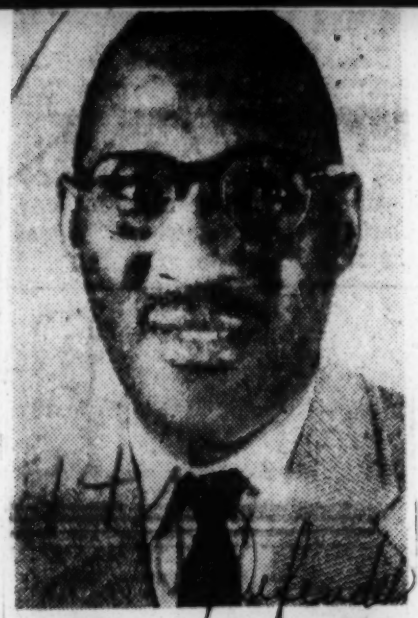
During his first year at Brown (1957-58) he held a fellowship from the National Science Foundation. For the summer of 1958 he received a scholarship from the University to study and do research at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole (Cape Cod), Mass. This school year he has served as Teaching Assistant for the undergraduate courses in Embryology and Histology.

In Birmingham, Mr. Hunter attended Cameron Elementary School, Ullman High School and Parker High School. He received the B.S. degree from Morehouse College and the M.S. degree in Biology from Atlanta University. He has served on the faculties of Birmingham Baptist College, Morehouse College (Atlanta), and Morgan State College (Baltimore, Md.).

He is a member of several civic and professional organizations.

In March of 1959, he attended a conference on Developmental Biology at Colby College in Waterville Maine.

ROY HUNTER, JR.



SIDNEY W. EVANS, assistant professor of Economics at A & T College, is winner of a Ford Foundation Regional Faculty Research Seminar Fellowship and will study this summer at the University of North Carolina. The announcement stated that he had won out in the competition to become one of ten in the Southeast Section. Competitions were conducted in six national regions.

14j 1959

Aspiring Diplomat, 14, Off on Visit to Ghana

The New York Times
George Mason Miller

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 3—George Mason Miller, a North Carolina high school junior who aspires to be United States Ambassador to Ghana, left today on a two-week visit to that country as the guest of its Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

Young Miller, who has just turned 14, first achieved a measure of fame in 1958, when he appeared on the first of two television quiz shows in which he won a total of $20,000 and other prizes.

Last year, when Dr. Khrumah was in Washington, George had a twenty-minute audience with him and was invited to visit Ghana.

This morning the boy and his mother, Mrs. Mason C. Miller, who will accompany him on the trip, stopped at Ghana's mission to the United Nations to see Ambassador Daniel A. Chapman.

George, who attends school in Statesville, N. C., wants to go to college and then take a year of graduate work in England or France before entering the diplomatic service.

Ralph Bunche Candidate For Harvard Post

CAMBRIDGE, MASS—(ANP) Dr Ralph J. Bunche, under secretary of the United Nations for special political affairs, has been nominated by the Harvard Board of Overseers.

Dr Bunche, one of ten candidates for the board, is the first Negro to be so nominated. Alumni will vote to pick the five new overseers for six-year terms. The results of the balloting will be announced at the University's June commencement.

The Board of Overseers is Harvard's second-ranking administrative body. It is subordinate to The Harvard Corporation, which supervises university affairs.

The winner of the Nobel Peace Price in 1950, Dr Bunche received his master's and doctoral degrees at Harvard.

Gets Fellowship

Dr Gertrude Ridgel, chairman of the division of natural science and mathematics at Wiley College, was awarded a fellowship to take part in the "Summer Institute of Cell Biology for College Teachers" sponsored by the American Society of Zoologists and University of Wisconsin and financed by the National Science Foundation.

SPELMAN STUDENTS GET TRAVEL-STUDY GRANTS

In morning chapel President A. E. Manley congratulated Miss Delores Betts and Miss Herschelle Sullivan who have been chosen by Spelman College to receive foreign travel grants beginning in June, 1959. The gift for establishing these awards has been made by Mr. Charles E. Merrill, Jr., who feels that the United States is in need of young people with as broad an education as possible to serve the community both in this country and abroad. The objective of the fellowship, then, is to enable the recipient to broaden herself culturally through the experience of living abroad.

Miss Delores Evelyn Betts, a graduate of the John M. Langston High School, Danville, Va., is at present a junior at Spelman College. Her major is English and her minor, history. During her high school career, Miss Betts was an honor student and participated in both dramatic and literary groups. At Spelman, Miss Betts has been active in student government and in the English Club, and has continued to be an honor student.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIVE

Miss Sullivan, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is a graduate of South Hills High School where she won various awards for scholarship and was active in extra-curricular activities in both school and church. Her major at Spelman is social science and she has been very active in this area, participating in various panels and forums as well as in the Intercollegiate Council. She has sung in the Glee Club for three years, has worked on the college newspaper, and has been active both in dramatics and in various clubs. Miss Sullivan also has held various class offices. Her scholarship record is high.

Miss Betts and Miss Sullivan were chosen from nominations made by a faculty and staff committee on the basis of scholastic ability, intellectual curiosity, personality, emotional stability and service to the school. Their travel and study will be done under the guidance of Mrs. Irene Dobbs Jackson, acting head of the department of French at Spelman College.

TO VISIT FOREIGN SPOTS—Miss Jeanelle Stovall, center, former Merrill scholar, briefs Miss Delores Betts, left, and Miss Herschelle Sullivan, right, concerning the spots they will visit this summer under travel grants provided by Charles E. Merrill, Jr., philantropist.

14j 1959

Aspiring Diplomat, 14, Off on Visit to Ghana

The New York Times
George Mason Miller

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 3—George Mason Miller, a North Carolina high school junior who aspires to be United States Ambassador to Ghana, left today on a two-week visit to that country as the guest of its Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

Young Miller, who has just turned 14, first achieved a measure of fame in 1958, when he appeared on the first of two television quiz shows in which he won a total of $20,000 and other prizes.

Last year, when Dr. Khrumah was in Washington, George had a twenty-minute audience with him and was invited to visit Ghana.

This morning the boy and his mother, Mrs. Mason C. Miller, who will accompany him on the trip, stopped at Ghana's mission to the United Nations to see Ambassador Daniel A. Chapman.

George, who attends school in Statesville, N. C., wants to go to college and then take a year of graduate work in England or France before entering the diplomatic service.

Ralph Bunche Candidate For Harvard Post

CAMBRIDGE, MASS—(ANP) Dr Ralph J. Bunche, under secretary of the United Nations for special political affairs, has been nominated to the Harvard Board of Overseers.

Dr Bunche, one of ten candidates for the board, is the first Negro to be so nominated. Alumni will vote to pick the five new overseers for six-year terms. The results of the balloting will be announced at the University's June commencement.

The Board of Overseers is Harvard's second-ranking administrative body. It is subordinate to The Harvard Corporation, which supervises university affairs.

The winner of the Nobel Peace Price in 1950, Dr Bunche received his master's and doctoral degrees at Harvard.

Gets Fellowship

Dr Gertrude Ridgel, chairman of the division of natural science and mathematics at Wiley College, was awarded a fellowship to take part in the "Summer Institute of Cell Biology for College Teachers" sponsored by the American Society of Zoologists and University of Wisconsin and financed by the National Science Foundation.

SPELMAN STUDENTS GET TRAVEL-STUDY GRANTS

In morning chapel President A. E. Manley congratulated Miss Delores Betts and Miss Herschelle Sullivan who have been chosen by Spelman College to receive foreign travel grants beginning in June, 1959. Their gift for establishing these awards has been made by Mr. Charles E. Merrill, Jr., who feels that the United States is in need of young people with as broad an education as possible to serve the community both in this country and abroad. The objective of the fellowship, then, is to enable the recipient to broaden herself culturally through the experience of living abroad.

Miss Delores Evelyn Betts, a graduate of the John M. Langston High School, Danville, Va., is at present a junior at Spelman College. Her major is English and her minor, history. During her high school career, Miss Betts was an honor student and participated in both dramatic and literary groups. At Spelman, Miss Betts has been active in student government and in the English Club, and has continued to be an honor student.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIVE

Miss Sullivan, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is a graduate of South Hills High School where she won various awards for scholarship and was active in extra-curricular activities in both school and church. Her major at Spelman is social science and she has been very active in this area, participating in various panels and forums as well as in the Intercollegiate Council. She has sung in the Glee Club for three years, has worked on the college newspaper, and has been active both in dramatics and in various clubs. Miss Sullivan also has held various class offices. Her scholarship record is high.

Miss Betts and Miss Sullivan were chosen from nominations made by a faculty and staff committee on the basis of scholastic ability, intellectual curiosity, personality, emotional stability and service to the school. Their travel and study will be done under the guidance of Mrs. Irene Dobbs Jackson, acting head of the department of French at Spelman College.

TO VISIT FOREIGN SPOTS—Miss Jeanelle Stovall, center, former Merrill scholar, briefs Miss Delores Betts, left, and Miss Herschelle Sullivan, right, concerning the spots they will visit this summer under travel grants provided by Charles E. Merrill, Jr., philantropist.

Nat'l Awards Given Two Of Grady Girl's Club

The Grady Girls' Club of 148 Bell Street, S. E., has received word from the Awards Committee of Girls' Clubs of America incorporated that Misses Hazel Jackson and Faye Cochran are recipients of the Flanders-Perreault Literary Award and the Lucile M. Wright Citizenship Award respectively.

Miss Jackson, whose qualifications were deemed worthy of the Flanders-Perreault Literary Award, is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. L. A. Jackson of 33 Decatur Street, S.E. She is an eighth grade honor student at Howard High School and a member of Ebenezer Baptist Church where she sings in the Youth Choir and serves as secretary of the Ebenezer Youth Organization.

FAYE COCHRAN

The Flanders-Perreault Award is given for outstanding accomplishments in reading. It is given annually to stimulate more non-required reading among members and to encourage better reading in the home, Girls' Club, public and school libraries. Miss Jackson will receive a Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

Miss Cochran, who merited the coveted Lucile M. Wright Citizenship Award, is the daughter of Mrs. Willie Mae Cochran of 120 Bell Street, S.E. She is an eighth grade honor student at Howard High School and a member of St. Luke Baptist Church, where she is active in the Junior Choir and Usher Board.

The Lucille M. Wright Award is given on the basis of Community and Girls' Club interest and other qualifications related to the character and personality of the individual. This award is given annually by Girls' Clubs of America to the outstanding citizen among member clubs. Miss Cochran will receive a bronze medal.

Grady Girls' Club is proud that two of its members have been selected from the group of seventy-six Girls' Clubs located in twenty-one different states and Canada.

HAZEL JACKSON

Miss Hazel Jackson and Miss Faye Cochran have been active members of Grady Girls' Club since its beginning in 1956. Both girls are members of the Girls' Club softball and basketball teams and officers in the Debs Supper Club. They participate in all program areas at Grady Girls' Club which include homemaking, cultural and citizenship activities.

The presentation of these two awards was made Sunday, April 12, at the Fourteenth Annual Girls' Clubs of America Conference which is convening at the Biltmore in New York City April 12 through 14. Mrs. Jeanette H. Hall is representing Grady Girls' Club at this conference.

Tops—Award winners in competition at Howard University among student affiliate chapters of the American Chemical Society, Baltimore - Washington Area, are shown above. Left to right: Maurice M. Bursey, Johns Hopkins University, third place; Regina Lampieri, College of Notre Dame of Maryland, fourth place; Marva Melvin, Howard University, second place, and John J. Mavrik, John Hopkins University, first place. Other schools which competed in the reading of chemical research papers were Catholic University, American University, Georgetown University and George Washington University.

Gets Fellowship

Rugus L McGee Assistant Professor, Department of Biology at Wiley College, has been awarded a fellowship to take part in the "Institute for College Teachers of Science and Mathematics" to be held at the University of California in cooperation with the National Science Foundation. The institute will convene June 29 August 14.

Cancer Grant Aid Granted Authority

Betty Foster, who fight to enroll at the University of Alabama gained world - wide attention has been granted scholarship aid by the Elks. Mrs. Foster hopes to work on her master's degree at the University of Texas.

Honor Students Get Study Grants

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Three honor students to graduate from A&T college this June have been awarded grants for graduate study at leading universities beginning this year.

All candidates in the field of agricultural economics, the three include: Victor A. Whittaker, Dumphries, Jamaica; Edgar A. Steer, Bensonton, Jamaica and Linton A. Cornwall, Kingston, Jamaica. The announcement was made this week by Sidney W. Evans, chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Nat'l Awards Given Two Of Grady Girl's Club

The Grady Girls' Club of 148 Bell Street, S. E., has received word from the Awards Committee of Girls' Clubs of America, Incorporated that Misses Hazel Jackson and Faye Cochran are recipients of the Flanders-Perreault Literary Award and the Lucile M. Wright Citizenship Award respectively.

Miss Jackson, whose qualifications were deemed worthy of the Flanders-Perreault Literary Award, is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. L. A. Jackson of 33 Decatur Street, S.E. She is an eighth grade honor student at Howard High School and a member of Ebenezer Baptist Church where she sings in the Youth Choir and serves as secretary of the Ebenezer Youth Organization.

The Flanders-Perreault Award is given for outstanding accomplishments in reading. It is given annually to stimulate more non-required reading among members and to encourage better reading in the home, Girls' Club, public and school libraries. Miss Jackson will receive a Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

Miss Cochran, who merited the coveted Lucile M. Wright Citizenship Award, is the daughter of Mrs. Willie Mae Cochran of 120 Bell Street, S.E. She is an eighth grade honor student at Howard High School and a member of St. Luke Baptist Church, where she is active in the Junior Choir and Usher Board.

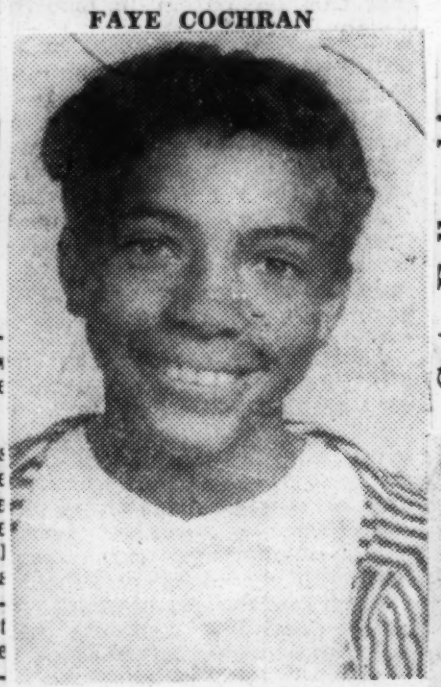
The Lucille M. Wright Award is given on the basis of Community and Girls' Club interest and other qualifications related to the character and personality of the individual. This award is given annually by Girls' Clubs of America to the outstanding citizen among member clubs. Miss Cochran will receive a bronze medal.

Grady Girls' Club is proud that two of its members have been selected from the group of seventy-six Girls' Clubs located in twenty-one different states and Canada.

Miss Hazel Jackson and Miss Faye Cochran have been active members of Grady Girls' Club since its beginning in 1956. Both girls are members of the Girls' Club softball and basketball teams and officers in the Debs Supper Club. They participate in all program areas at Grady Girls' Club which include homemaking, cultural and citizenship activities.

The presentation of these two awards was made Sunday, April 12, at the Fourteenth Annual Girls' Clubs of America Conference which is convening at the Biltmore in New York City April 12 through 14. Mrs. Jeanette H. Hall is representing Grady Girls' Club at this conference.

FAYE COCHRAN



HAZEL JACKSON

Tops—Award winners in competition at Howard University among student affiliate chapters of the American Chemical Society, Baltimore - Washington area, are shown above. Left to right: Maurice M. Bursey, Johns Hopkins University, third place; Regina Lampieri, College of Notre Dame of Maryland, fourth place; Marva Melvin, Howard University, second place, and John J. Mavrik, John Hopkins University, first place. Other schools which competed in the reading of chemical research papers were Catholic University, American University, Georgetown University and George Washington University.

Gets Fellowship

Rugus L McGee, Assistant Professor, Department of Biology at Wiley College, has been awarded a fellowship to take part in the "Institute for College Teachers of Science and Mathematics" to be held at the University of California in cooperation with the National Science Foundation. The institute will convene June 29 August 14.

Cancer Grant Aid

Authorities say Foster, who's fight to enroll at the University of Alabama gained world - wide attention, has been awarded scholarship aid by the Elks. Mrs. Foster hopes to work on her master's degree at the University of Texas.

Honor Students Get Study Grants

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Three honor students to graduate from A&T college this June have been awarded grants for graduate study at leading universities beginning this year.

All candidates in the field of agricultural economics, the three include: Victor A. Whittaker, Dumphries, Jamaica; Edgar A. Steer, Bensonton, Jamaica and Linton A. Cornwall, Kingston, Jamaica. The announcement was made this week by Sidney W. Evans, chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Newspaper Guild Picks Its "Queen Of The Ball"

Colored Beauty "Miss Page One"

Journal and Guide
Sat. 5-30-59

NEW YORK — Beauty and democracy won favor here Wednesday night when 19-year-old Theresa Washington, of the Amsterdam News, was selected by a panel of noted beauty judges as the winner of the annual "Miss Page One" con- 25th annual Page One Ball new queen will reign over the 25 annual Page One Ball June 26 in the main ballroom of the Hotel Astor P. 11

The first Negro to ever win the coveted title, the queen will be crowned the night of the ball with a $500,000 tiara which is currently being created by the noted rare jewel dealer Harry Winston. It is to be fashioned with diamonds set in platinum and will be seen for the first time the night of the glittering ball. The affair at the Astor will terminate the annual convention of the Guild here which starts June 22 n d.

BORN IN Cumberland, Md., the new "Page One Queen," is a graduate of the Ursuline Academy. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Washington, she came to New York in January of this year. Her present position with the Amsterdam News started in M a r c h. At present she lives with her aunt and uncle. Attorney and Mrs. Maurice Greene. O n e of five children, she has twin sisters and twin brothers, one of whom is in the ar m e d services.

According to I. Kaufman, editor of Frontpage, the official organ of the local Guild, everybody is very happy about the selection of Miss Washington. "It highlights the democratic policy of our organization in a beautiful way," said he.

Va. Masons Give $4,800 In College Scholarships

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 6-13-59

LYNCHBURG, Va. — Four Virginia 1959 high school graduates whose parents are Prince Hall Masons have been awarded a total of $4,800 in college scholarships it was announced this week by J. Wilson Jeffers, Virginia grand lodge secretary. P. 10

Each student will have available $300 for each of four years of study. The awards were made on the basis of competitve tests given 99 students divided into rural and urban classifications.

RURAL WINNERS are Donald Scott of John J. Wright High school in Snell, and Miss Ann Manns of George W. Carver High of Fieldale. Scott is the son of A. L. Scott, member of Prospect lodge, and Miss Manns is the daughter of Thomas J. Manns of Levi Hairston lodge. Both students expect to enter Hampton institute in the fall.

Urban winners are Robert Betts of Dunbar High in Lynchburg and Jerome Anthony Atkins of Huntington High in Newport News. Betts is the son of Edward W. Betts, member of the West lodge. Atkins' father is Alexander Atkins of Union Light lodge.

SCORES OF THE winners indicated that they would rank in the upper fourth of U. S. college freshmen, the Rev. H. G. Hairston, state grand master, of Portsmouth.

Mr. Jeffers said that 16 additional students are given $300 schlarships each year through the C. V. Wilson Memorial Scholarship fund, and added that Virginia Prince Hall Masons contribute to this project, also.

York Rite Masons Award 6 College Scholarships

Atlanta World

The winners of the Clim Davenport College Scholarship Awards sponsored by Smooth Ashlar Grand Lodge and Court, F. A. A. Y. Masons of Georgia in the Atlanta Masonic Districts 1 and 2, under District Deputies, H. L. Brooks and Joe Davis, were as follows:

Miss Sherry Gresham and Miss Dolly Ann Webb, Price High $200; Miss Jacquelyn Whitehead, Turner High and Miss Carolyn Ann Martin, Howard High, $150; Miss Bernice Delores Ragin and Miss Mildred Anne Smoot, Washington High, $100.

Other participants entering the Contest were Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Washington High; Miss Miriam Wise, Howard High, Miss Edna Shropshire, Fayette County High, George Rachel Jr., Turner High.

The Scholarship Awards and Checks were presented to the winners by Clim Davenport, Grand Master. Participants who did not win a scholarship were urged by the Grand Master to enroll in college and assistance could be secured from the Educational Aid Fund if there was a need.

Judges for the Contest were Dr. Edward Weaver, Atlanta University; Mrs. Mayme Hubert, Social Worker, G. L. Howard, C. E. Lanier, H. A. Bohannon, Mrs. Johnnie Jenkins, Probation Officers.

A CAMPUS BEAUTY

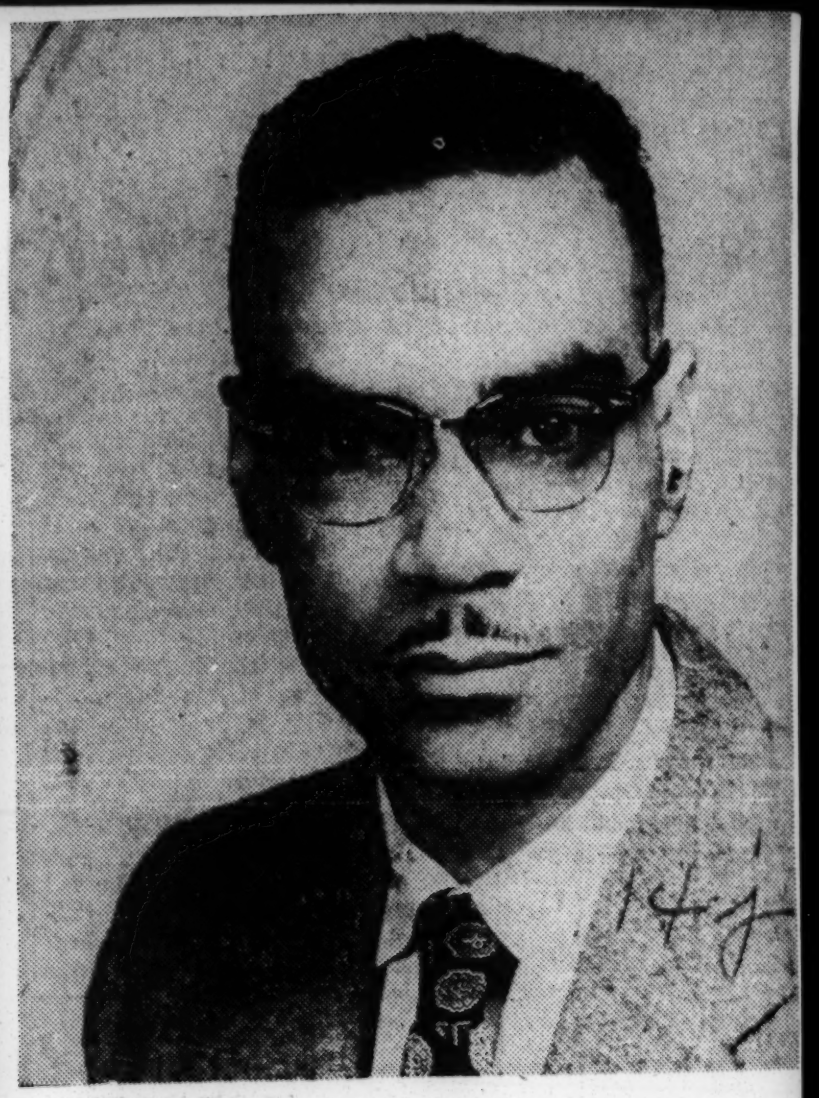
Weekly
p. 1
Sat 5-30-59
New Orleans, La.

MISS INDIANA UNIVERSITY — The campus of Indiana University was graced with a sepia beauty as 19-year-old Nancy Streets, of South Bend, matched the combination of talent and beauty with 14 white contestants and was crowned queen. She is believed to be the first Negro ever to win the title. The 34-24-35 speech and theater major will compete for the "Miss Indiana" title as a part of the year's "Miss America" contest. The daughter of a dentist, Miss Streets was competing in her first beauty contest and is a member of a Negro sorority.

Journal and Guide
Sat. 5-30-59 p. 11
Norfolk, Va.

"Miss Page One" And Her Ladies Of The Press

For the first time in its 25-year history the panel of beauty judges of the N. Y. Newpaper Guild, selected a Negro girl, 19-year-old Theresa Washington, clerk-typist in the circulation department of the Amsterdam News, as "Page One Queen" of 1959. She is shown here with her five ladies in waiting. They are L. R. Elizabeth Peer, Newsw , Alice C. Santandrea, New York Times; Theresa Nancy arba, Daily News; Carol A. Mooney, Daily News, and Joan Butler, Life Magazine.



Winner Of Science Fellowship

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 5-30-59 p. 11

Henry Terry, science coordinator for Richmond schools, has been granted a fellowship by the National Science Foundation for study at Pennsylvania State College toward his doctorate in early science. The grant includes $1,500 for expenses and all tuition and other fees during a year of advanced study and research. Mr. Terry in 1958 was chosen as the "Meritorious Classroom Teacher" of the year by the Virginia Conference of Science and Mathematics Teachers, a division of the Virginia Teachers Association. He is chairman of the "B" division (mathematics) of the conference. Mr. Terry holds the B. S. degree from Virginia Union University and the M. S. degree from Virginia State College. He and his wife, Mrs. Sophia L. Terry, have two children, Terry III and Panchita.

14? 1959

Methodist Travel Seminar

Gammon Student To Visit Europe

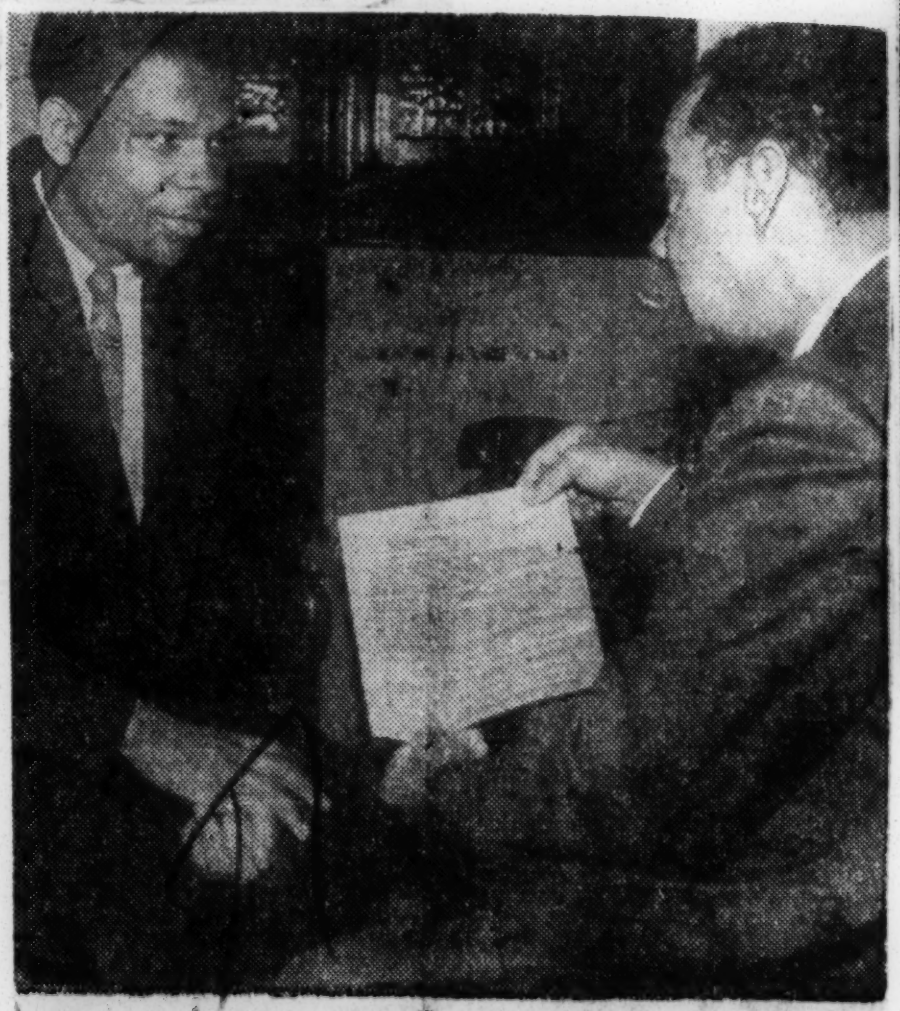
Maurice King, first year student at Gammon Theological Seminary, has received notice that he will be a member of the 1959 Methodist European Travel Seminar and Work Camp.

Mr. King, son of a Methodist minister, Rev. J. L. King of Aberdeen, Miss., is the first Negro to be chosen as a member of this group of 30 youths. His participation is made possible by the College of Bishops of the Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church.

This Seminar is a product of the Methodist Student Movement with other of the Church agencies cooperating. The group is scheduled to fly, June 17, on a tour of France, Switzerland, Austria, Poland, Germany, Belgium, Holland and England. They will spend three weeks in Ried, Austria. Previous groups have dug down the side of a very steep hill and started construction of a church. The '59 work camp group will continue this construction.

Participants in this Seminar have been carefully chosen. Qualifications are, "good academic average, mature Christian faith, Christian motivation for service, ability to establish rapport with people and willingness to do hard, physical work. Those who go should have a sincere desire to promote Christian brotherhood and the mission of the church."

Mr. King's father is also a graduate of Gammon. He has two brothers who are Methodist ministers. The young theological student is doing his field work at the Bowen Memorial Methodist Church in Atlanta, where he is in charge of the youth program. He has been in great demand for both singing and speaking engagements in many city groups. He is a member of the Atlanta Choral Singers under the famous director, Willis James. At Gammon, Mr. King is treasurer of his class and one of the editors of The Year Book. Mr. King is a graduate of Mary Holmes Junior College at Westpoint, Miss., and Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss. He was a member and business manager of the Traveling Choir at Rust and toured South Dakota, Minnesota, North Dakota and Iowa. He was a delegate to several interracial student meetings; the National Methodist Student Movement at the University of Kansas, a Regional Workshop of the Methodist Youth Fellowship in Wausecs, Minn., and the Student Volunteer Meeting at Athens, Ohio.



STUDENT MINISTER TO TRAVEL—Maurice King (l), 23-year-old student at Gammon Theological Seminary discusses his pending European Travel Work Camp with President Harry V. Richardson. The first Negro to be included in the seminar, King was chosen because of his high qualifications.—(World Photo by Petry)

RECEIVE TRAVEL-STUDY GRANTS—Miss Delores Sullivan is a native Pittsburgher. The grants were established by Charles E. Merrill Jr. Left to right: Miss Betts, Jeannette Stovall, former Merrill scholar, and Miss Sullivan.

14j 1959

Methodist Travel Seminar

Gammon Student To Visit Europe

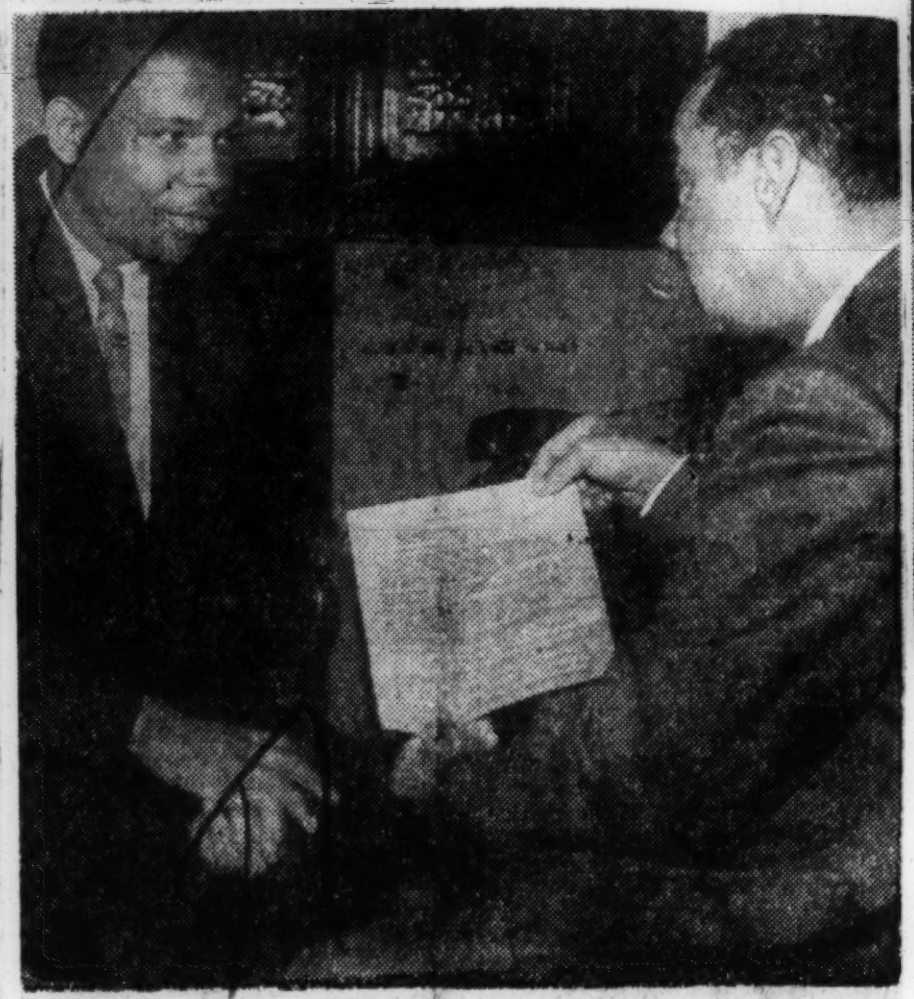
Maurice King, first year student at Gammon Theological Seminary, has received notice that he will be a member of the 1959 Methodist European Travel Seminar and Work Camp.

Mr. King, son of a Methodist minister, Rev. I. L. King of Aberdeen, Miss., is the first Negro to be chosen as a member of this group of 30 youths. His participation is made possible by the College of Bishops of the Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church.

This Seminar is a product of the Methodist Student Movement with other of the Church agencies cooperating. The group is scheduled to fly, June 17, on a tour of France, Switzerland, Austria, Poland, Germany, Belgium, Holland and England. They will spend three weeks in Ried, Austria. Previous groups have dug down the side of a very steep hill and started construction of a church. The '59 work camp group will continue this construction.

Participants in this Seminar have been carefully chosen. Qualifications are, "good academic average, mature Christian faith, Christian motivation for service, ability to establish rapport with people and willingness to do hard, physical work. Those who go should have a sincere desire to promote Christian brotherhood and the mission of the church."

Mr. King's father is also a graduate of Gammon. He has two brothers who are Methodist ministers. The young theological student is doing his field work at the Bowen Memorial Methodist Church in Atlanta, where he is in charge of the youth program. He has been in great demand for both singing and speaking engagements in many city groups. He is a member of the Atlanta Choral Singers under the famous director, Willis James. At Gammon, Mr. King is treasurer of his class and one of the editors of The Year Book. Mr. King is a graduate of Mary Holmes Junior College, West Point, Miss., and Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss. He was a member and business manager of the Traveling Choir at Rust and toured South Dakota, Minnesota, North Dakota and Iowa. He was a delegate to several interracial student meetings; the National Methodist Student Movement at the University of Kansas, a Regional Workshop of the Methodist Youth Fellowship in Wausecs, Minn., and the Student Volunteer Meeting at Athens, Ohio.



STUDENT MINISTER TO TRAVEL—Maurice King (l), 23-year-old student at Gammon Theological Seminary discusses his pending European Travel Work Camp with President Harry V. Richardson. The first Negro to be included in the seminar, King was chosen because of his high qualifications.—(World Photo by Peery)

RECEIVE TRAVEL-STUDY GRANTS—Miss Betts, a native Pittsburgher. The grants Lafayette Stovall, former Merrill scholar, and Miss Sullivan.

Ralph McGill Will Address UNCF National Convention

NEW YORK—Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, will be one of the major speakers at the National Convocation of the United Negro College Fund, April 10-12 in Indianapolis. He will address a luncheon gathering of Fund workers, member-college presidents and Indiana educators, Saturday afternoon, April 11.

Internationally known journalist, Mr. McGill is a personalized writer who shifts from stories on farm conditions to labor relations and world politics. His writings have been widely circulated in newspapers and national magazines, including the Atlantic Monthly and the Saturday Evening Post. He is active in the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in Atlanta and state civic organizations, and a member of St. Philip's Episcopal Cathedral.

This 10th annual UNCF Convocation will feature luncheons and workshop sessions, providing a meeting ground for campaign workers, nation officers and the 33 member-college presidents to exchange ideas and stimulate the national campaign. The 1959 appear is scheduled April through June.

In addition to McGill, other nationally prominent speakers announced for the conference are: Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts; and Robert M. Feemster, chairman of the executive committee, The Wall Street Journal.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, College Fund President, and president of Atlanta's Morehouse College, will welcome business and UNCF supporters expected to attend. Bruce Barton, UNCF national campaign chairman, and chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, also will participate.

The annual College Fund campaign raises 10 percent of the yearly operating costs of its member colleges. Thirty-two of its 33 members are located in the South. Their combined student enrollment is 24,000. All members are privately supported, accredited four-year colleges and universities.

Seven Georgia institutions are UNCF members: Atlanta University, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Spelman and Clark Colleges, Gammon Theological Seminary, all in Atlanta, and Paine College, Augusta.

Ralph McGill Will Address UNCF National Convention

NEW YORK—Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, will be one of the major speakers at the National Convocation of the United Negro College Fund, April 10-12 in Indianapolis. He will address a luncheon gathering of Fund workers, member-college presidents and Indiana educators, Saturday afternoon, April 11.

Internationally known journalist, Mr. McGill is a personalized writer who shifts from stories on farm conditions to labor relations and world politics. His writings have been widely circulated in newspapers and national magazines, including the Atlantic Monthly and the Saturday Evening Post. He is active in the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in Atlanta and state civic organizations, and a member of St. Philip's Episcopal Cathedral.

This 10th annual UNCF Convocation will feature luncheons and workshop sessions, providing a meeting ground for campaign workers, nation officers and the 33 member-college presidents to exchange ideas and stimulate the national campaign. The 1959 appear is scheduled April through June.

In addition to McGill, other nationally prominent speakers announced for the conference are: Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts; and Robert M. Feemster, chairman of the executive committee, The Wall Street Journal.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, College Fund President, and president of Atlanta's Morehouse College, will welcome business and UNCF supporters expected to attend. Bruce Barton, UNCF national campaign chairman, and chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, also will participate.

The annual College Fund campaign raises 10 percent of the yearly operating costs of its member colleges. Thirty-two of its 33 members are located in the South. Their combined student enrollment is 24,000. All members are privately supported, accredited four-year colleges and universities.

Seven Georgia institutions are UNCF members: Atlanta University, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Spelman and Clark Colleges, Gammon Theological Seminary, all in Atlanta, and Paine College, Augusta.

Butler University Student Press Conference Opens UNCF Convocation in Indianapolis

Indianapolis, Ind.—Four presidents of UNCF colleges and Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder of the United Negro College Fund, will hold a press conference for some 200 journalism students from Indiana colleges and universities at Butler University in Indianapolis, Friday.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, UNCF president and president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; and Presidents Milton K. Curry, Jr., Bishop College, Marshall, Tex.; Stephen J. Wright, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; and Luther H. Foster, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. will join Dr. Patterson, former Tuskegee president, in answering questions. Among the Indiana institutions sending campus reporters are Notre Dame, DePauw and Purdue universities, Wabash and State Teachers colleges, Professional newsmen, radio and TV commentators will also participate in the conference to be taped for radio broadcasting.

The press conference will open three days of workshop sessions, luncheon, dinner and public meetings at the national Convocation of UNCF presidents scheduled in Indianapolis, April 10-12.

MAYS

Negro Girl Wins Knoxville, Tenn. Spelling Match

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (ANP) The best speller in the grade schools in the city of Knoxville is a 12 - year - old Negro girl. Lillie G. Linder, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willie F. Linder won the spelling champion title after eliminating 32 other contestants.

In a radical departure from former custom and practice, Negroes were admitted to compete in the annual spelling contest at the auditorium of radio station WNOX, which sponsors the contest.

A seventh grade student at Beardsley junior high school, Lillie won the title after eliminating the defending champion, a white student, Ada Greenblatt who missed the word Innocuous during the 14th round. Under the rules of the contest, Lillie was asked to spell the same word. She spelled it correctly and then spelled Irreconcilable to be declared winner of the contest.

..WINS TRIP

As champion, Lillie will be the guest of the News - Sentinel for a week of fun and sight - seeing in Washington, D. C. She will later compete in the National Spelling Bee which awards up to $3500 in cash prizes.

In addition to the trip, Lillie received a 24 - volume set of the Encyclopedia Britannica, and due to her winning effort, her school will now have free access to the Britannica film library.

14j 1959

Former Newspaper Woman Awarded $5,000 Grant

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. — Fellowships totaling approximately $100,000 have been awarded by The Fund for Adult Education to 18 individuals associated with mass communications for study and training to broaden and liberalize their knowledge and increase their skills.

C. Scott Fletcher, president of the Fund, last week made public the names of 14 men and 4 women who received grants. One of the four women is Mrs. Thelma Thurston Gorham, a language arts teacher and free lance writer of Oklahoma City. Employed in the secondary school system by the Oklahoma City Board of Education, Mrs. Gorham has been granted a year's leave of absence to do advanced study in the School of Communications Research at Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.

A FORMER assistant professor of Journalism at Lincoln University, Mo., Mrs. Gorham will do special study at Stanford in the area of Human Relations in Communications. Taken for graduate credit, the work will apply toward her doctorate. The grant is for $5,000.

MRS. GORHAM and the other 17 Fund Fellows were chosen from hundreds of candidates throughout the United States by a national selection committee, whose chairman was Ralph E. McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution. Other members of the committee were: John Fisher, editor - in-chief, Harpers Magazine; Richard B. Hull, director of radio and TV, Ohio State University; Sig Mickelson, vice president, news and public affairs, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and Perry Miller, professor of American Literature, Harvard University.

The daughter of Mrs. Bertha Lee,, Kansas City, Kansas and Frank Thurston, Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Gorham has the B. A. and M. A. degrees with majors in Journalism from the University of Minnesota. She has done graduate work at Stanford University and the University of Oklahoma Extension division and at Central State College, Edmond, Okla.

A MEMBER of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, Mrs. Gorham served as editor - in - chief of The Ivy Leaf, the sorority's national publication from 1946 to 1949.

She has worked on several colored newspapers. With her husband, Richard G. Gorham Jr., she operated Gorham enterprises, a photography, public relations and publicity agency in Oakland, Calif.

MRS. GORHAM also assistant director of public relations and part - time instructor of Journalism at Hampton Institute.

During her fellowship year at Stanford, she will be accompanied by her ten - year -old son, Darryl Theodore, who will be enrolled as a pupil in the Stanford University Laboratory school.

MRS. THELMA GORHAM
To Study In California

WINS FELLOWSHIP — Mrs. Thelma Thurston Gorham, former journalist, teacher of journalism at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., and now a city school teacher in Oklahoma City, Okla., has been awarded a fellowship by the Fund for Adult Education. Amounting to $5,000, the grant will enable her to work toward her doctorate at Stanford.

June Andre Bohannon Off For Summer Study in France

NEWARK, N. J.—June Andre Bohannon, who received a scholarship from the Juilliard School of Music at the age of 12, will study at the Sorbonne in France and tour seven European countries this summer, after she receives her master's degree from Columbia University in June.

The young lyric soprano will appear Sunday, April 26, on the Young Artists Concert program in a joint recital with two white associates in Griffith Auditorium. They were finalists in the last annual auditions sponsored by the Griffith Foundation.

Miss Bohannon, a musical prodigy in her teens, appeared weekly on NBC's then popular program "Coast to Coast on a Bus."

An AKA soror. Miss Bohannon is a teacher of French and English at Mt. Holly High School in New Jersey. Her mother is Mrs. Tina E. Bohannon, head guidance counselor at Robert Treat Junior High School.

JUNE ANDRE BOHANNON
. . . to Europe

Top High School Science Award For City Revealed

Ronald Yancey of Washington High received top honors of the High School Science Congress which convened at the Anderson Park School Auditorium, April 15.

Ronald Yancey's entry was a Logarithmic Computer. His project showed evidence of extensive research, ingenuity, and creativeness. Yancey received a plaque which was the award for the "Best of Congress" project and an approval from the committee of competent judges that the project was worthy of entrance in the National Science Fair.

Runner-up to Ronald Yancey was Miss Rohda Horn of Washington High School. Miss Horn's project was entitled "Paper Partitions Chromatography of Carbohydrates."

Sanse Fitzpatrick, of Washington High School, won the Naval Award for his project on "Solid and Liquid Fuel Rockets."

A volume of encyclopedias was awarded Miss Mary Starks of Price High School for her project on "Effects of Gibberellins on Plant Growth."

Those receiving the Gold Medal Award were Chyrl Chisholm, Mary Starks, Linda Jackson, Rohda Horn, Sanse Fitzpatrcik, George Stewart and Ronald Yancey.

The Silver Awards went to William Frazier, Ruth Davis, Electa Twyman, Delores Turner, Stanley Rivers and Andrew Tabb, Eula Mae Knight and Mammie Harris, Eustis Blakely and William Watts and John Garland.

The Bronze Medal Awards went to Otis Chinlee, Peter Singleton, Barbara Poole, Lonnie Broughton, Anna Eaton, Charlotte Wilson, Walter Redd, Thomas Payne and Jessie Lewis.

YOUNG SCIENTISTS — Ronald Yancey and Rohda Horn

MRS. ANJOU N. GERMAN, instructor in chemistry at Fisk University, has been selected to participate in the National Science Foundation summer institute at the University of North Carolina. Mrs. German will be one of 40 chemistry teachers from American colleges and universities to benefit from the Institute's program aimed at presenting the latest developments in chemistry to selected teachers.

Dr. Tate Receives Ph.D. From N.Y.U.

New York University gave recognition to Dr. Ernest S. Tate at a special convocation on Friday, April 17, in the University's Vanderbilt Hall.

The recognition came in the form of an achievement certificate and citation by Dr. Carroll V. Newsom, president of New York University, because of Dr. Tate's attainment of the higher doctorate and placement with the upper ten per cent scholastically of recipients of degrees within the last twelve month period.

The speaker for the occasion was Dr. Lawrence McKinley Gould, president of Carleton College, and president of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.

After the formal exercises, a reception was held honoring further the honor graduates of New York University.

Dr. Tate is chairman of the English Department at B. T. Washington High School of Atlanta and is also instructor in humanities and public speaking at Morris Brown College. He is a college graduate of Atlanta University. He earned his Master's degree and Doctor of Philosophy degree in English from New York University.

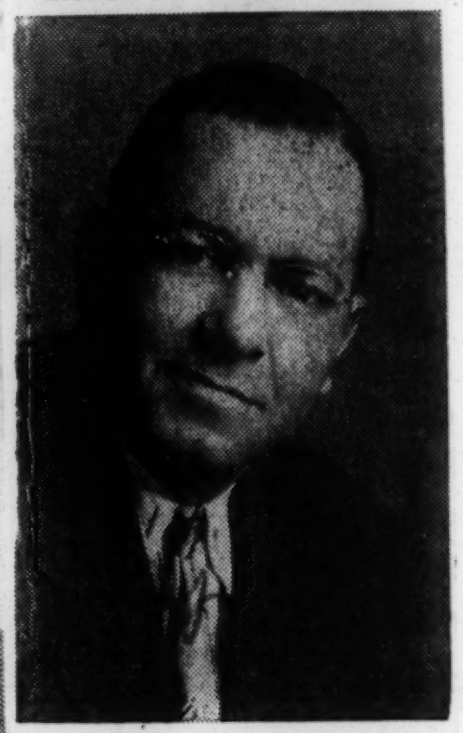
LEWIS WALKER

$1800 Fellowship Award

$1800 FELLOWSHIP AWARD (Wilberforce, Ohio) Lewis Walker, of Fairfield, Ala., who will receive his bachelor degree from Wilberforce University here in June, is the recipient of an Ohio State University graduate fellowship of $1800 for the academic year 1959-60. It will cover a nine-month period.

The fellowship award was granted to Walker out of the William Green Memorial Fund. Walker is a major in Sociology. As an undergraduate student he has been exceptionally active as a student assistant in Sociology and other extra curricular activities. He is president of the Student Council, editor of school paper, and a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. As an undergraduate Walker, at present, has an accumulative average of a B plus and secured a straight A for the past semester.

Langston Professor Listed in "Who's Who"



ACHILLE C. HEBERT

Achille C. Herbert, professor of mathematics, Langston university, is listed in the 1959 compilation of Who's Who in Engineering. This is the eighth edition of this evaluative professional survey. The basic qualification is ten years of outstanding service, either in active practice or in teaching engineering subjects in colleges of accepted standing. Mr. Hebert is a graduate of Bixley high school. He received the B. S. in Electrical Engineering from Kansas State college. He has further study at Oklahoma State university. He served as consultant at the "Atoms for Peace" exhibitions sponsored by Frontiers of Science Foundation several years ago. He is a member of the Oklahoma Academy of Science, American Institute of Electrical Engineers; and of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

14, 1959

School Teacher's Influence Felt Throughout Community

Albertha Johnston Murray has loved teaching since she cut paper dolls out of fashion magazines and "taught them." Her career has influenced the lives of whole families in her school's community.

After finishing a teachers' course at Claflin College in Orangeburg, she started teaching shortly before her 19th birthday anniversary. She has been behind a school desk for 48 years.

Later she received a B.S. degree from South Carolina State College in Orangeburg. For the last 32 years she has taught in the Murray-LaSaine community. The school, of which she is principal, was named jointly for Mrs. Murray and Dr. M. Alice LaSaine, former supervisor of Negro schools in the county.

"Ninety-five per cent of my student body of 268 are children of my former pupils," Mrs. Murray said.

"This community cooperates with the school 100 per cent. Parents sponsor the diet kitchen and take up the remaining bills at the end of the school year with money raised at an annual tea. They bought our wonderful playground equipment.

Children are children, no matter what generation. They are no harder to discipline these days. If anything, these children in my class now are easier to teach because they are children of parents I trained. And they have the training to start which their parents didn't have. That is one reason for the cooperation in our community. Parents know what went on in school when they attended and they know what is allowed now.

"I have to be stern to keep the children under control, but they know when they leave home what is expected of them at school. If you want to see a wide-eyed pupil, just see me tell him, 'I'm going to tell your parents.' What goes on in the home, goes on in school."

Indicative of discipline and parental cooperation was the fact that Mrs. Murray could leave her class room unattended while being interviewed. Bedlam didn't break loose. Class reading continued as if under supervision.

"Children these days," she said, "although not harder to discipline, are more daring — what with television and the s[illegible] Even a baby will ta[illegible] point it at you. As time goes on educational television will overbalance the violent programs. Everybody can't get the moral of those stories."

On her staff of seven teachers, two are her former pupils. So are the janitor and the dietitian. In her career, she has seen 50 per cent of her students through the years enter college. Although not all finished, several have become doctors and lawyers.

A former pupil, whom she taught at Dart private school is Thomas LaSaine Jr., son of the former supervisor. He is now head of the department of preventive medicine at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

Her only a child, a daughter, is a mathematics teacher at Wallace High School. Mrs. Murray has helped several nieces and nephews enter the teaching profession. A nephew is instructor of student personnel at Delaware State College. He is a doctor of education. A niece is dean of guidance in a Jacksonville, Fla., school.

"I have alway tried to encourage pupils along any line they might try," Mrs. Murray said. "I couldn't sing when I was a child and I had a teacher who used to say, 'Why don't you hush? You can't carry a tune!' That has caused me not to sing today."

For almost 20 years Mrs. Murray taught night school and for eight summers she taught teachers rural education at Bettis Academy, Trenton.

"The school's influence in the community," she said, "is seen in the homes as well as in the children. Our school formerly went to the eighth grade, before consolidation. And then we taught sewing. Every girl had to make her own graduation dress. As a result, many of these people sew and some mothers make all the clothes for their children.

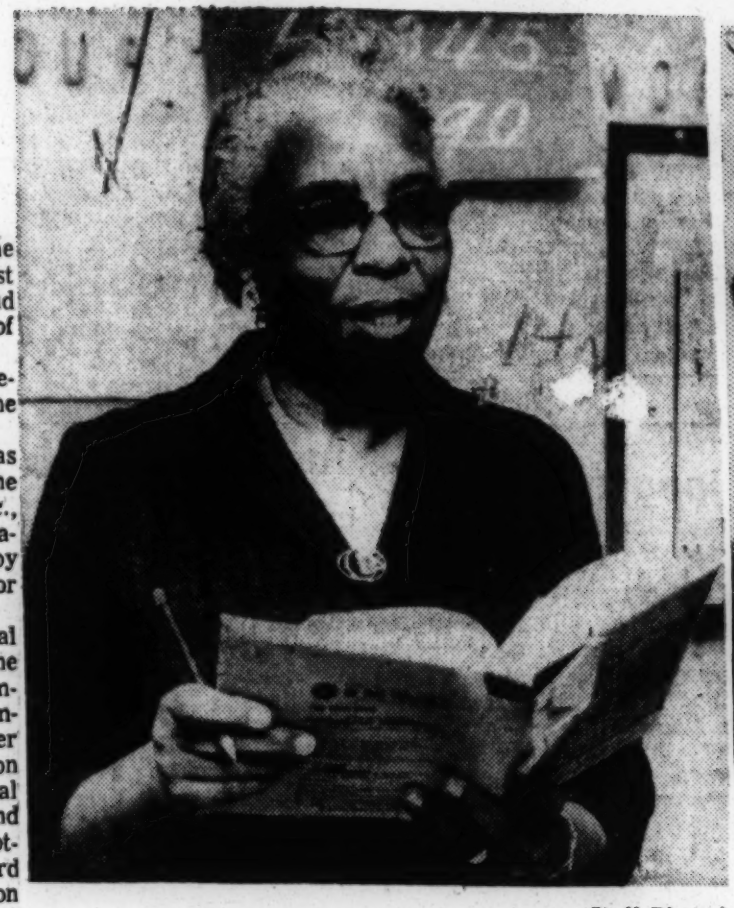
"I can see improvement in the home life in this community. The people have taken more interest in beautifying their homes and the children are conscious of beautifying their yards.

"I [illegible]y believe the school re[illegible] the community and the improv[illegible]nts I've seen."

Last [illegible]r, Mrs. Murray was named [illegible]an of the Year by the Charles[illegible] Chapter of Links, Inc., a civic [illegible] education organization. Sh[illegible]s cited in 1954 by Omega [illegible]ation fraternity, for outstandin[illegible]work in education.

She is [illegible] member of Central Baptist Chu[illegible]h, president of the Missionary [illegible]iety and a member of the [illegible]rch finance committee. She [illegible]ngs to the Order of the East[illegible] Sta[illegible], Charleston Federated C[illegible] state, national and local tea[illegible]ers association and the Leagu[illegible] of Women Voters. She is [illegible]ember of the board of directors of the Charleston County Tuberculosis Assn.

Mrs. Murray, in recent years, has visited the West Coast and toured from San Francisco to Mexico. She also has vacationed in Nassau, Jamaica and Cuba, and last summer visited Canada.



(Staff Photo.)

MRS. ALBERTHA J. MURRAY
A Teacher For 48 Years

PROF. OZELL K. BEATTY
Going To Indiana

Livingstone Professor Receives Botany Grant

SALISBURY, N. C. — Ozell K. Beatty, associate professor at Livingstone college, has been awarded a National Science foundation grant for summer study.

This grant carries a sizable stipend plus allowance, tuition fees and funds for travel.

He was one of 50 college teachers of botany selected by the Botanical Society of America to attend the summer institute for college teachers of botany at Indiana university in Bloomington.

A NATIVE of Spartanburg, S. C. and an alumnus of Livingstone college, he received the M. A. degree from Columbia university in 1949 and has done further work at the same institution toward the doctorate degree.

Among Prof. Beatty's publications are three articles: "Are You Teaching the Application of Principles in Science" and "The Impact of Automation on Careers in Science," published in the National Institute of Science Bulletin, and "Are You Testing the Application of Principles in North Carolina Teachers record.

HE WAS eastern regional director of the National Institute of Science for three years, and also has served as visiting professor of biology at Johnson C. Smith university and South Carolina State college during the summers of 1950 1956, 1957 and 1958.

Oklahoma City School Teacher Wins $5,000 Fellowship Grant

A fellowship grant for $5,000 has been awarded to Mrs. Thelma D. Gorham of Oklahoma City by the Fund for Adult Education. A language arts teacher at F. D. Moon Junior high school, Mrs. Gorham was one of 18 persons, only four of them women, to whom fellowships totaling approximately $100,000 were awarded for study and training to broaden and liberalize their knowledge and increase their skills in the mass media of communications.

Mrs. Gorham has been granted a year's eave of absence by the Oklahoma City Board of Education to do advanced study in the School of Communications Research at Stanford university, Palo Alto, Calif. She will do special study in the area of Human Relations in Communications. Taken for graduate credit, the work will apply toward her doctorate.

Mrs. Gorham and the other 17 Fund Fellows were chosen from hundreds of candidates throughout the United States by a National Selection committee whose chairman was Ralph E. McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution. Other members of the selection committee were: John Fisher, editor-in-chief, Harper's Magazine; Richard B. Hull, director of radio and TV, Ohio State university; Sig. Mickelson, vice president, news and public affairs, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and Perry Miller, professor of American Literature, Harvard university.

The Oklahoma City fellowship winner, who attended high school in Detroit, Mich., is a product of the Kansas City, Kansas schools, where she was graduated from oNrtheast Junior and Sumner high schools. She has the B. A. and M. A. in Journalism and Sociology from the University of Minnesota. She has done graduate work in Higher Education and Journalism Research at Stanford university, and in Secondary Education in the University of Oklahoma Extension division and at Central State college, Edmond.

A member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, Mrs. Gorham served as editor-in-chief of The Ivy Leaf, the sorority's national publication, from 1946 to 1949. She is also a member of Theta Sigma Pi, national honorary fraternity for women in Journalism. Elected to member ship in Nu chapter at the University of Minnesota, she was the first Negro student to be initiated into the organization.

Mrs. Gorham's professional experience in the area f mass communications includes both practical work on publications and in the field of public relations and teaching at the college level. She was an assistant professor of Journalism at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., and served as an instructor of Journalism and assistant director of Public Relations at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. While managing editof of The Oklahoma Eagle, Tulsa weekly, in 195 4she won a media citation from the National Conference of Christians and Jews for an editorial series entitled, "How Ready Are We For Integration?" Prior to accepting a teaching position in the Oklahoma City public schools, Mrs. Gorham was executive editor of The Black Dispatch.

Edited Army Publications

During World War II, Mrs. Gorham had the distinction of being the only woman editor of an official military publication. At Fort Huachuca, Arizona, she served as editor of the Special Services Bulletin, a monthly publication, and The Apache Sentinel, weekly newspaper, of the Armed Forces Special Services division, Service Command Unit 1922. She also served as a civilian publicity assistant to the Post Public Relations Officer at Fort Huachuca.

Mrs. Gorham, who resides at 2049 N. E. 17th, is a member of the Baha'i Faith, serving as secretary of the Local Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Oklahoma City, and as a member of the Southwest Baha'i Summer School committee. She is also president of the Oklahoma City Urban League guild and a member of the local chapter of Jack and Jill of America, Inc.

During her fellowship year at Stanford, Mrs. Gorham will be accompanied by her ten-year-old son, Darryl Theodore, currently a fifth grade student at the Creston Hills elementary school. Darryl will be enrolled as a pupil in the Stanford University Laboratory school.

Follow Individual Study

According to the announcement of the 1959-60 fellowships from the Fund for Adult Education, made by C. Scott Fletcher, president of the Fund, the 1959-60 fellows who come from 13 states, will engage in study at nearly a dozen universities throughout the United States or in internships at network broadcasting centers. All of the fellows are expected to follow individual study and practice programs designed by themselves for their own improvement and professional up-grading.

The director of the Fund's mass media fellowships award program is Robert J. Blakely. Ronald Shilen is the executive secretary. Inquiries and requests for applications for the 1960-61 awards should be addressed to the latter at the Fund for Adult Education, 200 Bloomingdale Road, White Plains, New York.

JOHN H. CHADWELL

ALBANY STATE PROF AWARDED FELLOWSHIP — The Southern Fellowships Fund, an agency of Southern Universities, has recently announced the eligibility of John H. Chadwell, Chairman of the Department of Music at Albany State College in Albany, Ga., to receive one of its "Faculty Fellowships for Advanced Study and Research, 1959-60."

Mr. Chadwell, a native of Toledo, Ohio, a graduate of Alabama State College and Columbia University will matriculate at Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa, beginning in September, 1959 pursuing a program in Music Education leading to the Ph. D. degree.

The Southern Fellowships Fund was established as an agency to administer to a system of grants made possible through an appropriation to the Council by the General Education Board in New York in 1934 to develop a program of faculty improvement in Southern colleges and universities through a system of scholarships and fellowships broadly interpreted.

143 1959

Morehouse Has Scholarships Available Now

Morehouse College is making available special tuition scholarships for deserving students, under a unique arrangement between the college and the National Urban League, it was announced today by Dean B. R. Brazeal. The scholarships have been set aside for high school students who are taking part in the Urban League's youth-incentives program, "Tomorrow's Scientists and Technicians." Popularly known as TST, the program is designed to increase the number of students entering the scientific and technical fields.

The scholarships will be awarded to high school seniors entering the freshman year, and to third-year high school students who are eligible for the freshman class under the Early Admissions Program. To be eligible for either scholarship the applicant must rank well in the upper third of his class. He must be a participant in the Urban League TST program, in any of the 63 communities in 32 states where there are local Urban Leagues. He must also meet the college entrance requirements.

Candidates for the scholarships are nominated by local Urban Leagues.

Tomorrow's Scientists and Technicians was initiated last year. A national committee of educators and technicians is serving as advisor. A National sponsoring committee of individuals and organizations is supporting the program.

The National Urban League is an interracial, educational service agency established in 1910 to further equal opportunity for Negroes in employment, education, housing and social welfare.

Courier-Journal Photo
BETTY SLEDGE
Her essay wins bicycle

12-Year-Old Girl Wins Essay Test On Safety Theme

Betty Sledge, a 12-year-old pupil at Mary B. Talbert School, is an expert on how to get to and from school safely.

That, at least, is the judgment of the Louisville chapter of the American Society of Safety Engineers and the Louisville Safety Council—joint sponsors of an annual essay contest for sixth-grade pupils.

Betty's essay was judged the best of 1,700 entries from pupils in public and Catholic schools in Louisville and Jefferson County and the Fort Knox military reservation.

Betty, of 734 Zane, won a new bicycle.

RCA SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS — Paul L. Brown (left), physics major at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and Robert L. Montgomery, mathematics major at Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., are among 63 students recently awarded financial grants under the Radio Corporation of America's Scholarship and Fellowship Program.

Four from Tennessee State in Who's Who among women

NASHVILLE — Four Tennessee State University professors have been named in the first edition of Who's Who of American Women.

Dr. Lua S. Bartley, head of the Department of Health and Physical Education, and three "Rh. D's." in the department of modern foreign languages, Dr. Alma T. Watkins, Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo and Dr. Sarah M. Pereira are listed in the biographical reference dictionary of approximately 50,000 "women outstanding as women."

DR. LUA S. BARTLEY, Jacksonville, Fla. hometowner, has been a member of Tennessee State's faculty for 13 years.

Undergraduate of Howard University where she received her A.B. degree Cum Laude, Dr. Bartley was awarded her M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Michigan.

Physical education specialist Lua S. Bartley has won recognition in basketball, track events and swimming, and has also received a national rating in tennis as a singles runner-up.

Locally she has thrice captured the singles title in the Hadley Park open and has also copped championships in the doubles and mixed doubles.

• • •

A SIXTEEN - YEAR member of Tennessee State's faculty, Dr. Alma T. Watkins has a rich academic background which includes a bachelor's degree from Ohio State, Master's degree from Columbia, a Ph.D. from Cornell and nearly 1½ years of foreign study in the University of Toulouse, France; the Biblioteca Menendez Y Pelaya of Santander, Spain and the University of Mexico.

Author of "Eroticism in the Novels of Felipe Trigo," in 1954, Dr. Watkins is a frequent contributor of articles and book reviews to several scholastic journals in the language field.

Presently a member of the Nashville Community, Dr. Alma T. Watkins is a native of Louisville, Ky.

• • •

WORLD TRAVELER, Dr. Viginia S. Nyabongo, native of Baltimore, Md., has visited some 26 countries and 46 of the 49 states of the United States. During her travels she has visited some 55 colleges and universities in the U.S. and abroad.

Although the major portion of Dr. Nyabongo's academic training has been in the French language, she has also worked extensively in the fields of student personnel and guidance. She has been a member of Tennessee State's faculty since 1944.

• • •

CLEVELAND hometowner Dr. Sarah M. Pereira, 1958 addition to Tennessee State's 225-strong faculty, has also taught at Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C., Miner Teachers College, Washington, D.C., Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio, Cleveland College of Western Reserve University and West Virginia State.

Phi Beta Kappa of Ohio State University, Dr. Pereira received her A.B. Degree with honors and distinction in French. She was awarded her M.A. in French from Western Reserve and her Ph.D. in Spanish from Ohio State.

One of 18 in the Western Hemisphere to serve on the auxiliary board of the Baha'i World Faith, Dr. Pereira has lectured in numerous cities in the U.S., in several provinces of Canada and in Mexico and Central America.

AWARDED SCHOLARSHIPS

March of Dimes-raised funds provided scholarship awards for Bessanderson Williams, Atlantic City, N.J., for physical therapy courses at Boston University; Charles Releford, Nashville, Tenn., for medical research at Meharry Medical College, and Eva B. Ewing, Denver, Colo., for medical social work at the University of Denver. The new multi-million-dollar scholarship program of The National Foundation will provide scholarships for 505 young people interested in career preparation for nursing, physical therapy, occupational therapy, medicine and medical social work.

Bringing new hope to whole new groups of physically handicapped persons, the "Greater Victories" March of Dimes campaign against polio, arthritis and birth defects gets under way in every county in the nation. The appeal will continue throughout the month, climaxed in most communities by the traditional Mothers' March.

Launching the 1959 March of Dimes campaign, Basil O'Connor, president of The National Foundation, described the challenge of polio, arthritis and birth defects as "The Three Faces of Crippling."

"To meet the challenge of the 'Three Faces of Crippling,' we offer the 'Three Faces of Hope,' patient aid, research and education for the health profession, the same weapons we offered against polio alone," Mr. O'Connor said.

Estimates indicate some 150,000 survivors of paralytic polio might benefit from modern techniques of rehabilitation pioneered by The National Foundation. Some 50,000 are already on its chapter patient aid rolls.

"Arthritis and birth defects are major unmet health problems in our country," Mr. O'Connor said. "At least 11,000,000 are affected by arthritis and rheumatism, the nation's number one crippler, while 250,000 infants are born each year with some form of defect. We believe we can find ways to help many of them if funds are supplied by the American people.

"To meet the new challenge, more than two million volunteers in the 3,100 National Foundation chapters will need to raise $65,000,000 in the 1959 March of Dimes."

MARCH OF DIMES TO SPONSOR 500 NEW HEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS

To cost over $12,000,000 in March of Dimes funds over the next ten years, a new health scholarship program aimed at encouraging capable students in each state and territory to undertake careers that count in the field of health will be launched in 1959 by The National Foundation.

The organization, originally known as The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, will provide scholarships for the training of urgently needed physicians, physical therapists, occupational therapists, nurses and medical social workers.

Basic provisions of the new scholarship program are as follows:

A minimum of 505 scholarships will be offered annually.

Awards of $500 a year for four years (total $2,000) will be based on financial need, motivation and scholastic achievement.

Nursing, physical therapy and occupational therapy scholarships will be available to graduating high school students; medical social work scholarships to college sophomores; scholarships in medicine to currently enrolled college juniors and seniors.

Awards will be made available to students who have been accepted for admission to an accredited college or university.

Detailed information and application blanks will be furnished high schools and colleges by The National Foundation's 3,100 chapters

Mrs. Julia M. Williams Listed In 'Who's Who'

The Southwest Missouri Conference branch, Women's Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal church, has given a standing ovation to the president, Mrs. Julia M. Williams, for her outstanding achievements as a religious worker.

This action, taken at the recent inspirational meeting, was particularly prompted by the inclusion of a biographical sketch, concerning Mrs. Williams' contributions, in Marquis' "Who's Who of American Women" for 1958. Plans for further honoring the president were approved by the conference branch.

In the field of ecumenical leadership, Mrs. Williams is corresponding secretary of the United Churchwomen of Missouri, second vice-president, board of directors and Christian World and Missions committee member of the United Churchwomen of Greater Kansas City.

From 1956 to 1958, she was second vice-president of the Missouri Council of Churches. In constant demand as a public speaker, this versatile churchwoman is active in several civic and religious groups.

Mrs. Williams is the wife of Dr. John S. Williams, director of the music department at Lincoln high school and pastor of St. John AME church, 1747 Belleview.

It is a singular instance that Dr. Williams was listed in "Who's Who in American Music" in 1951, and further, that one of the Williams' four sons, the Rev. John R. Williams, now pastoring at Grant Chapel AME church, Wichita, Kas., was included in "Who's Who in American Colleges" during his senior year at William Penn college, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Dr. and Mrs. John S. Williams live at 2638 Brooklyn avenue.

Isabel T. Flipper is conference branch reporter.

MRS. JULIA M. WILLIAMS

14j 1959

Five Top Deltas in Who's Who

WASHINGTON—Four members of the executive board and the executive director of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority are included among the 19,000 persons listed in "Who's Who of American Women."

The officers are: Dr. Jeanne L. Noble, national president; Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Delta's first national president, now honorary president; M. Elizabeth Carnegie, publications and public relations committee chairman; Mrs. Nellie G. Roulhac, personnel committee chairman; and Mrs. Patricia Roberts Harris, executive director.

Dr. Noble is a professor at the City College of New York; and she is author of the book "The Negro Woman's College Education."

A graduate of Howard University and of Teachers College of Columbia University, Dr. Noble is former assistant professor of education of Albany State College, Albany, Ga., and former dean of women of Langston University, Langston, Okla.

Dr. Alexander, in the book, comes from a family of "firsts." In addition to serving as Delta's first national president, she was the first Negro woman awarded a doctor of philosophy degree in the United States and the first Negro woman admitted to law practice in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. M. Elizabeth Carnegie is associate editor of Nursing Outlook. She previously held a similar position with the American Journal of Nursing. Mrs. Carnegie is former assistant director of the Nursing School of Hampton Institute and former dean of Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University's nursing school.

■

Mrs. Roulhac is former president of Jack and Jill of America, Inc., a club of mothers. She is a former school principal and college instructor.

■

Mrs Patricia Roberts Harris is a summa cum laude graduate of Howard University. Before her appointment as Delta's executive director she was consecutively program director of the Chicago YWCA and assistant director of the American Council of Human Rights.

Ranking Student Receives Scholarship

Washington—Miss Dolores Betts Danville, Va., junior at Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga., has been awarded the 1958-'59 Washington D. C., Spelman Club scholarship.

According to Mrs. B. R. Brazeal, Spelman College alumni secretary, Miss Betts ranked first in her class of 79. She is an English major. The young co-ed works as college postmistress and, in addition is president of the junior class and her dormitory council.

Miss Betts was recently elected by Spelman students to "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges for 1958-'59." She has received tuition scholarships annually.

Dr. Albert E. Manley, president of Spelman, made the scholarship presentation in behalf of the Washington Spelman Alumni group.

3 IN 'WHO'S WHO'

JACKSON, Miss.—Three members of the Jackson State College faculty and staff have been named in "Who's Who of American Women." They are Dr. Jane E. McAllister, professor of education; Miss F. O. Alexander, assistant director of public relations; and Mrs. Margaret W. Alexander, associate professor of language arts.

Four Morehouse Merrill European

The Administrative Committee at Morehouse College has selected four teachers at the college, one faculty couple and two individual teachers, to receive grants for travel in Europe during the summer of 1959. The announcement of this year's selections was made at a recent meeting of the Morehouse faculty. The following were selected: Mr. and Mrs. Wendell P. Whalum, Mrs. Eloise McKinney Johnson and Dr. Julia Y. Lee. Mr. Whalum is instructor in music, Mrs. Johnson is instructor in English, and Dr. Lee is associate professor of French.

The Whalums will be given $2,500, and each of the others will be given $1,250. These travel grants have been awarded to two Morehouse faculty couples per summer for the last six summers, and they were made possible by Charles E. Merrill, Jr., of Boston, Mass., now chairman of the Morehouse Board of Trustees. The grants are given to the end that through travel Morehouse teachers, preferably married couples, will broaden their cultural and intellectual horizons and thus enhance their effectiveness as teachers of colleeg students.

SIX STUDENTS GET AWARDS

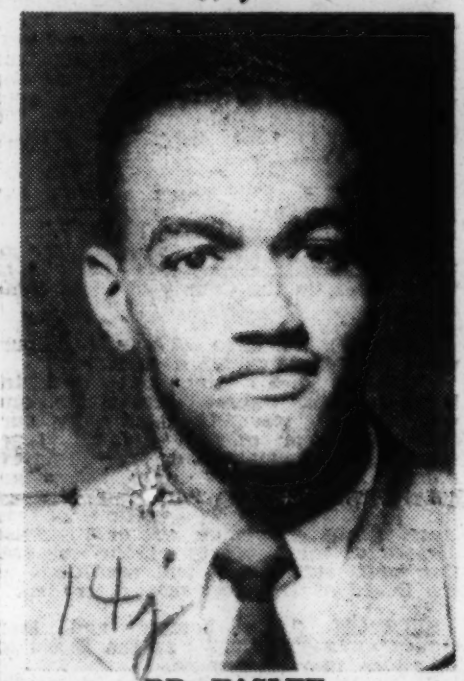
Mr. Merrill also makes it possible for Morehouse students to spend a year in travel and study in Europe. Beginning some six years ago with one student, Mr. Merrill has increased the number to six students to receive awards of $3,000 each for his year in Europe. A faculty committee is in process of selecting now six students for the academic year 1959-60. Six were selected last year for the current school year, and five of them are studying in Europe at present, while the sixth is poised to go as soon as some difficulties are cleared up.

These student travel-study grants are made in the hope of providing young Negro students with the experiences necessary to future usefulness in foreign service.

Teachers Get Travel Grants

Awarded Ford Foundation Grant

Dr. Eddie V. Easley, assistant professor of business administration at Drake university, has been awarded



DR. EASLEY

a grant by the Ford Foundation to attend a month-long faculty seminar in business administration next August.

Dr. Easley joined the Drake faculty in September 1957 and teaches classes in marketing and statistics. The seminar is offered by the University of Chicago School of Business and at Williamstown College, in Williamstown, Mass.

MISS MARY EARLY

Miss Mary Early Named John Hope Teacher Of The Year By Faculty

Miss Mary Frances Early was named Teacher of the Year by the faculty of John Hope Elementary School.

Miss Early has the responsibility of being a fifth grade teacher, and has taken the time to organize one of the best bands in the elementary schools in the South; she has developed a band of nearly fifty pieces in two years that has won the hearts of music lovers of Atlanta. Working with the band has not cut down on the efficiency of her classroom responsibility. Several of her pupils made the school's honor roll.

Miss Early was the valedictorian of her elementary school class, E. P. Johnson, the valedictorian of Turner High School and one of the few students who have made straight A's at Clark College, making her the valedictorian of her class of '57.

Miss Early is a member of Mt. Vernon Baptist Church. She is in charge of the youth work in her church and has done outstanding work in her community, a very young person and belongs to the AKA Sorority.

The faculty of John Hope School 'Salutes You."

NOTED AMONG "Women Outstanding As Women" in the recent publication "Who's Who of American Women" are, left to right, Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, Dr. Alma T. Watkins, Dr. Lua S. Bartley and Dr. Sarah M. Pereira, all of the faculty of Tennessee State University.

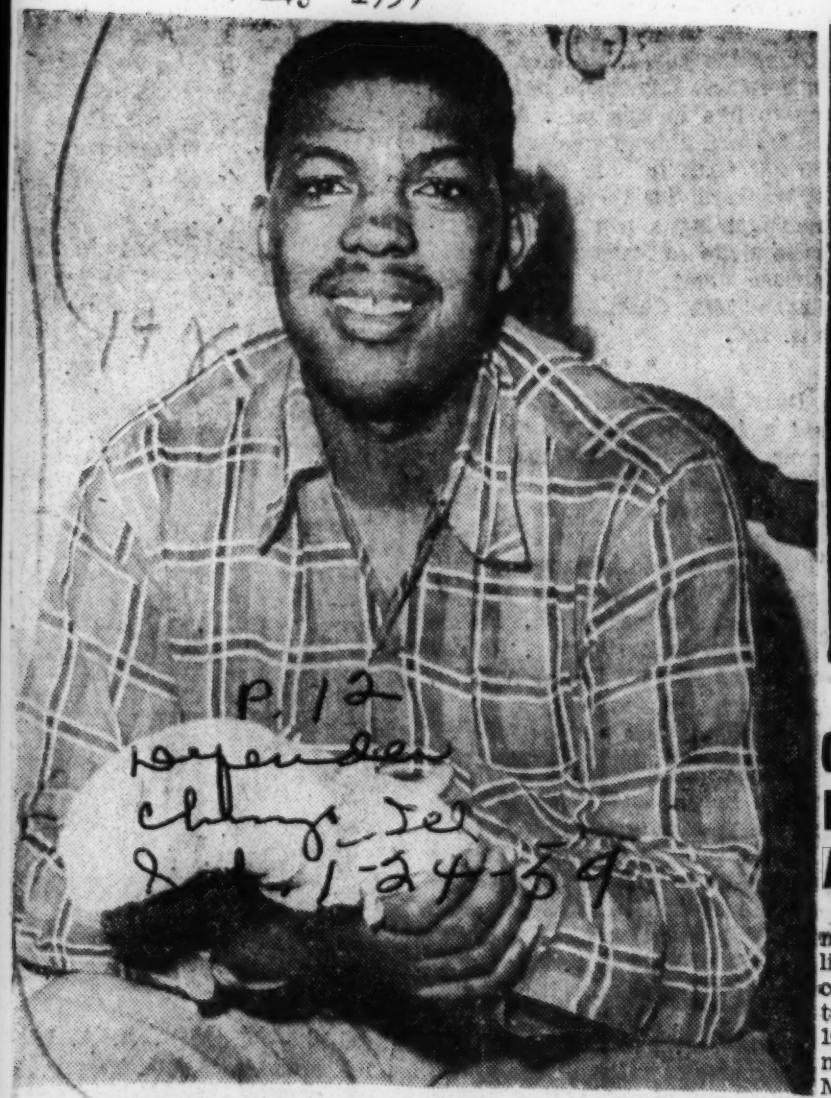
RECEIVES GRANT — Attorney Charles S. Conley, associate professor of law, college of law, Florida A&M University, was the recipient of a grant from New York University to participate in the NYU School of Law Workshop on Evidence this summer. Mr. Conley received his bachelor of law degree from NYU. Atty. Conley is a member of the New York Bar Association.—(A&M Staff Cpl. Leander Calhoun).

'Little Rock five' chosen for honor

NEW YORK — The remaining five of the original "'little Rock nine" have been selected to receive the 1959 Florina Lasker Award at the annual luncheon of the New York Civil Liberties Union on Lincoln's birthday.

Miss Elizabeth Eckford and Jefferson Thomas will accept the $1,000 award on behalf of all five. The three others Central High School pupils are Misses Thelma Mothershed, Melba Pattillo and Carlotta Walls.

The award, named for the late chairman of the New York Civil Liberties Committee, is given annually to the individual or group displaying "consistent and outstanding courage and integrity in the defense of civil liberties."



SAVED FIVE — Nelson Kendall, who saved five young children from burning to death when their home at 1572 Wilson st., was destroyed by fire last week, was burned and barely escaped with his life after a vain atempt to rescue six-year-old Donell Hancock. A senior at Hamilton High school, the 19-year-old student had just completed his homework and was watching a late TV show when the fire started. Nothing was saved by the family in personal property.

DR. STELLA B. BROOKES

Clark's Dr. Brooks In Who' Who For American Women

Dr. Stella Brewer Brooks, Chairman of the Department of English, Clark College, author, and contributor to Encyclopedia Britannica, is included among the 19,000 prominent American women listed in the first edition of Marquis "Who's Who of American Women" recently released.

She is graduate of Wiley College, holds a Master of Arts of the University of Michigan, and a Doctor of Philosophy of Cornell University where she was elected to membership in Phi Delta Gamma and Pi Lambda Theta.

A native of Austin, Texas, she is the daughter of Mr. J. H. Brewer and the late Minnie Tate Brewer. Her late husband, E. Luther Brooks, was for twenty-one years, Director of the Science Department and Professor of chemistry at Clark College.

Dr. Brooks has previously been listed in Who's Who in American Education, Who's Who in the South and Southwest, Who's Who in Methodism, Who's Who in Colored America and the Directory of Scholars.

Jackie Hero In New York Hotel Blaze

NEW YORK — The Jackie Robinsons are being credited with having saved the lives of a white couple from Texas during a fire at the Belmont-Plaza Hotel.

The Mr. and Mrs. Robinsons had barely settled down in their room for the night when Jackie smelled smoke and called the desk to give the alarm.

Commenting on the fire, Jackie said, "It must have been only a couple of minutes, but it seemed like an eternity before the firemen came. We could hear the people next door trying to get out. The smoke was so thick they couldn't find the door. They started banging on the door between our rooms.

"My wife and I shouted to them-trying to get them to unlock the door leading to the corridor, but I guess they were too excited."

■

FIREMEN EVENTUALLY reached the floor and led Kenneth Brown, 50, and his wife Juanita, 40, to safety. They were treated at Beth David Hospital for smoke poisoning and minor burns.

The Robinsons were spending the night in town after a late engagement. They live in Stamford, Conn.

JSC Instructors Named In Who's Who Among American Women

Three Jackson State College instructors have been named to "Who's Who Of American Women," a recent publication by A. N. Marquis, publisher of "Who's Who In America." Named to the volume which was released early in January were Dr. Jane E. McAllister, Professor of Education; Miss F. O. Alexander, Assistant Director of Extension and Public Relations; and Mrs. Margaret W. Alexander, Associate Professor of Language Arts. Mrs. Alexander, a native of Birmingham, Ala., received her early eductaion in the Birmingham Public Schools and schools sponsored by the Methodist Church in Meridian, Miss., and New Orleans, La. She is a graduate of Northwestern University and of the State University of Iowa. Her volume of poetry, "For My People," published by the Yale University Press, won the Yale Award for Younger Poets. She has studied under Rosenwald and Ford Foundation Fellowships. Her poetry has appeared in a number of magazines and anthologies. The Ford Foundation grant was for the 1953-54 academic year and was granted for the purpose of completing a Civil War novel, and study at Yale. Mrs. Alexander was an instructor at Livingstone College and West Virginia State College before joining the Jackson State College faculty in 1948.

Miss Florence Alexander graduated from high school at Jackson College. She received the B.S. degree at Hampton Institute, the A.B. degree from Hunter College, and the M.A. degree from Columbia University. She has also studied at the University of Cincinnati. A former employee of the college, she was retired recently by the State Department of Education after serving as State Jeanes Supervisor for a period of 25 years. Miss Alexander is a former president of the Mississippi Federated Clubs, the Mississippi Teachers Association, a former trustee of Jackson State College, presently a trustee of Okolona College, and is chairman of the Scholarship Committee of the National Baptist Convention.

Dr. Jane McAllister, a native of

Vicksburg, was appointed to the College faculty in 1951. A graduate of Talladega College, she continued her education at Columbia University where she became the first Negro woman in history to earn a Ph.D. degree in Education from a standard university. During the early days of the State's administration, Dr. McAllister aided in the reorganization of the curriculum. She has served on several committees of national importance including the Evaluation Committee of the Middle Eastern States, Executive Committee of the National Association of Supervision of Student Teachers, American delegate to UNESCO, Prague, Czechoslovakia. Dr. McAllister was a member of the faculty at Miner Teachers College, Washington, D. C. for 20 years, and has also taught at Fisk and Southern Universities. A trustee of Talladega College, she has also served as a trustee of Penn School. She is a member of the American Association of University Women. The Education Index, School Executive, Education Journal, the Journal of Teacher Education, Clearing House, Educational Administration and Supervision, Journal of Negro Education, and Teacher's Education Quarterly have published articles written by her. She is the author of A Handbook For Student Teachers.

Lovely Ladies

Minnie Holley, Angel, Teacher of the Deaf

ROMNEY, W. Va.—A gentle, kindly teacher of the deaf takes the spotlight this week as our "Lovely Lady." Miss Minnie C. Holley, listed in the new Who's Who of American Women, is the daughter of the late Leander C. Holley Sr. of Tazewell, Va., and is a faculty member of the West Virginia State School for the Deaf and Blind.

SHE SET up the first Visual Aid Workshop in her state while she was an instructor at Bluefield, W. Va. She brought her quiet charm to the Deaf and Blind School at Institute and supervising principal for 20 years.

Through Miss Holley's gentle, but firm touch, many children

Minnie C. Holley

have learned to "hear" and "see" through her inspired teaching.

She has degrees from Storer, West Virginia State and Columbia University, with graduate work at Ypsilanti, Mich., the University of Toronto and Southern California.

She is an AKA soror.

STUDYING CREDENTIALS

Dr Robert J Terry TSU Biology head and Director of the 1959 Summer Science Institute, studies the credentials of one of the 700 applicants who applied for admission. Daisy Graham, department secretary is his assistant The Institute was made possible through a National Foundation Grant of $88,000.00. Photo by Evans

RCA SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS.—Paul L. Brown (left), physics major at Howard university, Washington, D. C., and Robert L. Montgomery, mathematics major at Clark college, Atlanta, Ga., are among 63 students recently awarded financial grants under the Radio Corporation of America's Scholarship and Fellowship program. Brown, a resident of Washington, and Montgomery, a native of Rome, Ga., received awards valued at $800 each. Both were selected by their respective schools, which are participants in RCA's four-part student aid program. The total program will this year help eighty-four full-time college students and 2,790 employees of the corporation further their education.

14j 1959

Spelman Teacher Awarded Science Foundation Grant

Mrs. Georgia Caldwell Smith, associate professor of mathematics at Spelman College, has recently been notified of her designation as a National Science Foundation fellowship has granted to enable Mrs. Smith to carry out a 12-month Faculty Fellow for 1959-1960. The program of study, June 1959 to June, 1960, toward the Ph. D. degree in mathematics at the University of Pittsburgh. It carries a stipend which approximately salary for that period of time.

Mrs. Smith completed her undergraduate work at the University of Kansas where she received the A. B. degree in mathematics with election to Phi Beta Kappa and Pi Mu Epsilon. She also received her M. A. degree in mathematics from the University of Kansas before coming to Spelman College, her first teaching position. Subsequently, she studied toward the doctor's degree at the University of Chicago on a fellowship grant from the General Education Board, and more recently participated in the Institute for Teachers of College Mathematics sponsored by the National Science Foundation at the University of Kansas during the summer of 1957.

After studying at the University of Chicago, Mrs. Smith taught at Lincoln University, Mo., and the Alabama State College, Montgomery, before returning to the Spelman College faculty in 1945.

Mrs. Smith's memberships in professional organizations include: The American Mathematical Society, The Mathematical Association of America, and The National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.

Mrs. Smith is the wife of Dr. Barnett F. Smith, professor of biology at Spelman College, and the mother of Barnett F. Smith, Jr. Morehouse College student.

MRS. GEORGIA SMITH

The Rhodes Scholars

Thirty-two students have been formally named as recipients of Rhodes scholarships.

The scholarships are named after the British statesman, Cecil John Rhodes and provide for two years of study at Oxford University in England.

The announcement of the new appointees was made by the Rhodes Committee.

The committee, which meets at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, chose seven Southerners, five from West Point and Harvard University, three from Princeton and two each from Amherst, Occidental and the University of the South.

None of the selectees was colored.

In the past 51 years only one colored student—Dr. Alain Locke, who was a Rhodes scholar from 1907-10, has been given the honor.

The Rhodes Committee reveals that its nominees are chosen on the basis of character, leadership and physical vigor.

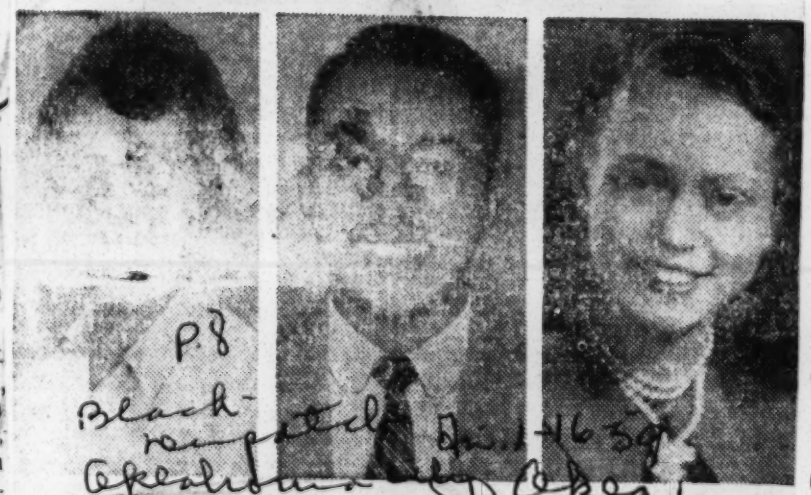
We don't like to suggest that the committee's selections since the first decade of this century have been motivated by racial considerations.

But it does seem more than incredible to us that in 50 years there has not been one out of the thousands of colored students who have passed through college, who could meet the requirements of physical vigor, leadership and character.

WINNERS OF SCHOLARSHIPS

Your March of Dimes support provided scholarships won by Joseph Bailey, Nashville, Tenn., for medical research at Meharry Medical College; Faye H. Crawford, Gonzales, Tex., for scientific study at University of California; and Lavanier Henderson, Houston, Tex., for scientific study at University of Minnesota. Funds raised in the March of Dimes have provided more than 7,000 disease fighters.

TRAINING FOR SERVICE



Aided by scholarships awarded from March of Dimes funds, Johnetta Jones, Roxbury, Mass., who is studying physical therapy at Boston University; Edgar E. Smith, Gary, Ind., enrolled in scientific courses at Purdue University; and Mrs. Elizabeth Goolsby, Atlanta, Ga., a science student at Radcliffe College, are training for service. The recently launched health scholarship program of The National Foundation will cost $12,000,000 in ten years and will train 5,500 more students for service. Join the March of Dimes, Jan. 2-31.

Awarded Degree

The doctor of eduction degree has been awarded by New York University to Mrs. Theresa Kennedy Brown, assistant professor of home economics at Morgan State College.

Dr. Brown's dissertation was entitled "A Study of Home Economics Graduates at Morgan State College, From 1944 to 1953."

The home economist attended Cheyney State Teachers College, Pa., Allen University and received the M. A. degree from Penn. State University.

She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and Phi Lambda Theta Sorority and is affiliated with several professional organizations.

Negro Leads Mixed Class

HARTSHORNE, Okla.—Sallye Phillips, a Negro student of Hartshorne High School which was integrated three years ago, will be class valedictorian.

Miss Phillips had a straight A record. She attended the previously all-Negro Phyllis Wheatly High School through her sophomore year.

Five From Little Rock Get Awards

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Five Negro high school students who remained in Little Rock, ready to re-enter Central High school in case it were re-opened, were honored by the New York Civil Liberties Union.

The students were named recipients of the 1959 Florina Lasker Civil Liberties award of $1,000.

The students are Elizabeth Eckford, Thelma Mothershed, Melba Pattillo, Carlotta Walls and Jefferson Thomas.

The five students were part of the original group of nine Negroes who were admitted to Central High in 1957 as a result of the Supreme Court's decision banning segregation in public schools. After one year of integration, however, the school was closed, along with three others in the city, by Gov. Orval Faubus, to prevent continued integration.

The NYCLU pointed out that of the original nine Negro students, one had graduated in June, 1958, and three others had accepted scholarships to enter schools in other states.

But, the NYCLU said that if the other five had not remained in Little Rock, ready to enter Central if it were re-opened, there would have been no Negro students qualified to enroll immediately.

The NYCLU said the five students showed "courage and dignity in the face of prejudice and humiliation."

Wins $2,750—

While relaxing at home, Nashville-born William H. (Bill) Powell, a disc jockey at Pittsburgh's WAMO, solved a crossword puzzle which won him $2,750 from a local newspaper.

Juilliard Award To Earl Grant

HOLLYWOOD — Earl Grant was awarded one of the highest honors ever given to an alumnus of New York's Juilliard School of Music. The presentation was made at the Holman Methodist Church, Los Angeles, by Dr. White, who commented that whereas other graduates have received awards for education, and in some cases for entertainment. no noe has ever received a triple award for religion, education and entertainment.

Negro Girl Is Valedictorian

HARTSHORNE, Okla. (AP) — Sallye Phillips, a [illegible] of Hartshorne High School which was integrated three years ago, will be the class valedictorian.

Miss Phillips had a straight A record. She attended the previously all Negro Phyllis Wheatley High School through her sophomore year.

JUSTIFIABLE PRIDE is reflected by Mrs. Harriet Wright Hines, 1st vice president of Philadelphia's Citizens and Southern Bank, as she looks over her listing in the first edition of "Who's Who Among American Women." She is a daughter of the late Mason R. R. Wright Sr., founder of the bank and wife of the socially prominent dentist, Dr. Ashley A. Hines. Active also in gardening, homemaking and civic work, Mrs. Hines was chairman of the National Freedom Day luncheon committee which entertained Feb. 1. at the Hotel Sheraton.

Journalist Awarded Study Fellowship

FELLOWSHIP RECIPIENT — Fellowships totaling approximately $100,000 have been awarded by The Fund For Adult Education to 18 individuals associated with mass communications for study and training to broaden and liberalize their knowledge and increase their skills.

C. Scott Fletcher, President of the Fund, has made public the names of 14 men and 4 women who received grants. One of the four women is Mrs. Thelma Thurston Gorham, a Language Arts teacher and free lance writer of Oklahoma City. Employed in the secondary school system by the Oklahoma City Board of Education, Mrs. Gorham has been granted a year's leave of absence to do advanced study in the School of Communications Research at Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.

A former assistant professor of Journalism at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., Mrs. Gorham will do special study at Stanford in the area of Human Relations in Communications. Taken for graduate credit, the work will apply toward her doctorate. The grant is for $5,000.

MRS. THELMA T. GORDON

Carey Gets Wilson Award

Princeton, N. J. — Climaxing an intensive nation-wide talent hunt for future college teachers, the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation today named Norman C. Carey, a senior from Miami, Florida A&M University, as one of the 1,200 superior American and Canadian students to receive a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship.

Carey plans to pursue graduate work in political science at Ohio State University. Ronald Bailey and Ethel Edmonds Payne, 1958 graduates of Florida A&M are doing graduate work at the University of Illinois and Michigan State University respectively on the Wilson Fellowships.

Going directly to the heart of education's most urgent problem — the critical shortage of qualified teachers — the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship program recruits and supports promising scholars for their first year of graduate study. The project is backed by a $25 million grant from the Ford Foundation.

14j 1959

Mich. to give Marian degree

ANN ARBOR, Mich. —Marian Anderson, internationally famous contralto, first woman ever to deliver the commencement address, is to receive the honorary degree of doctor of music from the University of Michigan.

It is the highest honor within the gift of the Univ. of Mich. and will be conferred on six persons at the 115th annual commencement June 13.

Marian Anderson follows Ralph J. Bunche, authority on world affairs, as second colored person to be principal speaker at the graduation exercises. Bunche was honored in 1951.

* * *

ADM. ARLEIGH A. BURKE, chief of naval operations, who earned the degree of master of science from the university in 1932, is to receive the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Alan T. Waterman, deputy chief and head scientist of the Office of Naval Research from 1946 to 1951, when he became director of the National Science Foundation, also will receive the degree of doctor of laws.

The same honorary degree will be awarded to Basil O'Connor, moving spirit behind the March of Dimes and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, now know as the National Foundation.

An honorary doctor of laws degree also goes to William W. Whitehouse, president of Albion College.

GEORGE R. HAVENS, member of the Ohio State University faculty since 1919, widely recognized as an authority in the field of 18th Century French literature, is to receive the degree of doctor of humane letters.

Miss Anderson Gets Princeton Degree

PRINCETON, N. J. — (NNPA) — Miss Marian Anderson, world famous contralto, was one of 11 persons who were awarded honorary degrees by Princeton University Tuesday.

Miss Anderson, a United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities. She is the fifteenth woman so honored by Princeton.

14j 1959

74 African Students Get $42,000 Grant

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Grants totaling more than $42,000 have been awarded by the African-American Institute to 74 African students for study in American universities for the academic year 1959-60, the institute announced.

Selection was made by the scholarship committee of the institute's board of trustees. Aid to students is one of the several programs through which the African-American Institute, a private, non-profit, non-political organization, seeks to develop better understanding between the peoples of Africa and the United States.

The students, all presently enrolled in American universities, were selected on the basis of their academic records, the program of study and the recommendation of their teachers.

African Students Awarded $42,000 In 1959 Grants

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Grants totaling more than $42,000 have been awarded by the African-American Institute to 74 African students for study in American universities for the academic year 1959-60, the Institute announced.

Selection was made by the scholar ship committee of the Institute's Board of Trustees. Aid to students is one of several programs through which the African-American Institute, a private, non-profit, non-political organization, seeks to develop better understanding between the peoples of Africa and the United States.

The students, all presently enrolled in American universities, were selected on the basis of their academic records, the proposed program of study and the recommendation of their teachers.

While the total grants this year double the amount given by the Institute for scholarship aid last year, it is far short of the needs among the estimated 1500 African students now studying in American universities.

Of the 74 grantees, 33 are graduates students and 41 undergraduate. Their programs of study include vintually every academic field but the largest group - totaling 31 - is studying science.

The grants, according to country, are as follows: Ghana, 13; Ethiopia, 1; Kenya, 20; Liberia, 1; Mozambique, 1; Nigeria, 23; Sierra Lone, 4; Tanganyika, 1; Uganda, 5; Togoland, 2; Nyasaland, 1; Northern Rhodesia, 1; and the Union of South Africa.1.

14j 1959

Georgian Selected To Become Carver Foundation Researcher

World Bham, Ala 14
Sat 6-6-59

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Hal Franklin, Allen University junior of Milledgeville, Ga., is one of ten undergra- summer program, supported by the National Science Foundation, which provides superior undergraduate students opportunities for actual research experience under the direction of experienced scientific investigators.

This is a full-time program conducted concurrently with the regular summer session beginning June 8, 1959, and continuing until August 15, 1959, at Tuskegee Institute.

according to the specifications mentioned by Dr. Walter H. Pattillo, Jr., the applicants selected must be at least juniors majoring in the chemical and biological sciences in accredited colleges in the Southeastern states. Participation in the program must have been completed before receiving the baccalaureate degree. The applicants must have had outstanding scholastic averages and must have completed the basic courses in their major subject. Recommendations by department heads and other faculty members of the participants's college were reqquired.

Franklin, who made straight "A's" this past academic year at the University, is a biology major with a minor in chemistry. He is a nephew of Dr. Frank R. Veal, Allen's distinguished persident.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 6-6-59

Awarded Fellowship

Miss Sidney L. Brown, a 1959 graduate of Virginia State College, Petersburg, has been awarded a $1500 Carver Foundation Research Fellowship to study at the Carver Foundation, Tuskegee Institute.

Miss Brown, the daughter of Mrs. Virginia King of Bronx, N. Y., is a 1957 graduate of Norfolk Division of Virginia State College, and a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

14j 1959

DANFORTH FELLOWSHIP

MRS. ARTHRELL D. SANDERS

Spelman Teacher Awarded Danforth Study Fellowship

Mrs. Arthrell Dupree Sanders of the English department of Spelman College has been awarded a Fellowship by the Danforth Foundation which will enable her to continue study next year toward the doctor of philosophy degree.

Mrs. Sanders obtained her A. B. degree from North Carolina College at Durham, with a major in English and a minor in social studies. Her A. M. degree she received from Claremont Graduate School where the emphasis of her study was on American literature.

Before joining the department of English at Spelman College in 1956, Mrs. Sanders had taught at St. Augustine's College. She is a member of Delta Sigma Theta, the Modern Language Association, and the College of English Association.

Mrs. Sanders will continue her work in English literature at Indiana University. She is especially fortunate that her husband, Earl A. Sanders of the department of music at Spelman College, will have a leave of absence next year for study at the same university.

RECEIVES HONOR

Janie Doris Jackson of Campobello, salutatorian of the Mary McLeod Bethune High School Class of 1959 and daughter of Elder and Mrs. Amos Jackson of Mabry Temple Church, received the Danforth Foundation Award for leadership at commencement exercises. She plans to take a business course at Nashville, Tenn., Business College.

Dr. Arnold Gets Seminar Award

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Dr. E. R. Arnold, coordinator of Educational Programs, Philander Smith college, is among 23 college and university faculty members from 16 states who have been awarded fellowships by the Danforth Foundation for a siminar on the role of religion in higher education at Indiana School of Religion (Bloomington), according to an announcement by Dr. M. LaFayette Harris, college president.

Seminar leaders include D. J. Bowden, director of the Indiana School of Religion; J. Edward Dirks, Clement professor of Christian Methods, Yale Divinity School and Carl Michalson, professor systematic theology, Drew university. Dr. Richard Curtis, Indiana University physics department, is coordinator.

G. JOHNSON HUBERT GETS DANFORTH FELLOWSHIP — G. Johnson Hubert, associate professor of music at Morris Brown College, — has recently been notified that the Danforth Foundation has awarded him a Graduate Fellowship which will allow a full year of graduate study. In addition to all tuition and fees, the Fellowship carries a stipened which approximates salary for this time. The program of study, Sept. 1959 to August 1960, toward the Doctorate Degree in Music, will be pursued at Columbia University..

In addition to his duties as Head of the Department of Music at Morris Brown College where he directs the choir, Mr. Hubert is organist-choir director at the First Congregational Church, a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and several nationally known professional musical organizations. His biography appears in Who's Who In Music, a recently published book by Sigmund Spaeth.

Awarded Scholarships To Attend Hampton By Danforth Foundation

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A grant of $25,000 from Danforth Foundation of St. Louis, Mo., to Bennett College, to be used for strengthening certain strategic areas of its program was announced by President Willa B. Player this week.

Funds will be used to strengthen the library, to strengthen faculty preparation by implementing the work in personal growth services, to provide consultant services in the core program in general education and to provide a limited number of grants-in-aid for summer study and travel.

In announding the grant, President Player said:

"This grant will be of significant help to the college in enriching and implementing the educational experiences in the liberal arts for the young women whom we serve. In a time of spiralling costs it is encouraging to have this type of foundation assistance with the educational programs in our colleges. In the future we hope for increased interest and support from such sources."

A closer working with high school principals and teachers by means of visitations and workshops looking forward toward unifying te educational growth of students by bridging some of the gaps between high school and college has already been embarked upon. In addition, core programs for freshman students in the areas of communicaton, social science and general education and for sophomores in human development, religion and philosphy and the humanities are being offerd.

Bennet College is one of six liberal arts colleges to receive such grants, according to Dr Kenneth I. Brown, executive director.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Miss Gloria E Brown, a rising senior of the Bronx, New York, will be president of the Student Senate at Pennett College is one of six lib-Miss Ruth Hawkins, of Louisburg, N. C., will be this year's May Queen as the result of student elections held last week.

Both candidates won by overwhelming margins. Student representative to the Central Administrative Committee will be Miss Laura (Frankie) Sawyer, of Salisbury. She outdistanced her opponent by nearly 150 votes.

Other Student Senate officers chosen were:

Misses Gwendolyn Mackel, Chicago, Ill., vice president; Mary Boone, Sanford, secretary; Iris Jeffries, Burlington, treasurer, and Linda Brown, Akron Ohio, parliamentarian.

Miss Nancy Kirby, Haddonfield, N. J., was elected president of the David D. Jones Student Union and serving with her will be Misses Peggy Alexander, Fort Pierce, Fla., secretary and Constance Colston, Charlotte, student representative to the union board of management. Miss Marian Simmons of Fayeteville, was chosen Union pianist.

Other campus offices were filled as follows:

Misses Charietta Pickering, Sumter, S C., chairman of the mid-week vesper committee; and Gladys Hemingway, Georgetown, S. C., secretary; Hiawatha Foster, Charlotte, Sunday School superintendent; Priscilla Rogers, assistant superintendent; Carolyn Cotton, Tarboro, secretary and Frances McCallum, Red Springs, pianist.

Officers of the Pre-Alumnae Association are as follows: Misses Betty Crockett, Charlotte, president Lula Goolsby, Mocksville, N. C., vice-president; Celestine Miller, Horation, S. C., secretary and Elois J Harper, Lenoir, treasurer.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Some 30 persons, representing the 19 conferences of the Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church, attended a one-day Student Secretary Clinic at Bennett College here Saturday.

The secretaries who came from 10 states and the District of Columbia, were welcomed by Dr Willa B Player, president of the college, and by Mrs Alice P McLeod, of High Point, president of the North Carolina Conference Woman's Society of Christian Service.

In addition to workshops, films and discussions they heard addresses by Dr. E. L. Walker, of Nashville, Tenn., representing the Board of Education of the Methodist Church by Miss Dorothy Neyland, of New York City, secretary of student work for the Methodist Church, and by Miss Hilda B Thomas, of Washington, D. C., secretary of student work of the jurisdiction.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A violin recital by Kemper Harreld, of Detroit, Mich, formerly head of the music department at Morehouse College, Atlata, Ga., will take place of the regular Bennett College vesper service on Sunday, April 12, at 4 p.m.

14j 1959

DELANEY SCHOLARSHIP LOAN FUND

Memorial to the late Dr. Sadie Peterson Delaney

DELANEY SCHOLARSHIP LOAN FUND ESTABLISHED

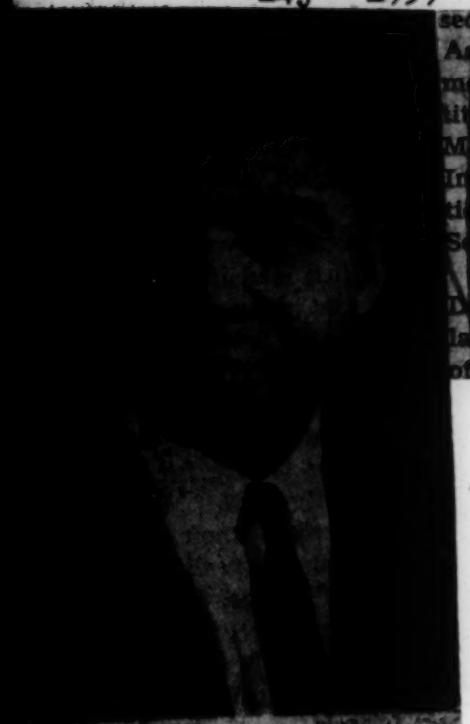
We call attention to and solicit your cooperation with the Scholarship Loan Fund established in May, 1958 by family and friends as a memorial to the late Dr. Sadie Peterson Delaney. As Chief Librarian of the United States Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama her contributions to her field merited the acclaim of Federal, state and private organizations and institutions.

This scholarship Loan Fund is deserving of the support of everyone who believes in the improvement of the mind through the reading of good literature and the rehabilitation of those who can benefit from the science of biblio-therapy, the field advanced so greatly by the pioneering efforts of the late Dr. Delaney.

Contributions may be mailed to the Office of the President, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. Indicate that your contribution is for the Delaney Memorial Scholarship Fund.

14j 1959

DOCTOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION



section of the National Insurance Association. Dr. Poston is a member of the American Statistical Association, American Mathematical Association, the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, and the Michigan Actuarial Society.

Dr. Poston is the brother of Dr. Marvin R. Poston, of Oakland; and Dr. Walker S. Poston of Lafayette.

Local Student Gains Honors At Harvard

Tri. 7-3-59

Paul L. Poston was awarded the degree Doctor of Business Administration at Harvard Uni. June 11, 1919. While a student at Harvard he was a Charles Smith Scholar and a Walker Beale Scholar. His doctoral dissertation was entitled "The Administration of Joint Union - Employer Health and Welfare Plans." He is the second Negro to earn this degree in the history of the University.

Dr. Poston completed a bachelor of Science Degree at the University of California, and both a M. B. A. degree in actuarial science and M. S. degree in mathematical statistics at the University of Michigan. Prior to pursuing graduate study at Harvard, he was vice president-actuary of the Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Company and a part-time faculty member at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan. For two terms he served as a regional director of the technicians

14j 1959

Morgan State Home Ec. Professor Receives Doctorates From NYU

BALTIMORE, Md. — The Doctor of Education degree has been awarded by New York university to Mrs. Theresa Kennedy Brown, assistant professor of home economics at Morgan State college.

Dr. Brown's dissertation was entitled "A Study of Home Economics Graduates at Morgan State college from 1944 to 1952."

The home economist, who is a specialist in teacher education, has had wide professional experience in the field of teaching home economics in secondary schools and colleges.

This experience includes teaching at Allen university in Columbia, S. C., where she organized the first high school program in homemaking and the first home economics education program on the college level.

While a member of the Allen faculty, she also taught in cooking schools sponsored by utility companies and classes in nutrition at the YWCA in Columbia.

Since joining the Morgan faculty in 1953, she hs served as home economics teacher educator and as acting head of the department.

During her eight years of service as department head, the economics program was revised and courses in foods and nutrition as well as courses for non - majors were added to the curriculum.

Dr. Brown has studied at Cheyney State Teachers college, Cheyney, Pa., where she earned a diploma, and at Allen university where she earned the bachelor of science degree in education.

She received the master of science degree at Pennsylvania State university, and in addition to study at New York university, she has also done graduate work at Ohio State university and at Indiana university.

She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and Phi Lambda Theta sorority.

Her professional affiliations include membership in the American Home Economic association, the American Vocational and Practical Arts Association, the American Association of University Professors, and The National Education association, the Mary and Home Economic Association, and honorary membership in the Maryland State New Homemakers of America.

Dr Arn ... a member of the Nu Phi Omega Fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa and a member of Good Hope Baptist Church.

Earns Degree

FRANK A ARNOLD

Local Teacher Gets Doctorate

Professor Frank Anthony Arnold, instructor at Miller Junior High School, was recently awarded the degree of Doctor of Education in Education Administration from The Pennsylvania State University.

He is a native of Manor, Texas and received his B. S. Degree from Prairie View College and served as a faculty member for four years and resigned to take a position as Principal in Austin. Later he accepted a position at Princess Anne College, Maryland as director of Athletics and Science.

His outstanding work in science and athletics drew the attention of the General Education Board in New York and he was awarded a fellowship to do graduate work at The Pennsylvania State University where he received the M.S.Degree.

He is married to the former Miss Martha L. Fobbs of Houston.

WITH THE Ladies: The Doctor of Education degree has been awarded by New York University to Mrs. Theresa Kennedy Brown, assistant professor of home economics at Morgan State College.

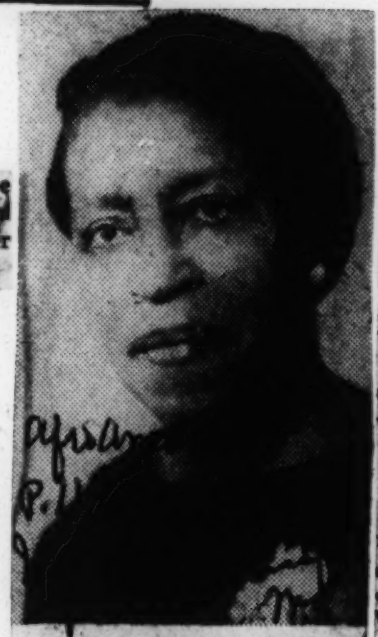
Dr. Brown's dissertation was entitled "A Study of Home Economics Graduates at Morgan State College From 1944 to 1952."

The home economist, who is a specialist in teacher education, has had wide professional experience in the field of teaching home economics in secondary schools and colleges. This experience includes teaching at Allen University in Columbia, S.C., where she organized the first high school program in homemaking and the first home economics education program on the college level. While a member of the Allen faculty, she also taught in cooking schools sponsored by utility companies and classes in nutrition at the YWCA in Columbia.

Since joining the Morgan faculty in 1943, she has served as home economics teacher educator and as acting head of the department. During her eight years of service as department head, the home economics program was revised and courses in foods and nutrition as well as courses for non-majors were added to the curriculum.

Dr. Brown has studied at Cheyney State Teachers College, Cheyney, Pa., where she earned a diploma, and at Allen University where she earned the Bachelor of Science degree in education. She received the Master of Science degree at Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pa., and in addition to study at New York University, she has also done graduate work at Ohio State University and at Indiana University.

DOCTOR OF EDUCATION



MRS. THERESA BROWN
(Awarded doctorate)

Florida professor gets Va. degree

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Lawrence C. Bryant, Professor of Education, Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College, St. Augustine, Florida, graduated from the University of Virginia, June 15, 1959, with the Doctor of Education degree. He is the fourth colored person to receive this degree from this university.

WITH LULA JONES GARRETT

Filling the post on the New York City Youth Board vacated by Mrs. Ralph J. Bunche (who recently resigned) is Dr. Mary Huff Diggs, Hunter College social scientist.

She was sworn in by Mayor Robert F. Wagner on Monday.

Dr. Diggs graduated from the University of Minnesota, received her M.A. from Fisk and her Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr. She has been a member of Hunter College faculty for nine years, and has also taught at Howard University and the University of Minnesota. As a member of the Advisory Committee on Child and Family Welfare, Dr. Diggs has conscientiously and effectively served the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies for seven years.

In addition to her laurels in the professional and social work fields, Dr. Diggs, with her husband George Milton Diggs, and their child enjoy a happy family and community life in St. Albans, L.I.

professional affiliations include membership in the American Home Economics Association the American Vocational and Practical Arts Association, the American Association of University Professors, the National Education Association, the Maryland Home Economics Association, and honorary membership in the Maryland State New Homemakers of America.

has written two handbooks on colleges in Virginia and Mississippi.

Dr. and Mrs. Bryant have two children, Lawrence M. and Cynthia.

Gets doctorate from U. of Va.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Lawrence C. Bryant, professor of education at Florida Normal and Industrial College, received the fourth doctor of education degree to be awarded to a colored person by the University of Virginia.

A graduate of Shaw University, Dr. Bryant also has degrees from Howard and New York University. He has taught at Jackson College, Virginia Theological Seminary and Florida Normal.

He is a member of the American Personnel and Guidance Association, the American Association of University Professors, the Florida State Teachers Association and American Teachers Association.

A Baptist minister, he has worked for the federal government on various occasions. He

GETS DEGREE

Informer
Houston, Tex
Sat. 7-11-59
P. 11

DR LACEY DELL BELL, Division of Health Physical Education and Recreation, Southern University, is a recent recipient of the Ed D degree from New York University. Dr Bell, a native of Little Rock, Arkansas, has been teaching at Southern since the fall of 1948. She is one of a few women to achieve the highest academic degree in Physical Education

4th Degree Within 10 Years

Journal & Guide P. 11
Norfolk, Va.,

University Of Va. Gives Educator His Doctorate

Sat. 6-27-59

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Lawrence C. Bryant, professor of education at Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College in St. Augustine, and once principal of Augusta County Training school in Staunton, Va., recently received a doctorate in education at the University of Virginia here.

Dr. Bryant is the fourth member of his race to receive this degree at the university. It was the fourth earned degree he has been awarded in 10 yers. He won his B. S. degree from Shaw University, the B. D. from Howard university, and the M. A. from New York university.

HE HAS taught in the Washington, D. C. schools, in the graduate school at Jackson college, in the college department at Virginia Theological college and Seminary, and has served as dean and professor at the Florida college.

Dr. Bryant is a member of the American Personnel and Guidance association, National Association, American Association of University Professors, Florida State Teachers association, and the American Teachers association.

He is a Baptist minister and has served four branches of the federal government: Civil Service commission, internal revenue, general accounting office, and the post office.

DR. BRYANT has written two handbooks, one on colleges in Virginia, and the other on colleges in Mississippi.

Dr. and Mrs. Bryant have two children Lawrence Michael and Cynthia Ann.

DR. LAWRENCE C. BRYANT
Once Sussex Principal

14j 1959

DOCTOR OF EDUCATION

MALVIN E. MOORE
. . . first Negro doctorate

M. E. Moore Wins Ed. D. At Peabody

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Malvin E. Moore Jr., professor and head of the department of industrial education at Tennessee A. and I. State University has been awarded the Doctor of Education degree by George Peabody College for Teachers here.

Dr. Moore is the first Negro to receive the doctorate at Peabody, which is regarded as one of the three major teachers colleges in the United States.

He is the son of Malvin E. Moore Sr., Pine Bluff, Ark., tailor, and Mrs. Moore, 1215 Alabama St., Pine Bluff. His wife, Mrs. Eryn White Moore, has been a member of the home economics faculty at A. M. and N. College in Pine Bluff.

Award Alabama Educator Ph.D.

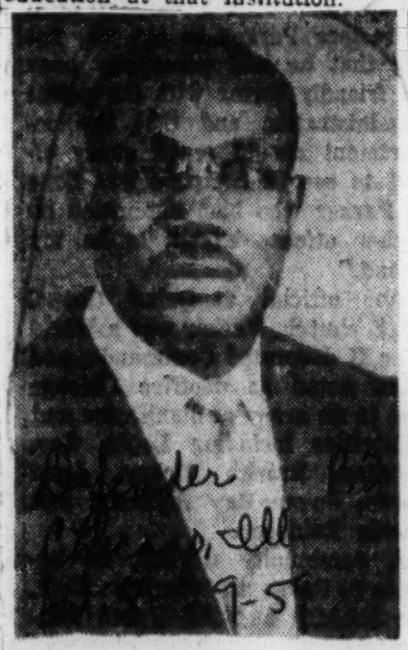
William P. Smith, Jr., Class of '39 [illegible] degree of Doctor of Education by Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., at its spring convocation.

Smith earned his degree in Guidance and Personnel Services. His dissertation was "A Follow up of Selected Graduates of Alabama State College."

He received the B. S. degree in agricultural education from Tuskegee Institute in 1939.

In 1947 he received a Masters degree of education in guidance and personnel services from Rutgers university.

From 1947 through 1951, he was an instructor in the School of Education at Tuskegee Institute. Since 1952 Smith has been employed at Alabama State college, and is currently an associate professor of education at that institution.



RECEIVES DOCTORATE — The Ed. D. degree was conferred upon Carlton H. Morse at the Summer Convocation of the University of Oklahoma Aug. 2. Dr. Morse, a native of Sparta, Georgia, received the B. S. degree from Savannah State college, the M. Ed. degree from Atlanta university. Beginning in September, Dr. Morse will serve as Associate Professor of Education at the Fort Valley State college.

Receives Doctorate

The D. Ed. degree was conferred upon Carlton H. Morse at the summer convocation of the University of Oklahoma recently, Dr. Morse, a native of Sparta, Ga., received the B. S. degree from Savannah State College, the M. Ed. degree from Atlanta University and for the past two years, studied at the University of Oklahoma on a Southern Education Foundation Fellowship.

Beginning in September, Dr. Morse, who formerly served as principal of the L. S. Ingraham high school, Sparta, will serve as associate professor of education at Fort Valley State College.

EARNS DOCTORATE — Roy [illegible], a member of the science division at Bennett College who was notified this week that he has been awarded the Ed. D. degree by Teachers College of Columbia University, New York City. His dissertation, "A Handbook of Microprojection for Biology Teachers," concerns itself with intravitam straining procedures with living organisms for classroom demonstrations. Dr. Lee, a native of Rogersville, Tenn., received his A. B. and M. S. degrees from Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburgh, Kan.

KENNETH JOHNSON, associate professor of Health and Physical Education and Chairman of the Department of Health and Physical Education at Arkansas AM&N college, received his degree of Doctor of Education at Boston University during the summer convocation. He is a graduate of Wilberforce University in Ohio and received his Master's degree in physical education at Springfield College in Massachusetts.

Lafayette College Senior Awarded Rotary Foundation Fellowship

Easton, Pa.—Leonard Jeffries Jr., Lafayette College senior from Newark, N. J., has been awarded a Rotary Foundation Fellowship for advanced study abroad during the 1959-60 academic year.

One of 135 students from 35 countries to receive the honor, Jeffries plans to study political science and international relations at the University of Lausanne in Switzerland. He will enter law school upon his return to this country.

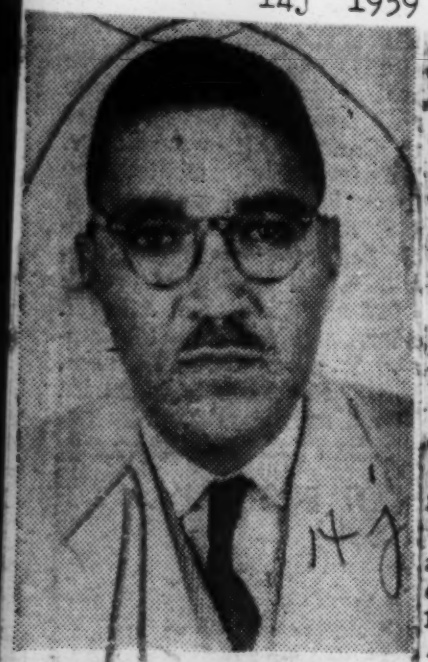
A dean's list student at Lafayette, Jeffries was the first Negro ever elected president of a social fraternity on the campus. He was head of Pi Lambda Phi fraternity for a year's term which ended in February.

Jeffries was also chairman of a Religious Emphasis Week program at Lafayette last month, is an elder of the College Church, and won the David Fowler Atkins Jr. Prize for superior work in Lafayette's department of religion.

He is vice-president of Knights of the Round Table honorary society and has served as vice-president of the Debating Society, secretary of Kirby Government and Law Society and secretary-treasurer of the International Affairs Society.

14j 1959

DOCTOR OF EDUCATION



MALVIN E. MOORE
. . . first Negro doctorate

M. E. Moore Wins Ed. D. At Peabody

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Malvin E. Moore Jr., professor and head of the department of industrial education at Tennessee A. and I. State University has been awarded the Doctor of Education degree by George Peabody College for Teachers here.

Dr. Moore is the first Negro to receive the doctorate at Peabody, which is regarded as one of the three major teachers colleges in the United States.

He is the son of Malvin E. Moore Sr., Pine Bluff, Ark., tailor, and Mrs. Moore, 1215 Alabama St., Pine Bluff. His wife, Mrs. Eryn White Moore, has been a member of the home economics faculty at A. M. and N. College in Pine Bluff.

Award Alabama Educator Ph.D.

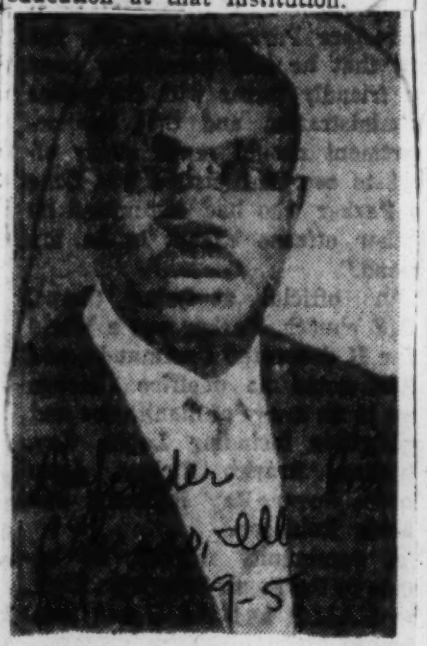
William P. Smith, Jr., Class of 39 [illegible] the degree of Doctor of Education by Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., at its spring convocation.

Smith earned his degree in Guidance and Personnel Services. His dissertation was "A Follow up of Selected Graduates of Alabama State College."

He received the B. S. degree in agricultural education from Tuskegee Institute in 1939.

In 1947 he received a Masters degree of education in guidance and personnel services from Rutgers university.

From 1947 through 1951, he was an instructor in the School of Education at Tuskegee Institute. Since 1952 Smith has been employed at Alabama State college, and is currently an associate professor of education at that institution.



RECEIVES DOCTORATE — The Ed. D. degree was conferred upon Carlton H. Morse at the Summer Convocation of the University of Oklahoma Aug. 2. Dr. Morse, a native of Sparta, Georgia, received the B. S. degree from Savannah State college, the M. Ed. degree from Atlanta university. Beginning in September, Dr. Morse will serve as Associate Professor of Education at the Fort Valley State college.

Receives Doctorate

The D. Ed. degree was conferred upon Carlton H. Morse at the summer convocation of the University of Oklahoma recently, Dr. Morse, a native of Sparta, Ga., received the B. S. degree from Savannah State College, the M. Ed. degree from Atlanta University and for the past two years, studied at the University of Oklahoma on a Southern Education Foundation Fellowship.

Beginning in September, Dr. Morse, who formerly served as principal of the L. S. Ingraham high school, Sparta, will serve as associate professor of education at Fort Valley State College.

EARNS DOCTORATE — Roy Lee, a member of the science division at Bennett College who was notified [illegible] that he has been awarded the Ed. D. degree by Teachers College of Columbia University, New York City. His dissertation, "A Handbook of Microprojection for Biology Teachers," concerns itself with intravitam straining procedures with living organisms for classroom demonstrations. Dr. Lee, a native of Rogersville, Tenn., received his A. B. and M. S. degrees from Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburgh, Kan.

at Arkansas AM&N college, received his degree of Doctor of Education at Boston University during the summer convocation. He is a graduate of Wilberforce University in Ohio and received his Master's degree in physical education at Springfield College in Massachusetts.

KENNETH JOHNSON, associate professor of Health and Physical Education and Chairman of the Department of Health and Physical Education

Lafayette College Senior Awarded Rotary Foundation Fellowship

Easton, Pa.—Leonard Jeffries Jr., Lafayette College senior from Newark, N. J., has been awarded a Rotary Foundation Fellowship for advanced study abroad during the 1959-60 academic year.

One of 135 students from 35 countries to receive the honor, Jeffries plans to study political science and international relations at the University of Lausanne in Switzerland. He will enter school upon his return to this country.

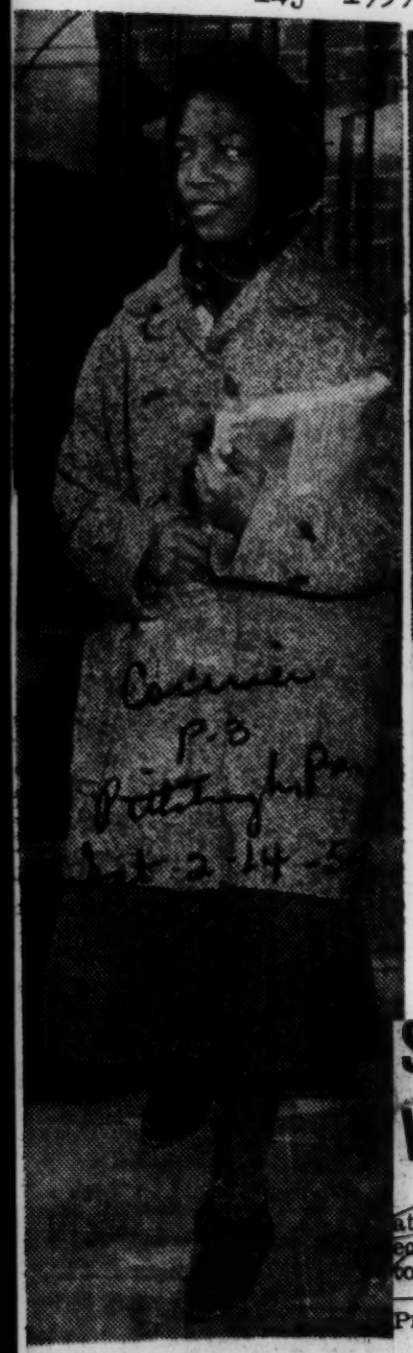
A dean's list student at Lafayette, Jeffries was the first Negro ever elected president of a social fraternity on the campus. He was head of Pi Lambda Phi fraternity for a year's term which ended in February.

14j 1959 T.V. DuBOIS FOUNDATION

Fri. 5-22-59

p. 1

MORGAN STUDENT WINS T. V. DuBOIS FOUNDATION INTERNSHIP SCHOLARSHIP — Miss Constance Hazzard of Morgan State College and Baltimore, Maryland, was the recipient of a T. V. DuBois Foundation Internship Scholarship for 1959. The award is given by the T. V. DuBois Foundation of Cincinnati, Ohio, through the Marvland Dietetic Association. Miss Hazzard will take her dietetic internship at Freedmen's Hospital, in Washington, D. C., starting in the fall. Pictured from left to right are: Miss Elaine Laursen, Scholarship Chairman of the Maryland Dietetic Association; Mr. W. B. Bristor, representative of the T. V. DuBois Foundation; Miss Hazzard, and Miss Constance Roddy, president of the Maryland Dietetic Association.



EXCHANGE STUDENT—Sylvania Black of Marlin, Tex., who is a junior commercial education major at Bennett College is spending the second semester of the 1958-59 school year as an exchange student at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

STUDENT—Pretty Barbara Anne DeLaney of Newark, N.J., is studying at Yeshiva University on a teaching fellowship program, headed for her M.A. Miss DeLaney is a junior high school teacher in Newark.

EXCHANGE STUDENT—Elinor Claytor, senior at Saginaw High School, will be one of six young women of her school to take part in the student exchange program next summer. She is the older daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Claytor of Saginaw, Mich.

two weeks in the Caucasus at a youth tourist camp on the shore of the Black Sea where they will have an opportunity to become more closely acquainted with their Soviet counterparts in daily activities.

Virginia is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Powell of Canton, Ohio, and the Niece of Mrs. Sadye Harris Powell of Atlanta, Georgia.

She is a biology major and at present is the vice - president of the Y. W. C. A. Miss Powell's other activities include membership in the Spelman Granddaughters Club, the Glee Club, Biology Club and Dormitory Council. In December, 1958, she represented the Y. W. C. A., at the National Student Assembly of the "Y" held at the University of Illinois.

Spelman College Student To Visit Russia This Summer

Virginia Dare Powell, a junior at Spelman College, has been selected by the Laird Fellowship, Inc. to participate in the second U. S. — U. S. S. R. Student Exchange Program.

The youth group of twelve students will be the guests of the Communist Youth Organization. The purpose of this exchange is to promote better relations between the nations. Following a two - day orientation in New York City, to point up the reading which it was suggested be done in preparation for the trip, the American students will depart from Montreal, Canada on June 29th for Bremerhaven to be gone until September 7th. The tour will include brief stays in portions of Germany, France and Poland in addition to the forty days in Russia.

In Russia the group looks forward to educational tour in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and

VIRGINIA POWELL

MISS BERNADETTA SMITH, of Baltimore, has been selected by the Netherland Foreign Student Relations to participate in the Student Exchange Program for Europe in 1959.

14j 1959

FELLOW OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Elect Howard Thurman To American Academy

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-13-59

Dean Howard Thurman of Boston University's March Chapel, elected by LIFE magazine several years ago as one of the 12 leading clergymen in America, has been elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was one of three elected to Class IV (Humanities), Section I (Philosophy and Theology) at a spring meeting of the Academy in Brookline, Mass.

Dr. Thurman has been recognized internationally as a pioneer, mystic, scholar, poet and author. He came to Boston university in 1953 to create an interracial, interdenominational religious center for community and campus. He is also a professor of spiritual resources and disciplines at the University's School of Theology.

Before coming to the university he was also minister of the Church for the Fellowship of All Peoples in San Francisco.

Dr. Thurman received his A. B. from Morehouse College, Atlanta, 1923; B.D. from Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, 1926; attended the graduate school of Oberlin School of Theology, Oberlin, Ohio, 1926-28; and was a special student in philosophy at Haverford College.

Divided into "classes" and "sections" solely to ensure among its Fellows a numerical balance of representatives of the many subdivisions of the broad field of intellectual endeavor, the American Academy functions as a single, inclusive body.

It has a continuing responsibility "to advance the interest, honor, dignity, and happiness of a free, independent, and virtuous people."

Scholastic Afro-American body elects Dr. Thurman

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-6-59

BOSTON, Mass. — Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of Boston University's Marsh Chapel, has been elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was one of three elected.

Dean of the chapel since 1953, Dr. Thurman is also professor of spiritual resources and disciplines at the University's School of Theology. He is a graduate of Morehouse College, the Colgate Rochester Divinity School, Oberlin School of Theology and Haverford College.

$10,433 FOR RESEARCH

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Florida A. and M. University has received $10,433 under the National Defense Education Act to implement a research project which begins in September.

DANCE WORKSHOP SET

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — A workshop on "Methods and Materials for Teaching Dance on the Elementary and Secondary Levels" will be held at Florida A. and M. University this summer.

143 1959

Lasker Tradition Lives; 2 Get Grants

In the tradition conceived and established by the late social worker, Florina Lasker, two outstanding senior students, one from Hampton Institute, Va., and the other from Tuskegee Institute, Ala., have been named winners of the 1959 Florina Lasker Fellowships.

Recipients are Jacqueline Quinn, Tuskegee, and Shirley Ann Johnson, Hampton. Each will receive between $1,000 and $2,000 to finance a year of graduate study.

Miss Johnson has chosen Columbia university, New York city, for advanced studies in social work and Miss Quinn has selected Smith college, Northampton, Mass., for advanced work in physical education.

AID NEGRO WOMEN

The fellowship were established in 1949 by the trustees of the late Florina Lasker's estate to "aid the education of Negro women." Candidates are chosen from among senior women students of the 32 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund. Each student is free to choose her own field of study and select any suitable university for her graduate work.

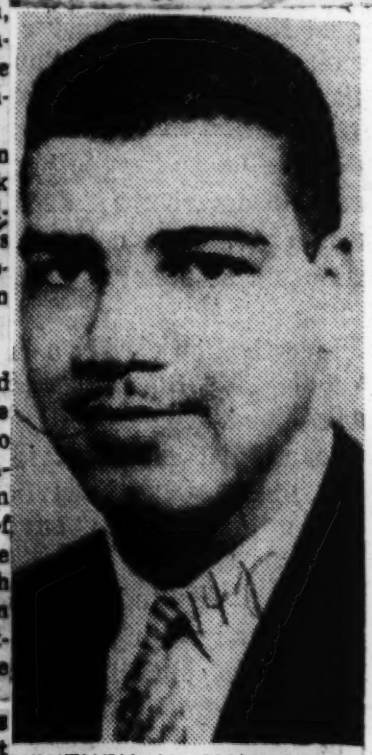
At Hampton, Miss Johnson has not only been an honor student but has participated in many college activities. She is president of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, and secretary of the Pan Hellenic and Student Councils. And was born in Fredericksburg, Va.

Born in Sturgis, Miss., Miss Quinn spent most of her childhood in Alabama and Mississippi and was graduated at the head of her high school class. At Tuskegee she has been an Institute Scholar for three years.

During 1958-59, she was granted a full-tuition scholarship by Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, and was recently named in "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities."

She is the daughter of Thomas L. Quinn, a teacher in the Sturgis, Miss., school system.

Miss Lasker was a social worker who was active in many philanthropic organizations. She served as a sponsor of the UNCF Women's Division before her death in 1949. The $25,000 trust fund from which the Fellowships are awarded is administered by the United Negro College Fund.



WHITNEY M. YOUNG JR., dean of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga., has been named recipient of the 1959 Florina Lasker Award for outstanding contributions to social welfare. The Scroll and $1,000 were presented to him at a dinner meeting held recently at the Whitcomb Hotel in San Francisco during the National Conference on Social Welfare.

Atlantan gets Lasker award

NEW YORK — Dean Whitney M. Young Jr. of the Atlanta University School of Social Work received the 1959 Florina Lasker Award Thursday night for outstanding welfare accomplishments.

The award of $1,000 and a scroll was made at a dinner meeting at Whitcomb Hotel, sponsored by the Council on Social Work Education.

Born in Kentucky in 1921, Mr. Young, studied at Kentucky State College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Minnesota, receiving a master's degree at the latter in 1947.

Before his appointment as dean of the Atlanta graduate school in 1954, he served as executive secretary of the Urban League in Omaha, Neb. Mr. Young, 38, is the youngest person to receive the award.

FLORINA LASKER FELLOWSHIPS

14j 1959

FORD FOUNDATION

Award 181 Ford Study Fellowships

NEW YORK — The Ford Foundation yesterday announced 181 fellowship awards for scholarly training related to Asia, the Near East, Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa.

The fellowships are part of the Foundation's program to improve American understanding and competence in foreign and international affairs, particularly in areas where knowledge and trained personnel are scarce.

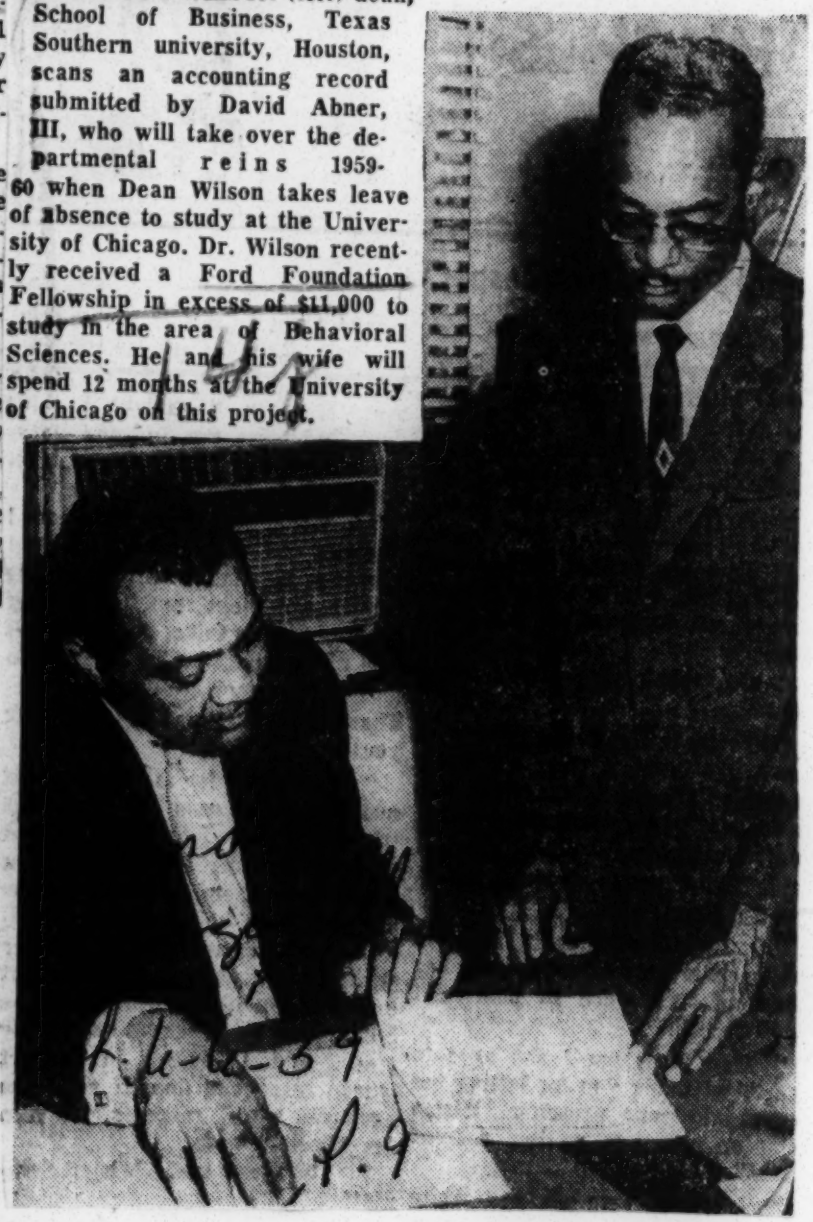
These awards are for the 1959-60 academic year and are the eighth annual series granted by the Foundation since 1952. Stipends, which cover maintenance, tuition, and travel costs, range from $3,000 to $10,000 on a yearly basis, depending upon individual need, number of dependents, and whether the fellow's work is to be conducted in the U. S. or abroad.

Applications for the 1960-61 academic year will be accepted until Nov. 1, 1959.

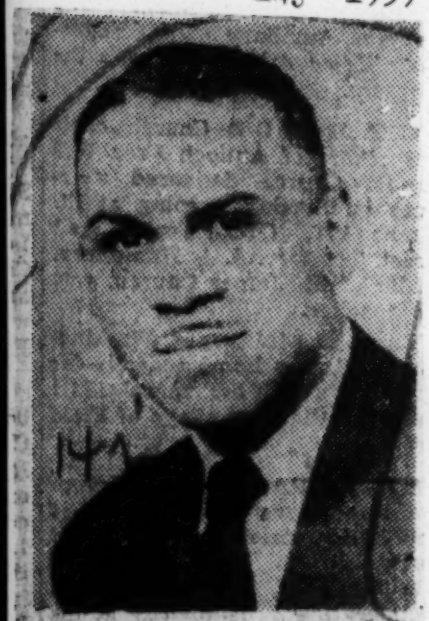
The fellowships are awarded to graduate students, scholars who already have received doctorates, college seniors planning to enter business or other non-academic careers, and persons of demonstrated ability in such fields as journalism and government.

Fellows in the series announced Tuesday come from 27 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Canada, and from 33 colleges and universities.

Application forms and information about the 1960-61 fellowships may be obtained from: The Secretary, Ford Foundation, Foreign Area Training Fellowships, 477 Madison ave., New York 22, N. Y.



DR. MILTON WILSON (left) dean, School of Business, Texas Southern university, Houston, scans an accounting record submitted by David Abner, III, who will take over the departmental reins 1959-60 when Dean Wilson takes leave of absence to study at the University of Chicago. Dr. Wilson recently received a Ford Foundation Fellowship in excess of $11,000 to study in the area of Behavioral Sciences. He and his wife will spend 12 months at the University of Chicago on this project.



DR. HARRY A. JOHNSON
Norway Lecturer

Dr. Johnson To Lecture In Norway

PARIS — Dr. Harry Alleyn Johnson, a native of Norfolk, has been selected to deliver a series of audio - visual lectures at the University of Norway and the Norwegian Productivity Institute at Oslo, Norway, it was disclosed here this week. He will speak in Norway during the week of April 13th.

Dr. Johnson, who is now a Fulbright research scholar in Paris, is engaged in audio-visual research with the French Ministry of Education. The Norway assignment will enable him to visit schools in Norway, Sweden and Denmark

HE AND HIS wife, the former Mae Eddy Coleman of Halifax, Va., and their daughter, Lynne, have lived in Paris since September of last year.

Both Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson are on leaves of absence from Virginia State College at Petersburg where Dr. Johnson was director of the Audio-Visual Center and Mrs. Johnson was secretary to the dean of the college. The Johnsons will sail for America in late summer.

To Seminar In France

A Fulbright scholarship has been awarded to Mrs Hattie O Higgs, instructor in foreign languages at Prairie View A & M College, to attend a summer seminar at the University of Paris and provincial centers in France.

Fulbright Scholar Brisbane, Family Return To Atlanta

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

Indian students are generally more interested in civic things and politics than their American counterparts, an Atlanta professor who taught in Asia under the Fulbright exchange program declared Friday.

He was Dr. Robert Brisbane, who returns to his post of professor of political science at Morehouse College, following a year's leave.

Dr. Brisbane, his wife, Kathryn, and daughter, Phillippa, 12, returned home August 8, following a delightful trip by freighter from Culcutta, India. He said his return trip was much more interesting than the flying jaunt by way of London to Patna, Bihar, in North Central India, a year ago. The latter journey allowed them to see the inside of many ports where the freighter docked, and to participate in all ship activity including navigation.

Despite some strides, India is still struggling under the caste system, Dr. Brisbane noted, particularly in the more rural areas. Women collegians also have a segregated role in class rooms, it was stated, there being only a few, percentagewise, receiving higher training.

Dr. Brisbane taught American Government and Modern European Government in Patna University. The locale of the school was some 100 miles south of the loft and colorful Himlayan Mountains. Following the regular term of instruction the U. S. State Department, under which the Fulbright Scholarship Exchange program is administered, Dr. Brisbane conducted a seminar in American Civilization.

WATCH AMERICA

"Indians are tremendously interested in the American Negro problem," the Morehouse professor noted. "They regard themselves as colored people and regard as a weak point in American civilization the failure to solve the race program. Little Rock, Charles Mack Parker (Louisiana lynching victim) and Gov. Almond, of Virginia, are well known to them. The newspapers play up the American race incidents."

One of the greatest current problems facing Indian rulers is that of Kerala, the communist state in the southeastern part of the subcontinent. This state, Dr. Brisbane revealed, has the highest literacy rate of India's 14 states, which have a similar number of languages and the ever existent religious problems. The Congress Party, headed by Prime Minister Nehru, is aware of Communist moves to make this a model state, with a view of increasing their legislative and social minority in other areas, the professor declared.

Dr. Brisbane had the opportunity to talk at length with Premier Nehru and was fortunate to meet and confer with Sen. Fulbright, of Arkansas, author of the exchange program undr which he worked, during a visit by the latter to India.

Mrs. Brisbane, who was a social worker in Atlanta before accompanying her husband to India, did volunteer social work while overseas. Phillippa was enrolled in school and is ready for the sixth grade this fall.

Fulbright Scholar Brisbane, Family Return To Atlanta

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

Indian students are generally more interested in civic things and politics than their American counterparts, an Atlanta professor who taught in Asia under the Fulbright exchange program declared Friday.

He was Dr. Robert Brisbane, who returns to his post of professor of political science at Morehouse College, following a year's leave.

Dr. Brisbane, his wife, Kathryn, and daughter, Phillippa, 12, returned home August 8, following a delightful trip by freighter from Culcutta, India. He said his return trip was much more interesting than the flying jaunt by way of London to Patna, Bihar, in North Central India, a year ago. The latter journey allowed them to see the inside of many ports where the freighter docked, and to participate in all ship activity, including navigation.

Despite some strides, India is still struggling under the caste system, Dr. Brisbane noted, particularly in the more rural areas. Women collegians also have a segregated role in class rooms, it was stated, there being only a few, percentagewise, receiving higher training.

Dr. Brisbane taught American Government and Modern European Government in Patna University. The locale of the school was some 100 miles south of the loft and colorful Himlayan Mountains. Following the regular term of instruction the U. S. State Department, under which the Fulbright Scholarship Exchange program is administered, Dr. Brisbane conducted a seminar in American Civilization.

WATCH AMERICA

"Indians are tremendously interested in the American Negro problem," the Morehouse professor noted. "They regard themselves as colored people and regard as a weak point in American civilization the failure to solve the race program. Little Rock, Charles Mack Parker (Louisiana lynching victim) and Gov Almond, of Virginia, are well known to them. The newspapers play up the American race incidents."

One of the greatest current problems facing Indian rulers is that of Kerala, the communist state in the southeastern part of the subcontinent. This state, Dr. Brisbane revealed, has the highest literacy rate of India's 14 states, which have a similar number of languages and the ever existent religious problems. The Congress Party, headed by Prime Minister Nehru, is aware of Communist moves to make this a model state, with a view of increasing their legislative and social minority in other areas, the professor declared.

Dr. Brisbane had the opportunity to talk at length with Premier Nehru and was fortunate to meet and confer with Sen. Fulbright, of Arkansas, author of the exchange program undr which he worked, during a visit by the latter to India.

Mrs. Brisbane, who was a social worker in Atlanta before accompanying her husband to India, did volunteer social work while overseas. Phillippa was enrolled in school and is ready for the sixth grade this fall.

14j 1959

INTERNATIONAL YEAR BOOK AND STATESMEN WHO'S WHO

Spaulding Listed In Year Book

14j

Journal

DURHAM, N. C. — According to information released from London, the 1959 edition of The International Year Book and Statesmen's Who's Who is carrying a biographical sketch of Asa T. Spaulding, vice president, actuary and controller of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, until recently. Mr. Spaulding is now president-elect of his company.

The information on Mr. Spaulding was gathered several months ago, hence he is listed with his previous title.

The International Year Book is published by Mercury House in London and "includes the names of some of the most important people in the world today—and innumerable ministries and governmental departments, embassies and legations throughout the world" according to its descriptive material.

1959 Year Book carries Spaulding

14j

DURHAM, N.C. — According to information recently released from London, the 1959 edition of The International Year Book and Statesmen's Who's Who is carrying a biographical sketch of Asa T. Spaulding, vice president of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Spaulding is now President - Elect of the company.

Published in London, the International Year Book includes the names of many internationally prominent persons.

TEACHERS TO GO BACK TO SCHOOL

Refresher Course Is Set for This Summer

By MEL OPOTOWSKY

NEW YORK (UPI) — A small group of high school teachers will go back to college this summer to recharge their intellectual batteries as part of the start of a plan to step up the quality of the nation's public schools.

The teachers and a few high school administrators will attend a four-week summer session at Williams college, Williamstown, Mass., under the sponsorship of the John Hay Fellows program.

They will live on the campus, with paid expenses, and study under experts in history, art, music and literature. Their study will specialize in their teaching field, but they will get tastes of the other subjects as well.

The Hay program, headed by Dr. Charles Keller, was started with a grant from the Ford Foundation. It will begin with only 40 public high school teachers and administrators, but Keller hopes it will catch fire.

REAL NEED

"We hope other foundations, communities and colleges start similar programs," Keller said. "There's a real need for this kind of thing. It refreshes the teachers, rewards them and makes teaching a real profession.

"That way, we'll get better teachers, and the better teachers will be able to put their talent to better use."

Keller pointed out that the government - sponsored National Science Foundation has been holding summer science courses for high school teachers for several years. But, he said, this is the first program that covers the humanities, a major portion of the public high school curriculum.

The Hay program has been awarding fellowships to public high school teachers on a year's leave of absence for several years, but not many schools were willing to let their top teachers skip school for that long.

CITES EXAMPLES

Keller said the teachers and administrators who will attend the Williams conference will be picked from school systems that have shown quality and progress. He cited such widely separated examples as Rochester, N. Y., Omaha, Neb., Seattle, Wash., and Atlanta, Ga., as top performers in the nation.

"We've been working on improving the schools in this country long before Sputnik came along," Keller said. "We've had the advance placement program for the students, and now we have this step for the teachers."

"You know, in my lifetime, the population of the country has gone up two and a half times, but the secondary school population has jumped 12 times," Keller said.

"Without voting, Americans have decided that just about everybody should get a high school education. Now we have the problem of making it a quality as well as a quantity job."

14j 1959

JOHN HAY WHITNEY FOUNDATION
OPPORTUNITY FELLOWSHIPS

Win Grants For Advanced Work

Defender Sat 6-27-59

In the ten years of its Opportunity Fellowship program, the John Hay Whitney Foundation has awarded 500 Fellowships. This year, 52 have gone to young Americans of outstanding ability in 23 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

Included among this year's winners are Negroes, Spanish-Americans, American Indians, Puerto Ricans, residents of the Appalachian Mountain area and of the Territories. They will commence or continue their training in the arts and sciences in 24 American colleges and universities. Five will study privately, and eight will travel to Europe, Africa or the Caribbean area.

The Opportunity Fellowship program was conceived to further the careers of promising young Americans who because of racial, cultural and other artificial barriers might be prevented from realizing their full development and making their fullest contribution to society.

OUTSTANDING FORMER FELLOWS

Former fellows who have returned to their communities to apply the fruits of their learning are Peter Tali Coleman, governor of American Samoa; Thomas M. C. Chang, director of the Program for Gifted Children of the Department of Public Instruction, Hawaii; I. L. G. Iriarte, chief of Epidemiology, Vital Statistics and Medical Record Section, Guam.

Other former fellows are Mattiwilda Dobbs of the Metropolitan Opera company; Tetsuo Ochikubo, recent exhibitor for the second time at the Krasner Galleries in New York and winner of a Guggenheim Fellowship; and Frank London Brown, author of "Trumbull Park."

Applications for next year's awards should be submitted to the John Hay Whitney Foundation, 630 Fifth ave., New York 20, N. Y., no later than November 30.

1959 FELLOWS

Among this year's fellows are: Mrs. Margaret Danner, of 8847 Wabash ave., Chicago, to spend a year of travel, research and creative writing; and Miss Edna C. Williams, 7406 South Rhodes ave., Chicago, Illinois, graduate of Roosevelt university, Chicago, to spend a year abroad in vocal training.

Miss Debria M. Brown, New Orleans, La., graduate of Xavier university, New Orleans, to spend a year in vocal and operatic study.

Howard P. Rawlings, Baltimore, Md., graduate of Morgan State college, to continue for the Ph. D. degree in mathematics at the University of Wisconsin.

Miss Nancy C. Curtis, Detroit, graduate of Fisk university to continue her graduate training in education under the Harvard-Radcliffe program.

Joe J. Cramer Jr., Houston, Tex., graduate of Southern university, to begin graduate study in business administration at the University of Indiana; George Neely, Jr., Houston, Tex., graduate of Texas Southern university to begin the Ph. D. program in physics at the University of Texas.

Dr. Charles A. Clark, of Belhaven, N. C. graduate of Hampton Institute, Ohio State university, and the Howard university school of dentistry, to complete the master's degree in oral surgery at the University of Pittsburgh.

Melvin B. Tolson, Jr., of Langston, Okla., graduate of Wiley college and Oklahoma State university, to continue studies toward the Ph. D. in romance languages at the University of Oklahoma.

Mrs. Jean Page Gilbert, of 835 Madison ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va., graduate of Bluefield State college, Bluefield, W. Va., and the University of Buffalo, to complete the doctor of education degree at the latter institution; 2nd Miss Alice R. Manicur, of Banner, Va., graduate of Berea college, to complete the Ph. D. degree in education at the University of Indiana.

Miss Marilyn A. Francis, of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, graduate of Spelman college, Atlanta, Ga., to begin graduate study in the field of history at Columbia university.

Mrs. Jacquelyne J. Clarke, of Tuskegee Institute, graduate of the University of Wisconsin, to complete the Ph. D. degree in sociology at the Ohio State university; and Tobe Johnson, Birmingham, Ala., graduate of Morehouse college, Atlanta to complete the Ph. D. degree in political science at Columbia university.

Jean P. Gilbert Receives Opportunity Fellowship

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

HAMPTON, Va. — A member of the Hampton Institute staff — Jean Page Gilbert — has been named as recipient of an Opportunity Fellowship from the John Hay Whitney Foundation in New York City.

Miss Gilbert, who has acted as director of testing at the college since 1956, was granted the fellowship in order to complete her study for the Dcotor of Education degree at the University of Buffalo. A one-year leave which has been granted by the college, will enable Miss Gilbert's work at Buffalo to begin with the present summer session there. It will continue through the whole of the 1959-60 academic year.

In a report made by the foundation and identifying the 32 Negroes to obtain a fellowship for 1959, Miss Gilbert is cited as having "her major interest directed toward the improvement of guidance and personnel services for high school and college youth," and toward "the identification of superior academic talent."

Earlier in the year, Miss Gilbert served as resource consultant in Hampton Institute's contributory roles to the Virginia Teachers Association's "Drive-In Workshop" and spot check student testing programs. She spoke at and counseled teachers who motored to "Drive-In" points throughout the state from areas up to 50 miles away, to take part in afternoon or evening workshops in connection with the association's first program.

Negroes Win Opportunity Fellowships

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla. 6-26-59

Thirty-two Negroes have been awarded Opportunity Fellowships for 1959, the John Hay Whitney Foundation announced today. This year the Foundation has awarded fellowships to fifty-two persons in 23 states, District of Columbia, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. These awards are granted to young men and women who show exceptional promise and who have been prevented by race, cultural background, or region of residence from fully developing their potentialities.

In the ten years the program has been in operation, awards have been made to 224 Negroes. Among the '59 winners are:

Mr. Donald E. Barrett, of 2237 Emporia street, Muskogee, Okla., graduate of Oberlin college and College of the Pacific, to continue work toward the degree of Doctor of Musical Arts at the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, New York. Presently instructor of music at Virginia State college and chairman of piano, Mr. Barrett will concentrate on performance and pedagogy during his advanced program. He is a member of the National Association of Music Teachers, Pi Kappa Lambda, national music honorary society, and an accomplished pianist.

Mr. Melvin B. Tolson jr., of Langston, Okla., graduate of Wiley college and Oklahoma State university, to continue studies toward the Ph. D. in Romance languages at the University of Oklahoma. Following the Master's degree in French at Oklahoma State in 1950, Mr. Tolson joined the Department of Foreign Languages of Prairie View A&M college, Texas. In 1956, he received a Fullbright fellowship to the Sorbonne in Paris. With the completion of the doctorate, he will return to the teaching profession.

Upon completion of their studies, many of the award winners will return to their communities and with their new knowledge and experience work toward the betterment of local economic, educational and social standards.

14A Gives Scholarship For Needy Students

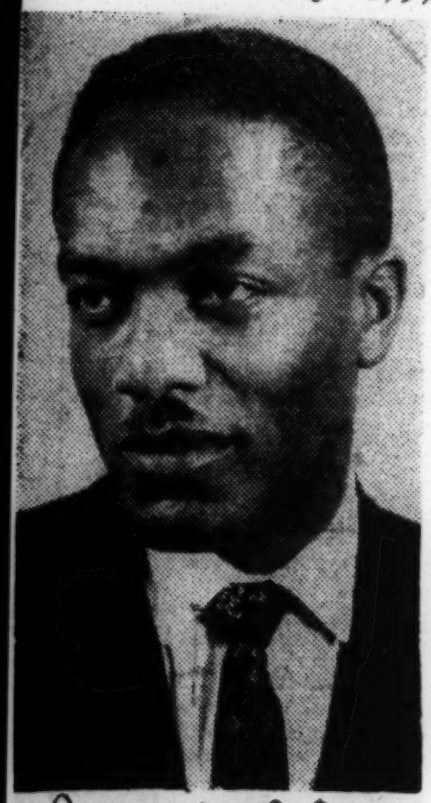
Mrs. Julia Wilson, widow of the late New York Domestic Relations Court Judge Clarence Wilson, looks over a $1000 scholarship check established in the memory of her husband at Howard University to aid a needy medical student. Making the presentation is Samuel C. Rubin, president of the Brook-Boro Philanthropic Association in Brooklyn. Others on the picture are, left to right, Assemblyman Bertram Baker, Judge Arthur Duniaf, Judge Myles Paige and Howard Shakin, president of the Brook-Boro Club.

Check for Scholar

Mrs. Julia Wilson, widow of the late New York Domestic Relations Court Judge Clarence Wilson, looks over a $1,000 scholarship check from a fund established in memory of her late husband at Howard University to aid a needy medical student. Making the presentation is Samuel C. Rubin, president of the Brooks-Boro Philanthropic Association in Brooklyn. Others in the picture are, left to right: Assemblyman Bertram Baker, Judge Arthur Duniaf, Judge Myles Paige and Howard Shakin, president of the Brooks-Boro Club.

14j 1959

KELLOGG FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP



Course p. 3

TO STUDY — Harold M. McNeil, district agent for the Northeastern District of North Carolina in the A. & T. College Extension Service, will return to school in September. He will pursue the Master of Science degree at the National Agricultural Extension Center for Advanced Study at the University of Wisconsin under a Kellogg Foundation fellowship.

14j 1959

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Graduate Study

Rodney Albert, chemistry instructor at Voorhees Junior College, Denmark, S. C., will attend the summer institute for teachers of college chemistry at Michigan State University in East Lansing.

The institute is being sponsored by the National Science Foundation to encourage college teachers to work toward the doctorate degree.

Mr. Albert is a native of Hartsville, S. C. He did undergraduate work at New York University and at S. C. State College, where he received his B. S. degree. He has also done graduate study at New York University. Mr. Albert is married and the father of two children.

GETS AWARD

Dona Lea Robey Is Winner Of Science Award

HOUSTON— A Spring graduate of Jack Yates Senior High School, 16-year-old Dona Leah Robey, is the recipient of a National Foundation Science Award.

Miss Robey won the scholarship for making a high score on the National Science and Mathematics examination. She will attend Bennett College in Greensboro, North Carolina.

ne 22 through July 31. Miss Robey was a student of Mrs L. E. Wilson for four years, and she asserted that she owes much of her recent success to Mrs Wilson, whom she thinks is a highly dedicated teacher.

The recipient is the daughter of the prominent Mr and Mrs Don D. Robey. Mrs Robey is a teacher and Mr Robey is a well-known businessman. Dona Leah's many achievements also include drama and speech awards, perfect attendance awards. She was co-winner of the district and state competitions at Prairie View, and was named the "Most Beautiful Girl" of 1959 on the Yates campus. The personable Dona Leah, is the neice of Mrs Ella R. Holliday, a teacher at Blackshear Elementary School.

MRS. DORIS M. COOK

AWARDED SCIENCE GRANT: Mrs. Doris Montgomery Cook, a 1957 Miles College graduate, has received a $3000 National Science Foundation Grant to study Biology at the graduate level of Atlanta (Ga.) University. The aid-to-education grant will cover tuition fees transportation and a stipend for living expenses.

Mrs. Cook is a teacher of science at A. H. Parker High School. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P Montgomery of 1813 27th Ave. So. Homewood. She is the wife of Ralph Cook, and they live at 124 Sixth Ave.. S. W.

Local Teacher Attends Yale University

H. M. Thompson, an alumnus of Tougaloo Southern Christian College, Tougaloo, Miss., has been awarded a National Science Foundation Fellowship to do further study in mathematics and science at Yale University this summer, beginning June 22.

In 1957 he earned the Master of Science degree from Atlanta University under a Shell Merit Fellowship. Active in many religious, social, civic and educational activities, Mr. Thompson is president of the Jackson-Tougaloo Alumni Club.

His wife, Mrs. Cleopatra Davenport Thompson, is a member of the faculty of Tougaloo Southern Christian College. They have two children, a son, Henry McFarland, who is attending Lanier High School and a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who is studying for the master's degree in English at the University of Denver.

JONATHAN McPHERSON

Jonathan McPherson, former Birmingham World reporter and presently Associate Professor of Chemistry at Miles College has been awarded a National Science Foundation Grant to attend the Conference for College Teachers Recent Development in Chemical Bonding, from July 6 to July 18, 1959 at Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts.

He has also been awarded an NSF grant to attend the Sixth Chemistry Institute, Rocky Mountain Session to be held at Montana State College in Bozeman, Montana from July 20 to August 21. The latter will include tours of the National Reactor Testing Site, atomic energy near Idaho Falls, Idaho and a tour of the copper mining and smelting operations of the Anaconda Company in Butte and Anaconda, Montana. He is a 1952 graddate of the Fairfield Industrial High School.

Local Teachers Attend Project In Research

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Mrs. Amelia Jarrett, 633 S. Ripley St. and Mrs. Bernice Thompson, 550 South St., both of Montgomery, Ala., are among the 22 high school instructors from seven states and the District of Columbia who are participating in scientific research projects in biology chemistry and physics at Howard University this week through Aug. 14.

They are enrolled in an eight-week, all expense paid Research Participation Program, established by a grant from the National Science Foundation. Dr. Lloyd N. Ferguson, profesor and head of the Department of Chemistry, is director of the program.

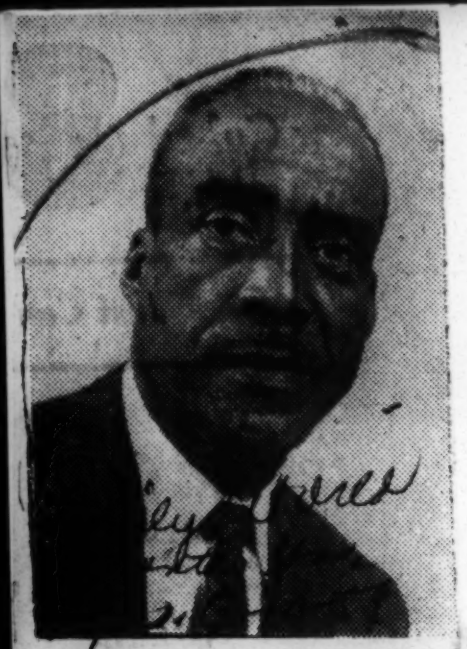
Their enrollment has increased to atotal of 67 the number of high school teachers who are engaged in special studies at Howard this summer under programs endowed by the NSF and the US Atomic Energy Commission.

Gets Award

A SENIOR AT JACK YATES High School is sixteen-year-old Carol E Reed, recipient of a National Science Foundation Scholarship.

Miss Reed won the scholarship upon recommendation of her high school science teacher, Mrs L E Wilson, and for her scholastic achievement.

One of thirty students in the Southwest receiving such awards, she is now attending a special summer chemistry program at the University of Texas at Austin.



DR. ARTIS P. GRAVES IN POST-DOCTORAL STUDY — Dr. Artis P. Graves, chairman of the Biology Department at A. and T. College, has been granted a Science ~~Faculty Fellowship by~~ the National Science Foundation for post-doctoral research work in experimental embryology.

He will study at the University of Iowa under faculty status granted by the institution from which he holds the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees. He has been granted a nine months leave by A. and T.

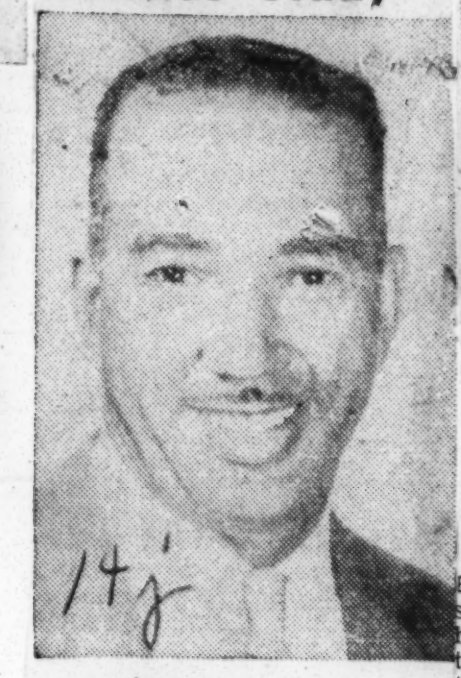
Prior to coming to A. and T. in 1950, Dr. Graves had been head football coach at Morristown College for four years and at Morris Brown College for 13 years.

By Toki Schalk Johns

MRS. GEORGIA CALDWELL SMITH, a charming young woman, whose honors are legion, has been made a National Science Foundation Faculty Fellow for 1959-'60. She will carry out a 12-month program of study toward the Ph.D. degree in mathematics at the University of Pittsburgh. A graduate from the University of Kansas with both an A.B. and M.A., she started work on her doctorate at the University of Chicago . . with a stint at Spelman College injected between her scholastic chores. She has also taught at Lincoln University (Missouri) and Alabama State College and returned to the Spelman faculty in 1945. She is a Phi Beta Kappa and Pi Mu Epsilon member. Mrs. Smith is the wife of Dr. Barnett F. Smith, professor of biology at Spelman and is the mother of Barnett F. Jr., Morehouse College student.

Mrs. Smith

Grant Awarded S. S. Emery For Science Study



S. S. EMERY

Sampson E. Emery, instructor in the science department at F. D. Moon Junior high school, has been named recipient of a summer institute fellowship grant for teachers of science at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, for the summer of 1959.

The fellowship grant was made through the National Science Foundation, and will enable Mr. Emery to do special study in the field of metabolism and nutrition during a six-week period, according to an announcement by H. H. Bliss, director of the Science Teachers Institute at OU.

Work Toward Ph. D.

Mr. Emery will take the work for graduate credit and it will apply toward his doctorate. He is a graduate of Langston university, where he earned his B. S. degree, and of Kansas State Teachers college, Pittsburg, where he did graduate work to receive the M. S. degree.

The fellowship recipient resides with his wife, Mrs. Betty J. Emery, and their three daughters at 2517 N. E. 17th.

EMMETT L. JONES

RECEIVES STUDY GRANT:—Emmett L. Jones, associate professor of Biology at Miles College, has received a grant in aid by the National Science Foundation to participate in the Summer Institute for College Biology Teachers at the University of Wisconsin June 22-July 22.

He is among 25 college teachers of Chemistry and Biology selected to study at the Institute of Paper Chemistry, located in Appleton, Wisconsin. The study conference will be devoted to exploring certain aspects of plant biochemistry with special emphasis on wood chemistry, plant physiology, photosynthesis, and biochemical genetics. The conference will last from August 16-28, 1959.

Mr. Jones has been a member of the faculty at Miles College for 6 years. He did his undergraduate work at Fort Valley State College and earned the B. S. degree with a major in Zoology. His graduate work which led to the M. S. degree in Biology was done at the University of Detroit. He is a native of Macon, Ga., and holds membership in Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Wins Scholarship

Ben A. Watford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watford of Winton, N. C. is the recipient of a one-year scholarship from the National Science Foundation. Watford is a graduate of C. S. Brown high school in Winton, and completed his undergraduate work at Howard University in Washington, D. C.

He will use the scholarship at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The scholarships are granted to teachers in secondary schools who have high scholastic records in undergraduate work.

Instructor gets science award

WASHINGTON

Miss Barbara S. Dyke, a teacher of mathematis at Broome Junior High School in Rockville, Md., has been granted a fellowship by the National Science Foundation to the University of Pittsburgh for three summers of study.

The award was one of 16 made to D.C., Maryland and Virginia area teachers. Miss Dyke plans to concentrate in the mathematical field during her summer studies.

The only non-white faculty member at Broome Junior High School which has 63 instructors, Miss Dyke is a graduate of Bennett College in Greensboro, N.C. and has done graduate work at District Teachers College and the University of Maryland.

Fisk Prof, Tapped For Mich. Project

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. S. O. Roberts, chairman of the Department of Psychology, Fisk University, has been chosen as one of 10 psychologists who will be members of the only research participation project in the field of psychology which is being sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

This project has been established in cooperation with the University of Michigan's Department of Psychology for an eight-week period this summer.

Science Award To N. C. College Grad

DURHAM, N. C. (ANP)—Miss Gladys E. Morgan, a 1958 graduate of North Carolina college, has received a National Science foundation grant to study one year at Boston College. The grant totals $3,300. After finishing NCC, Miss Morgan taught for four years at Durden High School, Wilson, N. C.

She previously won grants for three years to study in North Carolina College's Science and Mathematics Institute. In her work at Boston College, Miss Morgan is expected to complete requirements for the Master's degree in mathematics.

Minorities Education Proiect: Startling

Defender Chicago Ill.

Report Shows Progress For 'Two-Class' Cities

Sat 10 - 17 - 59 Pg 32

One answer to an increasingly alarming social and educational problem in our major cities is provided in the Annual Report of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students.

In the report, NSSFNS, an 11-year-old agency dedicated to lifting educational sights and barriers for deprived young people all across the country, mentions the "trend in our great cities towards a population largely composed of two classes, the very rich and the very poor, with the middle class fleeing to the suburbs.

MINORITY GROUPS

"Large segments of our child population," the report continues, "are thus being educated in run-down areas inhabited by a heavy concentration of minority groups . . . By-products of this pattern are a far less than proportionate contribution from these deprived groups to our supply of trained manpower, inequalities of educational opportunity and inhibition of social mobility. . ."

A plan born of this recognition was started by NSSFNS 3 years ago. Called Community Talent Search, the purpose of this plan is to identify and encourage children with a college potential during their most formative years through special guidance, remedial services, cultural exposure, and parent involvement.

According to the president of NSSFS, Richard L. Plaut, CTS was inspired by the agency's long experience in counseling, motivating, and providing supplementary scholarship aid to some 6,000 deserving high school students who might never have reached college without their help.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The following achievements highlighted in the report are making possible the extension of NSSFNS work and the further national development of CTS programs:

Helping in the enrollment of 520 entnering freshmen into 263 colleges with $303,347 in scholarship aid.

Obtaining new two and three year foundation grants for additional NSSFNS supplementary scholarship aid, for increased professional staff and services, and for the continuation of the Community Talent Search program.

Launching a development program to broaden the base of NSSFNS financial support outside of regular budget sources.

As a result of having more funds for scholarship aid, a greater number of awards were made to students entering college this September than to any other entering class since the Southern Project, an earlier step in the agency's continuing program to help Negro students enter interracial colleges.

With this solid foundation of NSSFNS experience, nation-wide Community Talent Search programs promise to continue and expand by reaching potential talent earlier.

An outstanding example is the six-year CTS project begun in 1954 at Manhattan's Junior High school No. 43 and George Washington High School, schools which are representative of high educational standards in deprived areas, and where the progress of students feeding from one to other could be effectively studied.

EXCEED EXPECTATIONS

At the half-way mark, the results of the Demonstration Project, sponsored jointly by the New York City Board of Education, the College Entrance Examination Board and NSSFNS, far exceed the most hopeful expectations.

According to the report, project students in JHS No. 43 are reading above grade level for the first time in the history of the school. In 2.6 years, the median 7th year project student has gone from a score of 5.4 to a score of 9.7.

In a study of boys as a sub-group the score of the median boy who in 1956 was 1.6 years retarded, had increased from 5.2 to 10.4 or almost a year above grade level, giving the project boy a score two years higher than he would have had without the enrichment of the Demonstration Project.

COLLEGE POTENTIAL

In George Washington High school the first project class completed the 11th grade in June 1959. In this class there are about 40 students with a college potential as against a total of 5 in the last pre-project class.

In addition, there has been a virtual disappearance of disciplinary problems among project students whereas JHS No. 43 students, going on to George Washington, had always shown a high incidence of problems.

Dr. John J. Theobald, New York City Superintendent of Schools, has now expanded the Demonstration Project to include 44 elemenntary and junior high schools in the New York area. The over all effort will be known as "Higher Horizonsn."

Other projects, through the help and advice of NSSFNS and CTS are beginning, says Plaut, "to spring up all across the country." In Washington, D. C. and in Philadelphia, programs stimulated by CTS are already underway, and in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Syracuse, Pittsburgh, Boston and 18 other cities, such projects are being planned or discussed.

According to Plaut, nearly one-half million children may soon be benefiting directly from the CTS idea, 60,000 in New York City alone.

Brooklyn Pastor Gets Methodist School Post

Rev. Dr. Grant S. Shockley

Garrett Biblical Institute of Evanston, Ill., largest of the ten graduate schools of theology in the Methodist Church, announced yesterday the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Grant S. Shockley as Professor of Religious Education.

Dr. Shockley has been pastor of James Methodist Church, 174 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, since 1953.

The 40-year-old clergyman was graduated from Drew Theological Seminary in Madison, N. J., and took graduate work at Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University. He has held pastorates in Spring Lake, N. J., New Rochelle, N. Y., and Dover, Del.

Garrett Gets First Negro Prof

President Dwight E. Loder of Garrett Biblical institute, Evanston, announced this week the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Grant S. Shockley as professor of religious education.

Dr. Shockley, now pastor of James Methodist church, Brooklyn N. Y., becomes the first Methodist Negro to be appointed to a full professorship in a Methodist theological seminary, other than Gammon seminary, Atlanta, which is an institution for the training of Negro ministers.

Dr. Shockley will begin his duties at Garrett with the 1959 Summer School in June.

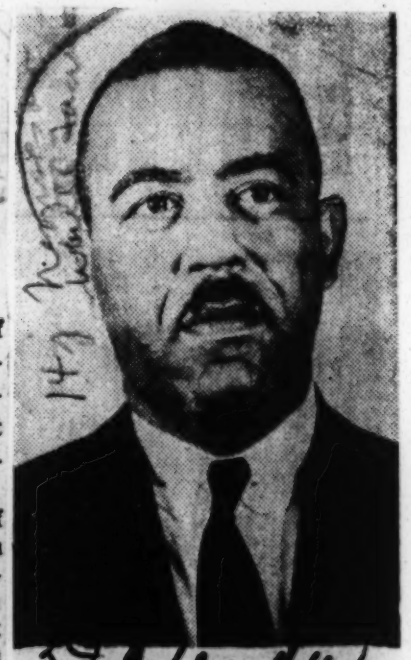
He will succeed Dr. William F. Case, professor of religious education and director of the summer school, who will become dean of the new National Methodist Theological Seminary in Kansas City, at the Conclusion of the Spring term.

A native of Philadelphia, where he was born on September 3, 1919, Dr. Shockley was graduated from Northeast high school in that city in 1937, and from Lincoln university, Oxford, Pa., in 1942.

At Lincoln he majored in classics and Greek and minored in sociology and music. He graduated from Drew Theological seminary, Madison, N. J., in 1945, with a major in systematic theology and the philosphy of religion.

He received the master of arts degree from Columbia university in 1946 and the doctor of education degree in 1952, as a Methodist Crusade scholar with Christian education as his major field.

He was admitted to the Delaware annual conference in 1943, serving pastorates at Spring Lake, N. J., and New Rochelle. N. Y.



DR. JAMES L. STUART, chairman of the Business Department at A & T College, has been selected a featured visiting professor for the 1959 Summer Session of the School of Business Administration at the University of Denver, Denver, Colo. A graduate of Hampton Institute, he holds the M. C. S. degree from Boston university and the Ph. D. degree from Ohio State university.

Morehouse Grad Appointed To San Diego College Faculty

Thomas O. McJunkins, Jr., Morehouse College 1948 graduate has recently been appointed to the faculty of the Department of Sociology, San Diego State College, San Diego, California, with the Rank of Assistant Professor.

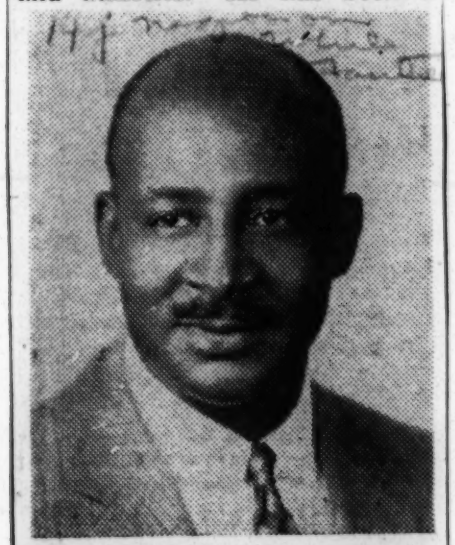
Mr. McJunkins received the Masters' Degree in Sociology from Atlanta University, and has completed course requirements for the Ph. D. Degree in Sociology at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. His outstanding ability and academic achievement were recognized by Indiana University when upon completion of his course work for the Ph. D. he was appointed to the faculty of the Department of Sociology there, as Lecturer where he has served with distinction for the past two years. Prior to coming to Indiana University, Mr. McJunkins was Head of the Social Science Department at Alcorn A. and M. College, Lorman, Mississippi for seven years.

Mr. McJunkins is the son of Rev. and Mrs. T. O. McJunkins of Eldorado, Arkansas, and is married to the former Mary Chase Funderburg, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Fred Funderburg of Monticello, Ga.

Intramural Ace

Dr. Wasson Named Wayne Professor

DETROIT, Mich. — Recently, William N. Wasson was appointed a permanent member of the faculty at Wayne State University, as an associate professor in the division of health education and athletics. He has been a member of the faculty since 1957.



DR. WILLIAM A. WASSON
. . . Wayne State professor

Currently teaching anatomy and physiology, kinesiology and directing graduate studies, he uses the latest techniques in his kinesiology classes.

He is writing a workbook for the physiology of exercise, and is founder of the National Intramural Association, an organization which has grown from a membership of 12 Negroes to 217 integarted colleges and universities, such as Harvard, Amherst, U. S. Military Acadamy, all of the Big Ten schools, Morgan State, etc. The organization was founded by Dr. Wasson at Dillard University in 1950.

The idea for the organization came about as a result of a study for the Carnegie Foundation. Received a plaque at Brown University, Providence, R. I., 1957 for being the founder and first president of the organization.

Married to Marion (nee Beasley) from New Orleans, La., they live at 2081 Virginia Park.

He is keeper of records for the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Detroit alumni chapter, and is a member of the Phi Epsilon Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa and Beta Kappa Chi fraternities. The Wassons are members of Grace Episcopal Church.

Teaches at Princeton—

Hughie Lee-Smith opened the fall semester at the Studio on the Canal, Princeton, N. J., with a class in advanced painting. Among his students are the wives of professors at Princeton, the Institute of Advanced Science, and directors of several international corporations located in the Camden-Philadelphia area. Recently, Mr. Lee-Smith was commissioned by John White of Detroit to do portraits of Sammy Davis Jr. and Joe Louis.

DR. E. C. GOLVIN

Dr. E. Corrine Golvin, of Ithaca, N.Y. will be luncheon speaker at the 24th annual convention of the National Assn. of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., to

Hotel, Oct. 8-10. "Widening Horzions" will be the theme. The annual awards luncheon will climax the convention Saturday. At this time Dr. Golvin, the only Negro member of Ithaca College in the graduate seminars of social sciences, will address the body. Election of officers will be held. Dr. Zelia S. Evans, Montgomery, is second national vice president. Mrs. Inez J. Baskin is reporter.

14j 1959

NEGROES ON WHITE FACULTIES

Conn. College Staffer Teaching In Morocco

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Miss Sarah M. Brown, assistant professor of education at New Haven State Teachers College and staff member of Scranton School, is currently teaching at the American School of Tangier in Morrocco under the International Exchange Program.

This is Miss Brown's second overseas teaching experience. In 1956, she was an American representative to an International Workshop in Human Relations in Jamaica, BWI under a Lisle Fellowship.

The American School of Tangier, a private educational organization, draws its students and faculty from America, Europe and Morocco. The academic years last through mid-June.

CHIEF INTEREST

Miss Brown, who lives here, has been on the New Haven Teachers College faculty since 1949 and has taught kindergarten, first and second grades in the Scranton School. One of her chief interests is human relations, and she has spent successive summers in this area at Buffalo State college, Fisk university, Nashville, and in Jamaica.

In New Haven, she is an active member of the NAACP, the Dixwell Community Council, and St. Luke's Church where she is a member of the vestry. In addition, she is a board member of the New Haven Human Relations Council of Social Agencies.

She is a member of the Public Relations Committee of Teachers College and belongs to the Association for Student Teachers and the Conn. Education Association. For five years Miss Brown served on the editorial board of New Haven Teachers League and is a member of Teachers College Alumni Association.

In Tangiers Miss Brown is serving as a supervising teacher and is teaching the first grade. She also assists in the night English classes which are in session for two hours an evening.

14j 1959

Shaw Division Chairman To Serve At Illinois U.

Norfolk, Va. Guide
Sat. 9-5-59 D.15

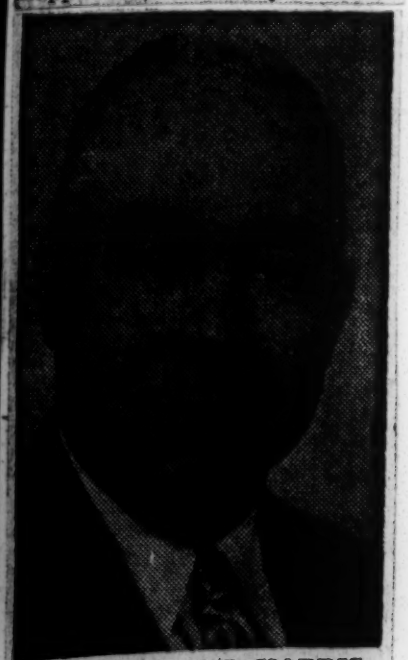
Dr. Nelson H. Harris, education division chairman at Shaw University has been granted a year's leave to serve as visiting professor of education in the school of education at the University of Illinois in Urbana.

Dr. Harris will be the first of his race to serve in this capacity. He will teach two undergraduate courses and one graduate course.

He holds the A. B. degree from Virginia Union university on Richmond and the A. M. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Michigan Ann Arbor.

HE SERVED for approximately five years as supervisor of colored high schools in North Carolina on leave from Shaw University.

Dr. Harris is a member of Pi Gamma Mu, Honary national sociological society,, Phi Delta Kappa,, Honarary national education society, Alpha Kappa Mu, Honorary national scholastic organization, and treasurer of the North Carolina Teachers association.



DR. NELSON H. HARRIS
Going To Illinois

Elect Franklin to council of history group

WASHINGTON — Dr. John Hope Franklin, chairman of the history department of Brooklyn College, was named to the Council of the American Historical Association at its annual sessions held here last week.

Dr. Franklin is the first colored member to be named to the council. He is a specialist in the history of the race and was professor of History at Howard University until 1956.

Also elected as a member of the Council was Dr. Frederic C. Lane of Johns Hopkins University.

* * *

DR. ALLAN NEVINS, Columbia University professor of American History and twice winner of the Pulitzer prize, was elected president of the association for the coming year.

Elected vice president was Bernadotte E. Schmitt of Alexandria, Va., who has written extensively on the origins of World War I.

Dr. Boyd C. Shafer, executive secretary of the association, warned that government aid to historical research "in the large amounts now going to scientists" could threaten the scholars' freedom to think and criticise.

The indiscriminate award of money, he said, could interfere with the dispassionate search for truth.

Among First at Northeastern University

2 Negro Profs Selected

BOSTON, Mass.—Dr. Charles M. Goolsby and Dr. Ivory L. Lyons, who have been appointed to the faculty of Northeastern University in Boston, are among the first to be named to the university's teaching staff.

Both received appointments starting with the academic year 1958-'59.

Dr. Lyons holds M.A. and Ph.D. degrees, both in economics from Harvard University, although only 27 years old. He is an instructor in economics at Northeastern.

Dr. Goolsby, also holds a Ph.D. from Harvard in biology. He is now an assistant professor of biology at the university.

NORTHEASTERN has a total enrollment of more than 18,000 students in its day colleges and evening division.

Dr. Goolsby **Dr. Lyons**

The day colleges operate under the cooperative plan of education, with students alternating 10-week periods in the university with periods of equal length on regular paying jobs in business and industry.

The two professors became good friends during their post-graduate days at Harvard, and they are now collaborating on a literary project concerning "the national implications of integration."

Dr. Lyons, who is doing the initial organizing work, said of the book: "It's purpose is to bring to the public the major issues in the whole area of integration from a national point of view."

Dr. Lyons a member of the NAACP, is interested in social and racial problems.

He is hoping his teaching in the North will "widen my social background, enabling me to make comparisons between Northern and Southern cultures which will be useful for our present project and future projects."

To Okla State

HOUSTON — S B Williams of the Phillis Wheatley Senior High School Science Dept. is leaving the school after serving on the faculty for 22 years. Mr. Williams has accepted a position with Science Department of Oklahoma State University.

Dr. Charles Parrish Becomes U. Of L Departmental Head

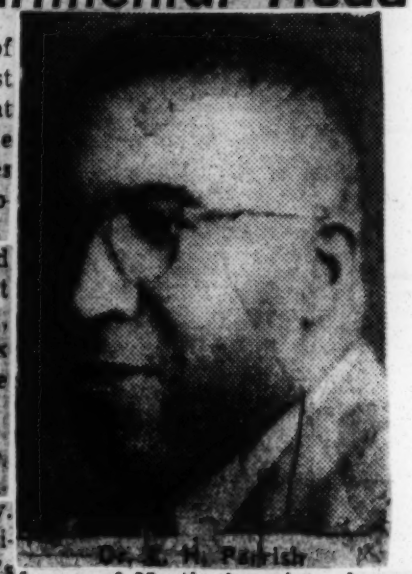
Dr. Charles H. Parrish, 50, of 926 S. Sixth, became the first Negro to head a department at the University of Louisville when the University trustees approved him as head of the sociology department last week.

A full professor at the old Louisville Municipal College at the time of its closing in 1951, Dr. Parrish retained this rank when he was transferred to the University of Louisville.

The educator succeeds Dr. Robert I. Kutak, former department head who died in January. A graduate of Howard University, Dr. Parrish holds a master's degree in sociology from Columbia University and a doctorate from the university of Chicago.

Coming to Municipal College in 1931, Dr. Parrish remained there until the school was abolished and he became the only member of the faculty of the all-Negro school to join the U of L faculty.

Dr. Parrish is a prolific traveler and well-prepared educator who has earned the regard and esteem of his fellow faculty members and the students of the University.



Dr. C. H. Parrish

Hampton Professor To Berlin Post

HAMPTON, Va.—Dr. Charles H. Nichols, professor of English at Hampton Institute, for the last ten years, has been appointed to a chair in American studies at the Free University, Berlin, Germany, according to an announcement by Dr. William H. Martin, acting president. Dr. Nichols will serve as professor of North American language and literature starting Oct. 1, 1959.

A graduate of Brooklyn College, Dr. Nichols received the Ph.D. degree from Brown University where he attended as a Rosenwald Fellow. The recipient of a Fulbright award, he served as visiting professor in American literature at Aarhus University in Denmark in 1954-55.

GOP Sets Precedent in Michigan

Negro Nominated for Wayne U. Board

DETROIT—Albert B. Chennault Sr., apparently taking his surprise nomination for the six-man board of governors of Wayne State University, the first Negro in the history of Michigan to be nominated on the state ticket of a major political party, in stride, left this week to attend a luncheon with Paul E. Bagwell, titular Michigan GOP head, in Lansing before returning to get his campaign into high gear.

The veteran Detroit real estate broker, 61, of 9000 LaSalle Blvd., with offices at 1978 W. Grand Blvd., said he would name a campaign manager some time this week.

• Chennault was nominated for the post at the state convention of the Republican party, held here at the Henry Ford Auditorium.

• Born in Wilks County, Ga., Chennault admits he had "a hard time getting an education. But I was determined that if I ever got through school, I'd try to help others do the same."

His parents were born in slavery and his grandfather, he said, built slave cabins. Chennault, himself, is a builder. Presently, he is in the process of constructing 200 homes in the Chennault subdivision of New Haven, Mich.

■

EDUCATION REMAINS his greatest interest in life. He and his wife, Nellie, who is a graduate of Wilberforce (Ohio) University, have three children.

The oldest son, Albert Jr., has a master's degree in business administration from the university and is a junior appraiser with the Detroit Board of Assessors.

Their daughter, Shirleyan, the wife of a Chicago attorney, teaches school in that city. She taught for two years in the Detroit public school system before going to Chicago.

The youngest son, Stephen Dale, 18, is studying at Hillsdale College.

■

CHENNAULT WORKED his way through Paine High School and College, after arriving there with only $10 in his pocket. He worked his way through Atlanta University, also, and acquired an A.B. degree in 1926.

He then enrolled at the University of Michigan and studied business administration for a year before coming to Detroit where he began work for Victory Mutual Life Insurance Co.

• In 1935, he organized his own company, the Chennault Real Estate and Insurance Co., of which he is presently the head.

Chennault's community and fraternal activities grew right along with his business enterprise.

He is a member of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Businessmen's Youth Club No. 10 for Juvenile Delinquency, Prince Hall Masons, Mount Taben Lodge No. 2; Detroit Brokers Association, YMCA, Atlanta University Club, and the University Club of Michigan.

■

HE WAS A member of the Citizens Advisory Committee on School Needs in Detroit and a member of the General Finance Committee for School Needs for the Board of Education. He is also (whew!) chairman of the Northwestern Area Citizens School.

White and Negro alike last week lauded the GOP nomination of Chennault for the state-wide position. He was described, warmly, as "a man well qualified" for the powerful position.

The "liberals" of the Republican organization won a smashing victory when they re-elected Chairman Lawrence B. Lindemer by an overwhelming vote. Lindemer's opponent, conservative State Senator John Smeekens of Coldwater, Mich., got only 163 votes out of nearly 1,600 votes.

Chennault, incidentally, was U. S. Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield's candidate for the post. Joseph Clark, Summerfield's Negro aid, came here to assist in Chennault's nomination.

ALBERT B. CHENNAULT SR. AND MICHIGAN GOP CHAIRMAN B. LINDEMER

H. Lee-Smith, Artist, Will Teach in Mich.

GREAT NECK, N. Y.—Hughie Lee-Smith, perhaps one of the two best-known Negro artists in America, is returning to teach ofr his second summer at the fashionable Grosse Pointe, Mich., Art Center.

During the last 15 years, he has been either a painter or an art instructor, and has received many important awards, prizes and honors. His paintings have been shown in many well-known galleries, and he is represented in several renowned, permanent collections, such as the Detroit Institute of Art, Detroit, Mich.

Among the 12 national prizes Mr. Lee-Smith has won in the last nine years is the coveted Thomas B. Clarke prize at the National Academy of Design, 34th annual exhibition in New York in February 1959.

Two of his paintings were shown, recently, at the Waldorf-Astoria at the American Society of African Culture's Conference, June 26-29, which featured outstanding cultural contributions of Negroes.

The Art USA, 1959, exhibition held recently at New York's Coliseum, featured his regional prize painting, "Festival End."

143 1959

NELLIE WEAVER GREENE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND

DR. W. HENRY GREENE (center), prominent Washington, D. C., physician and civic leader, is shown as he presented a check to Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, to establish the Nellie Weaver Greene Memorial Scholarship Fund. The Fund will honor the mother of Dr. Greene, who died in October, 1957. The Fund is expected to reach $20,000 during the next 10 years, and will be used to provide financial aid to young women graduates of high schools in the State of Oklahoma. The late Mrs. Greene taught at Manual Training High School in Muskogee, Okla. from 1913 until her retirement in 1946. Dr. Greene is a 1920 graduate of the College of Liberal Arts at Howard and a 1924 graduate of the College of Medicine, also at Howard. His wife, Mrs. Gladys G. Greene (also shown) is co-sponsor of the Fund and also a Howard graduate. The initial payment on the Fund was $2,000.

14j 1959 PH.D.

Career Women

Courier Pittsburgh

Family Relations Expert Has Ph. D.

WASHINGTON

Dr. Rose Thomas, one of the few persons to hold the doctorate degree in social work in the country, is assistant professor and chairman of admissions and recruitment at Howard University School of Social Work, Washington, D. C. Dr. Thomas received her Ph.D. in social work from Catholic University in Washington. Dr. Thomas, widow of the late Dr. Raymond D. Thomas, has a BA from Virginia Union, a master's from New York School of Social Work, and was the first Negro (and the first woman) to get the doctor of social work degree from Catholic University.

Sat. 5-30-59

A FORMER PSYCHIATRIC social worker at the College of Medicine of Howard, Dr. Thomas was also superintendent of the National Training School for Girls in Washington. She is a member of the Council on Social Work Education, the National Association of Social Workers, the National Conference of Social Welfare, which convened in San Francisco, May 23-29.

This summer the Division of College Work of the Episcopal Church, has awarded Dr. Thomas a fellowship to attend one of its two faculty institutes for university professors, in Berkeley, Calif.

DR. ROSE THOMAS

—Johnson photo

RECEIVING THE PH. D. degree in political science at the University of Wisconsin commencement exercises was Charles W. Harris of Auburn, Ala. Dr. Harris is an honor graduate of Morehouse college and received a master of arts degree at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Cobb to Visit Parents In Chicago

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

CHICAGO — Dr. Jewel Plummer-Cobb of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., biochemist and associate professor at New York University's Bellevue Medical Center, will visit her parents here, Dr. and Mrs. F. V. Plummer, next week with her young son.

8-8-59

Dr. Plummer, now a Ph. D. in science, was first noticed at Ross School as one of 25 talented pupils tested as a result of Dr. Jenkins' educational research at Northwestern.

Completing college work in three and one-half years at Ann Arbor, Mich., and Talladega College, she went to New York University. Here she received her master's in science. Selected for Woods Hole Marine Laboratory in Massachusetts, she spent a summer there in 1949. She was also awarded a post-doctorate fellowship by the National Cancer Foundation. She was made a member of Sigma Xi and New York Academy of Science from NYU.

Five years ago she set up and taught in the University of Illinois' medical school's new science laboratory.

Last summer she was sent by NYU as speaker to the International Science Conference of 63 countries in London, England.

Two Ohio professors awarded doctorates

Ohio American Baltimore Md.

WILBERFORCE, O. — Two Central State College faculty members received doctorate degrees.

7-18-59

Mrs. Anna M. Terry, associate professor of music, wrote a thesis for Boston College on "A Proposed Music Education Curriculum for the Small College," based on a survey of curriculums in selected colleges.

P. 12

Richard Kidd received his doctorate from Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. His thesis; "Problems of the Faculty of Central State College.

were bacteriology and bio-chemistry.

P. 12

Dr. Knuckles' dissertation, "Studies on the Role of Phormia regina (Meigen) As a Vector of Certain Enteric Bacteria," was completed under the direction of his advisor, Dr. Lawrence R. Penner. Because of the excellence of his work, he was elected to membership in Beta Kappa Chi Honor Scientific Society and in the National Research Society of Sigma Xi.

Ph. D. In Parasitology Awarded Instructor

Daily Record Dover Del.

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — Joseph L. Knuckles, for the past three years an instructor in biology at the Fayetteville State Teachers College, became Dr. Knuckles when on June 14 the University of Connecticut formally conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in parasitology. His minor areas

Ph. D.—Lawrence C. Bryant, professor of education, Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College, was graduated from the University of Virginia with the Doctor of Education degree. Dr. Bryant is the fourth Negro to receive this degree from this university. In 1947 he received the B. S. degree from Shaw University, 1950, both the B. D. degree from Howard University and the M. A. degree from New York University.

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

8-22-59

Promoted—
Dr. George C. Royal has been named acting chairman of the A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., biology department. He replaces Dr. Artis P. Graves, who has been granted a school-year leave for further study. Dr. Royal holds the M.S. degree from the University of Wisconsin and the Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

Earned Ph.D.—
Miss Erna B. Jones, a teacher of home economics at Tennessee A. and I. State University, was awarded the Ph.D. degree with a major in home economics education, during commencement exercises at Cornell University.

Dr. Anna F. Harvin Resigns Fisk Post

Dr. Anna F. Harvin, dean of students at Fisk university, has resigned her post, effective September 1, 1959. This announcement was made today by Dr. Stephen J. Wright, Fisk president.

The Phi Beta Kappa scholar joined the Fisk staff as chief of the student personnel office in '57. Holder of the Ph.D. degree in sociology and counseling psychology from Washington State University, she is a former associate professor of sociology at Grambling college.

The announcement of Dr. Harvin's resignation from Fisk came shortly after it was revealed that she will soon be married to Thomas Roy Grant, a Monroe, La., teacher.

While in Nashville, Dr. Harvin participated actively in professional and civic activities. Her affiliations included membership in the Tennessee Deans association, the Southern college Personnel association, the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors, the American Personnel and Guidance association, the Nashville branch of the American Association of University Women, the Board of Directors of Bethlehem center, the Women's Auxiliary of Holy Trinity Episcopal church, and the Nashville Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta.

Dr. Harvin was recently listed in "Who's Who of American Women."

Lost First And Research Data

This Professor Got Ph. D. By Writing Second Thesis

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Almost all holders of the doctor of philosophy degree agree that the production of a single doctoral thesis is difficult enough.

A professor at A. and T. college was compelled to do two of them.

Dr. H. P. Kuang, professor of mathematics, who returned to the college this fall after a study leave for one year, is the man who had to face this double task. He was granted the Ph. D. degree in mathematics this summer by the University of Minnesota.

THE WRITING of the second thesis was not a choice of the young mathematician, but the result of an unfortunate accident which nearly cost him his life.

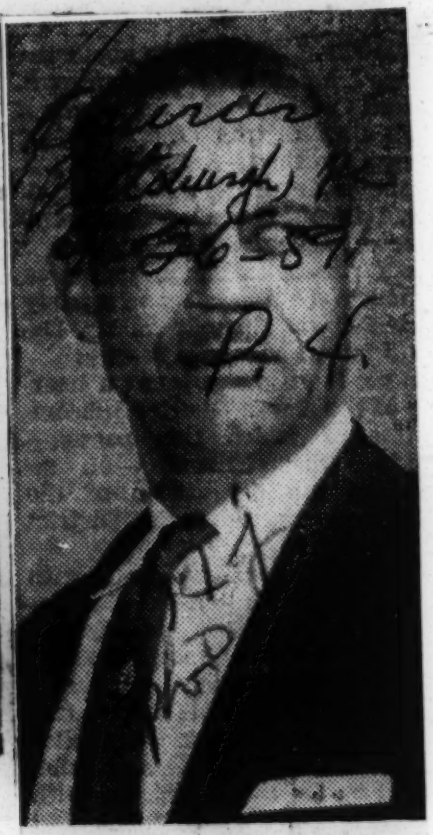
Enroute to Greensboro for his initial appointment here in September, 1955, Dr. Kuang was seriously injured in an auto accident. He lay in a hospital bed for several weeks.

His car was completely destroyed, as were a collection of expensive books, typewriters and other valuable personal property; but more important, the sole copy of his doctoral thesis.

THE THESIS had been approved and needed only to be retyped for final submission. The original research data had been destroyed a week before. Dr. Kuang was compelled to repeat the entire process, from the selection of a topic to the preparation of the copy.

A native of a small village near Shanghai, China, he earned the A. B. degree at National Central university at Nanking and the M. S. degree at the University of Minnesota.

DR. H. P. KUANG
Writes Thesis Twice



RECEIVES DOCTORATE— Kenneth L. Johnson, chairman of the department of health and physical education at Arkansas A. M. and N. College, received his degree of Doctor of Education at Boston University during the summer convocation.

LeMOYNITE STUDYING FOR PH.D.—Julia M. Harden (left), who received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1957 from LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn., has been awarded a tuition scholarship and a research assistantship to Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., where she is studying for the Ph.D. degree in zoology. Miss Harden received the master's degree in science last June at Howard University. Photo was made when Miss Harden visited LeMoyne campus early this fall and posed with Rose M. Ward (right), a LeMoyne senior and biology major.

Phony "Doctorate" Degrees Checked

By LOUIS CASSELS
(United Press International

It takes from three to five years of hard work to earn a Ph. D. degree at a reputable American University.

But if you aren't too choosy about your alma mater, you can acquire a "doctorate" with far less trouble. All you have to do is mail a check to one of the numerous phony "colleges" and "institutes" that specialize in exchanging spurious academic prestige for real cash.

There are at least 200 of these diploma mills now functioning in the United States. They take in—the expression is used advisedly—about 750,000 "students" a year. Their gross income is estimated at 75 million dollars annually, and it's nearly all clear profit since they aren't burdened with the expense of maintaining a faculty or a campus.

This racket has been flourishing for many years, and only a few sporadic efforts have been made to stamp it out. Many educators who were ware of its existence have tended to shrug it off on the grounds that anyone foolish enough to buy a worthless degree should be allowed to go ahead and waste his money.

ABRUPT CHANGE BREWING

An Abrupt change in this laisse - faire attitude is now brewing. The highly respected American Council on Education, an organization that is fairly awash with legitimate Ph. D's, is girding to do battle against the purveyors of bogus degrees.

The reason for the council's concern is made clear in a special report which it will make public in Washington this week.

The report discloses that American's mail - order degree factories are now going in big for international trade. Through glittering advertisements in foreign newspapers and magazines, they are misleading thousands of students in other countries into believing that they can get a bona - fide correspondence course education by scraping up enough dollars to "enroll" in the phony American schools.

Students in undeveloped countries, who attach high value to an American degree, are easy targets for this kind of fraud. So many of them have been billed the council says, that foreigners are beginning to "question the integrity and quality of all American education."

Many U. S. officials abroad have reported the racket to the State Department, warning that it is heavily damaging American prestige in countries where the United States is eager to win friends.

Jackson Prof. Receives Ph.D.

JACKSON, Miss.—Benjamin H. McLemore, associate professor of mathematics and head of the Mathematics Department at Jackson State college, has received his Ph.D. in Statistics from the University of Illinois.

A graduate of Dillard University, New Orleans, he also received the M.S. and M.A. degrees at the Illinois institution.

Following his graduation from Dillard in 1944, McLemore was employed at the Lincoln High school, Port Arthur, Tex. The following year, he returned to Dillard as an instructor in mathematics.

In 1947, he joined the Jackson State College faculty in a similar capacity.

Jackson College Professor Gets Ph. D. Degree

Benjamin H. McLemore, Associate Professor of Mathematics and Head of the Mathematics Department at Jackson State College, has received the Ph. D. Degree in Statistics from the University of Illinois. A graduate of Dillard University, New Orleans, La., he also received the M. S. and M. A. Degrees at the famed Illinois institution.

Following his graduation from Dillard in 1944, McLemore was employed at the Lincoln High School, Port Arthur, Texas. The following year, he returned to Dillard as an instructor in mathematics. In 1947, he joined the Jackson State College faculty in a similar capacity.

Since then, he has been the recipient of several foundation grants including grants from the Souther Fellowsip Fund and the General Education Board. The title of Dr. McLemore's dissertation is "On Efficiency of Tests Normal Alternatives."

DR. WILMOTH CARTER
(Awarded Ph.D. degree)

Dr. Wilmoth Carter, professor of sociology at Shaw Univ-

versity, was recently awarded the Ph.D. degree in Sociology from the University of Chicago.

Dr. Carter has also been elected to "Who's Who of American Women." She is a graduate of Shaw University with the B.A. degree and she received the M.A. degree at Atlanta University.

She has taught at Louisville Municipal College, Southern University, Johnson C. Smith University; graduate assistant in sociology at Atlanta University; and has been leader at the Insitutional Service Unit of American Friends Service Committee. Pennsylvania Training School.

She is a member of the American Sociological Society, American Association of University Professors, National Council of Women, Southern Sociological Society and Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

SPENDING THE week-end with the Millers was his attractive cousin, Dr. Betty Bell of Durham, N.C. Betty, still in her 20s, earned her doctorate in speech and hearing therapy at Ohio State last year. As a graduation gift, her father presented her with a handsome brand new white Lincoln Mark IV, complete with white leather upholstery inside. Dr. Bell has taught at Virginia State, Florida A. and M., and is now a professor at Fayetteville State Teachers College.

Dr. Carter Earns Ph.D.

DR. WILMOTH CARTER

RALEIGH, N. C.—Dr. Wilmoth Carter, professor of sociology at Shaw University, was recently awarded the Ph.D. degree in sociology from the University of Chicago.

Dr. Carter's Ph.D. thesis: "Negro Main Street of a Contemporary Urban Community"; "Nicknames and Minority Groups," was reprinted as "Epithets" in Race 1958.

Dr. Carter has also been elected to 'Who's Who of American Women."

SHE IS a graduate of Shaw University with the B.A. degree, and she received the M.A. degree at Atlanta University.

Her previous teaching experience includes Rosenwald High School, Fairmont; instructor Louisville Municipal College, Southern University, Johnson C. Smith University; graduate assistant in sociology at Atlanta University; leader, Institutional Service Unit of American Friends Service Committee, Pennsylvania Training School.

She is a member of the American Sociological Society; American Association of University Professors; National Council of Women; Southern Sociological Society; Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Other honors include, member of Alpha Omicron Honor Society as an undergraduate; elected to Alpha Kappa Delta, sociological honor society; awarded Rosenwald Fellowship, '47-48, Danforth [illegible]dation Fellowship, 1957-59.

JEROME W. JONES

Norfolk teacher earns doctorate

NORFOLK, Va. — Jerome W. Jones, associate professor of history at the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College, has been notified that he has successfully completed all requirements for a Ph.D. degree at Harvard.

The doctorate will be formally conferred upon Mr. Jones in Feb., 1960.

A native of Norfolk, Mr. Jones is a 1946 graduate of Booker T. Washington High School and a 1948 Norfolk Division graduate. He earned an A.B. degree at Virginia State in 1950 and a master's degree at Harvard in 1951.

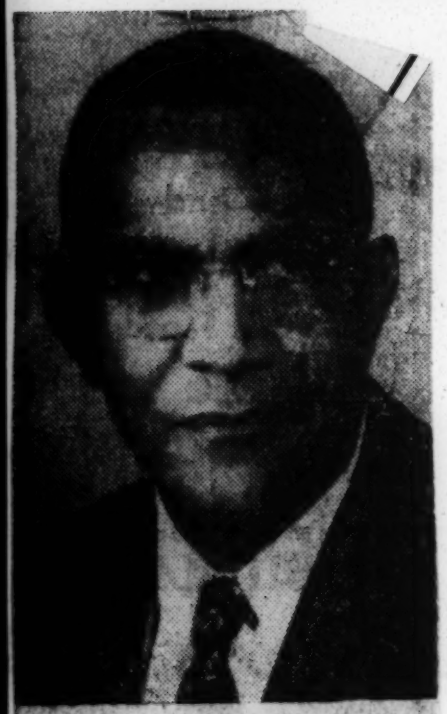
The associate professor is the husband of Mrs. Wilnette Ferguson Jones of Richmond. They have two children, Elaine, 8, and Jerome Jr., 4 months. Mr. Jones is the son of Mrs. Eliza Brown Jones.

She is a graduate of Shaw University with the B. A. degree and she received the M. A. degree at Atlanta University.

Dr. Wilmoth Carter Granted Ph.D. Degree

RALEIGH, N. C. — Dr. Wilmoth Carter, professor of sociology at Shaw University, was recently awarded the Ph. D. degree in Sociology from the University of Chicago. Dr. Carter's Thesis: "Negro Main Street of a Contemporary Urban Community; Nicknames and Minority Groups," was reprinted as "Epithets," in RACE 1958.

Dr. Carter has also been elected to Who's Who of American Women.



DR. C. G. GOMILLION

C. G. Gomillion Awarded Ohio State Ph. D.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — C. G. Gomillion, head of the department of social science at Tuskegee Institute and president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, was awarded the doctor of philosophy degree by Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 28.

Dr. Gomillion is also professor of sociology and dean of students at Tuskegee Institute. He was honored as the "Outstanding Omega Man" for 1958 by the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. The National Newspaper Publishers Association conferred upon him one of the 1958 Russwurm Awards for his distinguished leadership in the area of civil rights and social justice.

The Russwurm Award will be formally presented to Mr. Gomillion by Emory O. Jackson, managing editor of the Birmingham World and a member of the NNPA board of directors at the meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association Tuesday night, Sept. 22.

14j 1959

PH. D.

STATE LEADER RECEIVES DOCTORATE FROM WISCONSIN

Immediate release

Wed. 6-17-59

W. B. Hill, State Leader for Negro Work, Alabama Extension Service, received his Ph.D. degree in Cooperative Extension Administration at the commencement exercises at the University of Wisconsin on June 8. His thesis was a status study of "Program Development in the Negro Divisions of the Cooperative Extension Services in Ten Southern States." Dr. Hill was the recipient of a Kellog Foundation fellowship to the National Agricultural Extension Center for Advanced Study at the University.

Dr. Hill completed his high school and under-graduate work at Tuskegee Institute. Since his graduation from Tuskegee in 1931 he has taught at A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark., Trinity High School in Athens, served as county agent for Marengo County, and then was transferred to the State office at Tuskegee Institute to the position which he now holds.

143 1959

PH.D.

Dr. Tate Receives Ph.D. From N.Y.U.

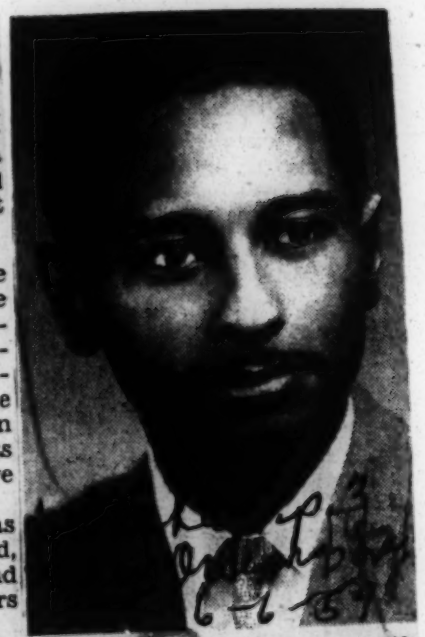
New York University gave recognition to Dr. Ernest C. Tate at a special convocation on Friday, April 17, in the University's Vanderbilt Hall.

The recognition came in the form of an achievement certificate and citation by Dr. Carroll V. Newsom, president of New York University, because of Dr. Tate's attainment of the higher doctorate and placement with the upper ten per cent scholastically of recipients of degrees within the last twelve months.

The speaker for the occasion was Dr. Lawrence McKinley Gould, president of Carleton College, and president of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.

After the formal exercises, a reception was held honoring further the honor graduates of New York University.

Dr. Tate is chairman of the English Department at B. T. Washington High School of Atlanta and is also instructor in humanities and public speaking at Morris Brown College. He is a college graduate of Atlanta University. He earned his Master's degree and Doctor of Philosophy degree in English from New York University.



GETS PH.D.—Among the 850 who received degrees from Washington State College at Pullman on May 31 was James Edward Blackwell, former instructor of the Social Sciences at Grambling College. Mr. Blackwell has successfully completed the requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Sociology. His doctoral dissertation was entitled: "The Effects of Involuntary Separation on Selected Families of Men Committed to Prison from Spokane County, Washington."

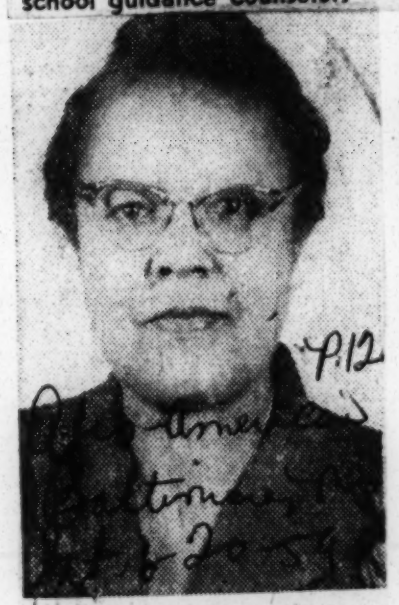
COLUMBUS, Ohio — The Ohio State University awarded to Leonard C. Archer, a Ph.D. degree in speech and drama. Dr. Archer, professor of speech and drama at Tennessee State University, is the son of the late Dr. S. M. Archer, former president of Morehouse College.

Wins Doctorate At Drew University

RALEIGH, N. C. (ANP) — Rev. Moses N. Delaney, associate professor, religion and philosophy, Shaw University, was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree Monday at the 92nd commencement exercises of Drew university, Madison, N. J.

His major field of study was the sociology of religion. Subject of his doctoral dissertation was "The Interaction Between Protestant Churches and Their Social Environment in the Inner City."

Beulah B. Carr, of Winterhaven, Fla., a retired Miami, Fla. high school guidance counselor.



DR. BEULAH CARR
(First Ph.D from NCC)

... spirit of the illustrious ... First woman to receive a Ph.D. degree from North Carolina College is Dr. Beulah B. Carr of Winterhaven, Fla., former guidance counselor at Northwestern High School, Miami, Fla.

EARNS PH.D.—Dr. Joseph L. Knuckles, instructor at the Fayetteville State Teachers College, was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree in parasitology at the University of Connecticut.

FIRST WOMAN PH.D.—from North Carolina college, Durham, last week was Mrs.

EDWARD A. BOUCHET

BORN NEW HAVEN, CONN., 1852, WAS THE FIRST NEGRO PH.D. OF THE UNITED STATES. GRADUATE OF YALE, HE WON HIS DOCTORATE THERE IN 1876. LATER TAUGHT PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, AND MATHEMATICS IN PHILADELPHIA AND WAS PRINCIPAL OF LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL, GALLIPOLIS, OHIO. IN 1904-05, HE WAS INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION (PORTRAIT FROM THE YALE CLASS BOOK OF 1874)

Texas Prof Gets Ph.D. In Math

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex. — Israel Everett Glover, Prairie View, received the doctor of philosophy degree in mathematics at the Sixty - Fourth Commencement of Oklahoma State university, Stillwater, May 24.

Dr. Glover, head of the Department of Mathematics, Prairie View A&M college, received the bachelor of science degree, cum laude, from Johnson C. Smith university with a double major in chemistry and mathematics, and the master of science degree in mathematics at the University of Michigan.

He did further study at the University of Michigan on a General Education Board fellowship, and at the University of Rochester before enrolling at Oklahoma State university as a John May Whitney fellow. The title of his doctoral dissertation was "On Analytic Functions Having as Singular Sets Certain Closed and Bonded Sets."

Prior to his coming to Prairie View A&M college in 1955, Dr. Glover taught mathematics at Langston university and at Fayetteville State Teachers college (North Carolina). He has also been a flutter engineer and an aeronautical research scientist at Bell Aircraft, Niagara Falls, and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, respectively.

First Woman Receives PH.D. At N. C. College

DURHAM, N. C.—Mrs. Beulah B. Carr of 501 Ave. T, N.E., Winterhaven, Fla., is scheduled to be the first woman to receive a Ph.D. degree in education from North Carolina College.

Mrs. Carr, who recently retired as guidance counselor at Northwestern Hifih School Miami, Fla., received the degree at NCC's 48th finals exercises, June 2. Her dissertation at NCC was "An Introductory Study of the Freshman Advisory System at North Carolina College."

Dr. Luther R. Taff of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and Dr. Rose Butler Browne, chairman of NCC's Education Department, were her advisors.

Mrs. Carr has two sisters in Pensacola, Fla., Mrs. C. E. Asbury, and Mrs. P. T. Wilmer, and one sister in Washington, D.C., Mrs. E. H. Coleman.

Fayetteville Instructor Gets Parasitology Ph.D.

When he has time away from teaching and research, Dr. Knuckles relaxes with wood carving, painting and athletics.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. — Joseph L. Knuckles, for three years instructor in biology at the Fayetteville State Teachers college, now holds the University of Connecticut degree of doctor of philosophy in parasitology.

His minor areas were bacteriology and bio-chemistry.

Dr. Knuckles' dissertation won him membership in Beta Kappa Chi honor scientific society and in the National Research society of Sigma Xi.

DR. KNUCKLES was born at Lumberton, N. C. He attended the Thompson Institute Elementary school there and Redstone Academy. At North Carolina college in Durham he took the B. S. degree in biology in 1948 and the M. S. in 1950. Prior to his coming to Fayetteville, he taught for three years at Bishop college in Marshall, Tex.

He holds membership in the North Carolina Teachers association, the American Association of University Professors, the American Institute of Biological Sciences, the American Society of Parasitologists, and the American Geographic society.

DR. JOSEPH L. KNUCKLES
Connecticut Ph.D.

W. B. HILL

RECEIVES DOCTORATE — W. B. Hill, State Leader for Negro Work, Alabama Extension Service, received his Ph. D. degree in Cooperative Extension Administration at Commencement exercises at the University of Wisconsin on June 8. His thesis was a status study of "Program Development in the Negro Divisions of the Cooperative Extension Services in Ten Southern States." Dr. Hill was the recipient of a Kellog Foundation fellowship to the National Agricultural Extension Center for Advanced Study at the University.

Earns Ph. D.

Paul L. Poston was awarded the Doctor of Business Administration degree at Harvard University. While a student at Harvard he was a Charles Smith Scholar and a Walker Beale Scholar. His doctoral dissertation was entitled "The Administration of Joint Union-Employer Health and Welfare Plans." He is the second Negro to earn this degree in the history of the university.

Dr. Moore is the son of Malvin E. Moore, sr., well known Pine Bluff tailor, and Mrs. Moore, of 1215 Alabama St., Pine Bluff.

He holds the bachelor of science degree in commercial industries from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama and the master's degree in administration and supervision in higher education from New York University.

His Peabody major was in social foundations — comparative education, and his dissertation was a comparative study called "A Survey of Education in the Belgian Congo." He spent three months in the Belgian Congo doing research for the study.

Dr. and Mrs. Moore have three children, Etta Jeneene, who will be a college junior, Malvin E. III, who will be a college sophomore and Chilow Paul, a seventh grader.

Peabody conferred degrees upon approximately 540 students from 32 states and nine foreign countries at its 175th commencement exercises, and awarded an additional 345 degrees at the May convocation.

The college's summer enrollment totaled more than 3000 students from 46 states, the District of Columbia and 16 foreign countries.

MALVIN E. MOORE, JR.

Tenn. A & I Prof. Gets Doctorate

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Malvin E. Moore, jr., professor and head of the department of industrial education at Tennessee A&I State university, Nashville, was awarded the doctor of education degree by George Peabody college for Teachers here recently.

Dr. Moore is the first Negro to receive the doctorate at Peabody, which is regarded as one of the three major teachers colleges in the United States.

He is former head of the department of tailoring at AM&N college in Pine Bluff, Ark., where his wife has been a member of the home economics faculty.

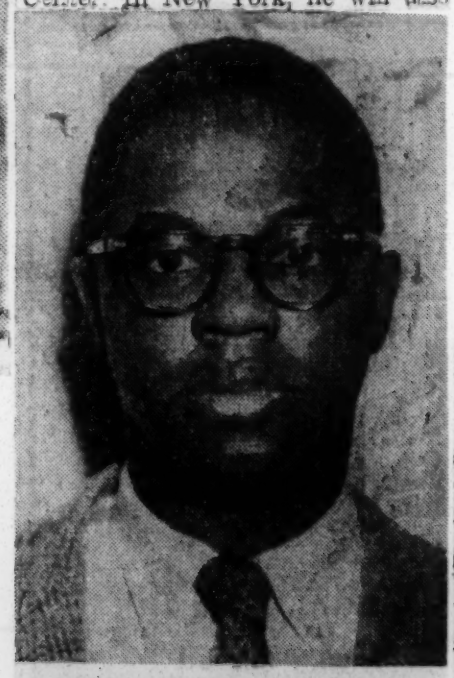
Receives Doctorate From Faculty Of Medicine Harvard

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (SNS)— On June 11, 1959 at the 309th Commencement Exercises in the World Famed Tercentenary Theatre at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Doctor Andrew Zellus Keller of this city was the recipient of the Dentariae Medicinae Doctor's Degree from Harvard University, according to a release. The release further reveals, Doctor Keller is the son of Mrs. Frances Keller who resides at 2404 - 7th Avenue of this city. He is a graduate of Howard High School and holds a B. S. degree from Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Faculty of Medicine at Harvard University awarded 161 degrees at its June Commencement exercists, only 14 of which were the D. M. D. degrees. Dr. Keller is the first Negro to receive this Harvard degree since the institution of the advanced program in Dental Education at Harvard, and the only colored American to receive the D. M. D. from Harvard in over a quarter century.

Since August 1, except for last weekend, Dr. Keller has visited with his family in Chatta. Last weekend, he visited Morehouse College and was the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Clyde Phillip of 2166 Worthem Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Keller returns East in Sept. He will visit with Dr. Edward Liang at the New York Hospital, with Dr. Albert Farbman at New York University and with Dr. Khung Hsien Li at the Bellevue Medical Center. In New York, he will also



DR. ANDREW Z. KELLER

attend the International Conference on Oral Biology. Following a brief respite in Boston, Dr. Keller will assume duties at Howard University in Washington, D. C.

At Howard University, Dr. Keller will instruct in the Department of Oral Medicine and will pursue investigations with the Department of Research in the College of Dentistry. "Washington," he avers, "will prove, both intellectually and culturally remunerative."

14j 1959

PH.D.

Benjamin F. Hudson, Jr., Awarded Doctorate In Romance Languages From U. Of Michigan

Nashvillian Is Member of Faculty At North Carolina College; Attended City Schools, And Received B. A., From Fisk; Is Member of Well-known Nashville Family

Benjamin F. Hudson, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hudson, 300 Twenty-fifth Avenue, North, has been awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Romance Languages by the University of Michigan according to information received here during the past week.

The degree was conferred on Jan. 24th, the announcement stated.

Dr. Hudson, whose dissertation is "Zola and Schopenhauer: The Affinity of Some Aspects of Their Thought as Reflected in the Rougon-Macquart Series," is associate professor of Romance languages at North Carolina College at Durham.

He received his early training in the public schools of Nashville, and was graduated from Pearl High School, and then from Fisk University, where he earned his Bachelor of Arts degree. Some years later he was awarded the Master of Arts degree from the University of Michigan.

Widely-known and popular among the younger set in Nashville Dr. Hudson was active in student activities as an undergraduate in Nashville. He was also active in the affairs of the Spruce Street Baptist Church, of which he was a member along with other members of his family.

It is recalled also that Dr. Hudson has won several other honors through his brilliant scholastic ability. Among these was a Fullbright Fellowship, which granted him a year's study in France.

Dr. Hudson is married to the former Miss Ellern Webb, daughter of Mrs. Nancy Webb of Nashville. They are the parents of one son.

BENJAMIN F. HUDSON, JR.

TENN. STATE UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS—This quartet of brilliance and charm are all Ph. Ds at Tennessee State University, Nashville. All are listed in the new Who's Who of American Women. Left to right: Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Alma T. Watkins, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Lua S. Bartley, Jacksonville, Fla., and Dr. Sarah M. Pereira, Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Bartley is head of the Department of Physical Education, while the other Ph. D.s are in the Department of Foreign Languages.

Harvard Alumni Voting On Bunche As Overseer

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who became famous on an international scale by haking war between Israel and Arab countries after the partition of Palestine, may take on a new responsibility and honor soon.

Members of Harvard university's alumni, among whom Dr. Bunche is numbered, are voting to select five new members of the Harvard board of overseers. The name of the United Nations undersecretary for political affairs is on the list of 10 nominees.

IF HE IS chosen he will play a role in the university's No. 2 administrative organization.

The former Howard University professor took his master's degree and his Ph. D at Harvard.

In the past he has received a Nobel peace prize and has been proposed as a nominee for the U. S. Senate from New York state and for assistant secretary of state of the U. S.

Dr. Tate First Negro Public School Teacher With A Ph. D.

By JOHN BRITTON

The chairman of the English department at Booker T. Washington High School walked away from New York University Wednesday with a Ph.D. degree in English and became the first Negro teacher in Atlanta's city school system to be awarded the highest degree.

Dr. Ernest C. Tate, thorough, mild mannered English head at the local school recently fulfilled the final requirements for the doctorate in English and Wednesday journeyed to the metropolitan university to receive his degree.

A check with the Atlanta Board of Education revealed that Tate is the only Negro teacher employed in the city school system of Atlanta to hold the doctorate degree.

Dr. G. Y. Smith, personnel director of the Board of Education, disclosed, in a telephone conversation, that the addition of Tate to the roll of Ph. D. holders brings to approximately two the number of teachers in the entire city system known to hold doctorate degrees.

Smith pointed out that he vaguely recalls one white teacher in the Atlanta system who also has a doctorate, however, he noted there are no other teacher-doctors in the system besides Tate and the white teacher.

The personnel director said there are several holders of doctorate degrees on the supervisory level of the city school system, both Negro and white, however, he added it is "quite rare and unusual" to find a teacher in the system with a Ph. D. in any field.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Tate, pioneer Atlantans, Dr. Tate received his elementary education in the public schools of Atlanta, his high school and college training at Atlanta University where he earned the A. B. degree. He received an A. M. degree from New York University.

Dr. Tate's dissertation for the doctorate at the same university was titled "The Social Implications of the Writings and the Career of James Weldon Johnson."

Dr. Tate has been teaching in the city school system continuously since his college graduation except for two interruptions when he was called to serve as a First Lieutenant in the U. S. Army.

A member of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Dr. Tate is married to the former Faustina Hall, well-known local concert singer. They are the parents of two children, Renee and Ernest.

Tate, who said age is not important, lives at 40 West Lake Dr., N. W. He gave no indication of any plans as a result of the doctorate other than continuing his teaching pursuits at Washington High School.

DR. TATE

Alabama A & M's W. H. Hollins Completes Work For Ph. D

The announcement was made here this week by sources at the college.

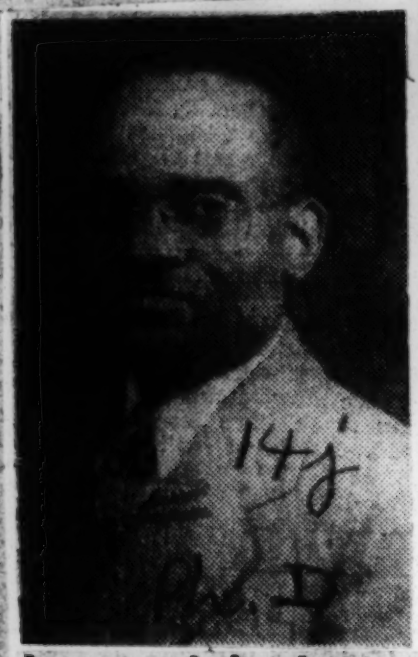
Having an interest in content analysis, his dissertation was based on a comparative analysis of a sample of McGuffey school readers and the most popular modern series. Sought out in the analysis were the kinds of ideas promoted by the content of each series as well as the classes of subject matter. Among the traits dealt with were honesty, courteousness, preservance, and the classes of subject matter included adventure, economics and religious. The period covered was 1879 to present, and the approach in the study was both quantitative and qualitative, with emphasis being placed on similarity and change in content.

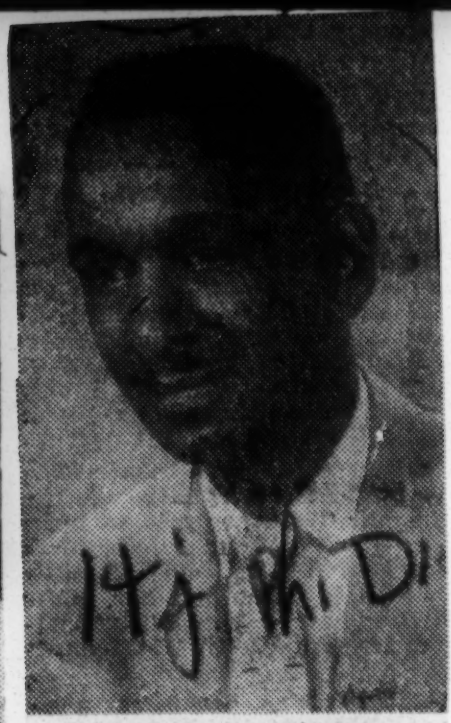
Before joining the staff of the Alabama A. and M. College, Mr. Hollins had taught prining and journalism at the Florida A. and A. University, Tallahassee; and Journalism at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.

A native of Madison, Ala., Mr. Hollins is a junior college graduate of the Alabama A. and M College, holds the bachelor of science degree in printing from Florida A. and M. University, and the master of arts degree in journalism from the University of Minnesota. He has studied printing also at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

He is a life member of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalistic fraternity; a member of the Association of Education in Journalism, American Vocational Association, state and national teachers associations, American Association of University Professors, and both Acabemy of Political Science, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is listed in Who's Who in American Education (1951-52), Who's Who in Colored America (1950), and the Directory of American Scholars (1951).

NORMAL, Ala. (SNS) — W. H. Hollins, chairman of the division of printing and director of public relations at Alabama A. and M. College here, has completed work for the doctor of philosophy degree in Mass Communication at the University of Illinois.





LEONARD C. ARCHER

Leonard Archer Receives Ph.D. From Ohio State

GETS DOCTORATE — Columbus Ohio — Leonard C. Archer, professor of English, Tennessee A. & I. University, Nashville, received the doctor of philosophy degree in speech and drama from Ohio State University March 19 at the winter convocation.

The youngest son of the late Dr. S. H. Archer, president of Morehouse College from 1930 to 1938, Dr. Archer holds the A.B. degree from Morehouse College and the M.A. degree from the University of Toronto, Canada.

Dr. Archer wrote a dissertation on the NAACP and the American Theatre covering and documenting the NAACP protest campaigns and their relationships and influence upon the mass media.

He is a member of the College English Association, the American Educational Theatre Association, Delta Psi Omega, and the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

14j 1959

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

Five New Rhodes Scholarships Are Created In London

LONDON (NNPA) — The creation of five new Rhodes Scholarships was announced today by the Rhodes Trustees. They are mainly for colored students from British Commonwealth countries.

The scholarships are for the five countries or regions which have recently become or are about to become self-governing. These are: Ceylon, Ghana, the Malayan region, including Malaya, Singapore, Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak; Nigeria, and the Caribbean region, which includes, in addition to the Caribbean Federation, British Guiana, British Honduras and the Bahamas.

It will exclude Jamaica which already has a Rhodes Scholarship. Up to now nearly all Rhodes scholars have been white. The only exceptions have been an occasional colored scholar from Jamaica and those from India and Pakistan. There has been one, the late Alain Leroy Locke, a Howard University professor from the United States. At present, 32 Rhodes scholars each year come from the United States.

All Rhodes scholars remain at Oxford for two years which enables them to take a degree. Those whose academic work or future career make it desirable retain the scholarship a third year.

The scholarships are worth $2,100 a year.

14j 1959

ROBERT E. LEE SCHOLARSHIP AID FUND

Ten Medical Scholarships Will Be Awarded Negro Students

American
Hamilton, Ohio
Sat. 7-19-59.

CHICAGO—The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation announced it would award 10-four-year medical scholarships to Negro college students "to lessen the nation's massive shortage of Negro physicians."

Dr. Arnold J. Zurcher, executive director of the Foundation, said a total of $60,000 would be granted to students during the 1960-61 academic year.

Dr. Franklin C. McLean, emeritus professor of physiology at the University of Chicago, and secretary-treasurer of National Medical Fellowships, Inc., Chicago, accepted the contribution for the National Medical-Sloan Foundation scholarships.

Of 220,831 physicians in the nation, 4000 are Negroes, McLean said.

Scholarships will be awarded to "talented Negro students who have demonstrated outstanding academic ability in college, scored high in the medical admission test, which will be held next October 31.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND HEAD: Robert E. Lee, of Jackson, executive director of the Robert E. Lee Scholarship Aid Fund which has just been chartered and incorporated by the State of Miss.

14j 1959

SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION (SEATO)

Prof Receives SEATO Award

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A Howard university professor is among five non-Asian scholars named this week to receive South-East Asia Treaty organization (SEATO) research fellowships.

He is Dr. Bernard Fall, associate professor of government and member of the College of Liberal Arts faculty since 1957. He lives at 10 Drury Lane, Hollin Hills, Alexandria, Va.

The recipients will do advanced research in social and economic problems of the South-East area.

In all, awards were made to 11 citizens of the seven SEATO nations. One scholar each was selected from the United States, Britain and France; and two scholars each from Pakistan, Thailand, Philippines and Australia.

Science Grant Totaling $32,000 To Professors

HOUSTON — Dr L. L. Woods, Chairman, Division of Natural Sciences and head of the department of Chemistry, and Dr Ray Floyd Wilson, Associate Professor, Chemistry department, have received science grants totaling $32,000.00 from the Robert A. Welch Foundation. The grants are for a period of two years, 1959-61 with a stipulation of $8,000 per year for each recipient.

This marks the third year Professors Woods and Wilson have received research grants from the Welch Foundation. Dr Woods will continue his on the "4- Pyrones," while Dr will begin research on "Certain Complex Ions and Coordination Compounds of the Transitional and Rare Earth Elements." Dr Wilson, who last year worked chiefly with the interaction of Rhodium and Osmium with 1-2-3 Benzotriazole has submitted numerous papers of his findings to the Robert A. Welch Foundation and to leading Science Journals of the Nation for publication. His paper "The Gravimetric Determination of Osmium," was published by Talanta, an international journal of Analytical Chemistry, "In Press," (1958).

Professors Receive Grant

DR L L WOODS, Head, Department of Chemistry, and Dr Ray Floyd Wilson, Asst Prof of Chemistry, Texas Southern University are the recipients of a $16,000.00 science research grant each from the Robert A Welch Foundation of Houston, Texas.

At Virginia Union

S. Norfolk Student Among Wilson Fellowship Winners

RICHMOND — Hans Rosenhaupt, national director of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Princeton, N. J. announced recently that after an intensive nation-wide talent hunt for future college teachers, the Foundation named 1,200 superior American and Canadian students as Woodrow Wilson fellows.

Among the Wilson fellows selected for the academic year 1959-1960 was Bennie Lee Cherry a senior at Virginia Union university and a native of South Norfolk, Va. Cherry is a French major and has chosen Brown university for his graduate study in French. He is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu honor society, co-editor of the Panther (1959 Yearbook for his college class) member of the First Baptist church in Norfolk and is a volunteer teacher of French at Baker and Randolph elementary schools in Richmond.

* * *

HIS FIRST two years of college were completed at the Norfolk Division of Virginia State college where he entered from Carver High of South Norfolk as valedictorian of his class.

Going directly to the heart of education's most urgent problem — the critical shortage of qualified teachers —the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship program recruits and supports promising scholars for their first year of graduate study. The project is backed by a $25 million grant from the Ford Foundation.

According to Rosenhaupt, the need for college teachers in the 1960s can only be met if for every single Wilson Fellow 30 other members of the class of 1959 begin to prepare themselves for teaching careers.

* * *

IT HAS been predicted that between 30 and 40 thousand new full-time college teachers each year will be needed to train the wave of students seeking college educations in the Sixties. The current annual output of Ph. D's averages 9,000 of which only half go into college teaching.

This year's Wilson fellows were chosen from 7,000 candidates, all nominated and all rigorously screened by committees of faculty members. These candidates came from over 700 undergraduate colleges.

Elected Wilson Fellows will begin graduate work next fall at 80 different universities. Each Fellow receives a living allowance of $1,500 plus the full cost of tuition and fees. Married students receive additional stipends.

In this year's group of winners, there are 875 men and courses in the humanities; 34 percent in the social sciences and 28 per cent in the natural sciences and mathematics.

MRS. EDWINA W. HILL

WOODROW WILSON FELLOWSHIP—Mrs. Edwina Woodard Hill has been awarded a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship in biology for the year 1959-60. This fellowship provides expenses to the school of her choice and also provides a stipend.

Mrs. Hill, a native of Cartersville, Ga., was graduated from Morris Brown College as valedictorian of her class in 1953. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honor Society, and Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. She was listed in the 1953 edition of American College Student Leaders.

At present, Mrs. Hill is employed by the Atlanta Board of Education as a science teacher at David T. Howard High School.

She is the wife of Charles W. Hill of Atlanta.

Kentucky State College Senior Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Recipient

William A. Brown, a senior in field of History will begin graduate study in September at the University of Wisconsin under a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship. The scholarship is valued at $1,500 plus cost of tuition and fees. The scholarships are awarded to superior American and Canadian students to encourage promising students to become college teachers. This year's 1200 were chosen from 7,000 candidates, all nominated and all rigorously screened by committees of faculty members. The candidates came from over 700 undergraduate colleges.

Brown has maintained a 3 point average since his enrollment at Kentucky State as a freshman in the fall of 1955. Kentucky State uses the 3 point system in grading.

Brown is editor of the school newspaper; president, local chapter of Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society; president of Senior class, is 24 years of age, and hails from Brooklyn, New York.

During his freshmen year at the college, he won the district, the regional, and was second in the National Collegian Oratorical Contest held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

Shaw Senior Gets Grant

Mrs. Helen Marie Snead, 22, a senior at Shaw University from Garner, and a science major, has been notified of her appointment by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation in Princeton, New Jersey, as a Woodrow Wilson Fellow for the academic year 1959-1960.

Mrs. Snead

This year's Wilson Fellows were chosen from 7,000 candidates, all nominated and all rigorously screened by committees of faculty members. These candidates came from over 700 undergraduate colleges.

Each Fellow receives a living allowance of $1,500, plus the full cost of tuition and fees. Married students receive additional stipends.

Mrs. Snead, the mother of a three-year-old daughter, plans to study at the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C. in the field of chemistry.

She is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu and Beta Kappa Chi, both honor societies.

5 listed as winners of Woodrow Wilson grants

WASHINGTON — Two undergraduate seniors and a 1958 graduate of Howard University and two seniors at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., are among the 1,200 superior American and Canadian students awarded 1959 - 1960 scholarships for graduate study by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation of Princeton, N.J.

The Howard University recipients are Miss Sandra E. Nugent, daughter of Mrs. Zenobia C. Lewis of 525 Shepherd St., NW, Washington; Conrad D. Snowden, son of Mrs. Daisy L. Snowden, 1 Kelsey St., Brooklyn, N.Y., and James W. Brown, son of Mrs. Gladys Brown, 24 Pine St., Central Islip, L.I., N.Y.

The Southern University winners are Alvin Aubert, Lutcher, La., who will study English at the University of Michigan, and Miss Betty R. Wilson, Minden, La., who will study English at Iowa State University.

* * *

GOING DIRECTLY to the heart of education's most urgent problem, the critical shortage of qualified teachers—the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship program recruits and supports promising scholars for their first year of graduate study.

The project is backed by a $25 million grant from the Ford Foundation.

According to Hans Rosenhaupt, the program's national director, the need for college teachers in the 1960s can only be met if for every single Wilson Fellow thirty other members of the class of 1959 begin to prepare themselves for teaching careers.

It has been predicted that between twenty thirty and forty thousand new full - time college teachers each year will be needed to train the wave of students seeking college education in the Sixties. The current annual output of Ph.D.'s averages 9,000 of which only half go into college teaching.

* * *

THIS YEAR'S Wilson Fellows were chosen from 7,000 candidates, all nominated and all rigorously screened by committees of faculty members. These candidates came from over 700 undergraduate colleges.

Elected Wilson Fellows will begin graduate work next fall at 80 different universities. Each fellow receives a living allowance of $1,500, plus the full cost of tuition and fees. Married students receive additional stipends.

From Norfolk, Waverly

Two Va. State Students Get Wilson Fellowships

PETERSBURG — Two Virginia State College students have been awarded fellowships by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, it was announced today by the Foundation. They are, Jean Louise Beck, senior chemistry major, and Bryant N. Wyatt, senior English major.

A native of Norfolk, Virginia, Miss Beck is a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School. She enrolled in the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College and transferred to the Petersburg campus in 1957. She is president of the Chemistry Club, secretary of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society and a member of Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Society. She is also a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and the Student Christian Association. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Beck of Norfolk. Miss Beck plans to do her graduate work at New York University.

A NATIVE of Waverly, Virginia, and a graduate of Sussex County Training School, Mr. Wyatt is president of the English Club and is associated with the Virginia State College Statesman, and the Trojan Yearbook. He is a member of the Scabbard and Blade Honor Society and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. He was elected to Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges. Wyatt plans to do graduate work in American Literature at Harvard University.

Going directly to the heart of education's most urgent problem - the critical shortage of qualified teachers — the Woodrow Wilson Foundation program recruits and supports promising scholars for their first year of graduate study.

Fellowship Winner

Conrad S. Simon, Hampton Institute junior and physics major, has been awarded a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Foundation grant of $1,500, tuition and fees for advanced study in science.

The first Hampton student to get a Wilson fellowship, he is a member of three honor societies, debating society and Cosmopolitan Club head, and residence counselor. The St. Johns, Antigua, West Indies student is proficient in Latin, French and English and entered Hampton to study chemistry, physics and mathematics.

Will Do Graduate Study At Catholic U.

Mrs. Helen Marie Sneed, Shaw University senior from Garner, N. C., and a science major, has been notified of her appointment by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation in Princeton, N. J., as a Woodrow Wilson fellow for the academic year 1959-1960. This year's fellows were chosen from 7,000 candidates.

Each fellow receives a living allowance of $1,500, plus the full cost of tuition and fees. Married students receive additional stipends. Mrs. Sneed plans to study at Catholic University of America in Washington in the field of chemistry.

She is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu and Beta Kappa Chi honor societies. Mrs. Sneed is the mother of a three-year-old daughter.

14 1959 WOODROW WILSON FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION

NCC'S WOODROW WILSON AWARD WINNERS Annie Mae Spaulding, Columbua County (N.C.) mathematics major, and Theodore Gilliam, Durham English major, have received Woodrow Wilson fellowships valued at some $2,700 to study next year at the University of Michigan and Yale University respectively. The two NCC students are outstanding in campus activities and have four year honor records. Gilliam is editor of the Campus Echo. Miss Spaulding studied meteorology during the summer of 1958 at the University of Chicago on a special National Science Foundation grant.

Jefferson County Students Back From Washington Trip

By MRS. ELIZA L. PENNY

[illegible] students [illegible] visiting [illegible] to [illegible] their friends and sponsors about [illegible] recent Citizenship Tour which took them on visits to historic [illegible] in Washington, D. C., New York, Philadelphia, and Gettysburg. After presenting Chapel programs at [illegible] School, Lincoln Junior High, Dunbar High, Hooper City High, and Carver Junior High, these students will present a Sunday afternoon program at the First Baptist Church, North and Vernon Avenue, Dunbar, and a radio broadcast over radio station WENN. [illegible] of the programs [illegible]

Lodging [illegible] of the trip some things stand out clearly in the minds of the young tourists. Travelling in a Deluxe Railways chartered bus was a new experience to most of them. The first days agenda included a tour of the campus and a reception at Clark College. Travel through South Carolina to Charlotte, North Carolina, [illegible] they spent their first night at the Hotel Alexander.

Enroute to Washington, D. C., the travelers stopped at Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Damon Atkins was fascinated by the modern ideas and principles that Jefferson incorporated into building his home. He was amazed at the arrangement of beds, the narrow stairways, the sky-lights, the house and the servants' quarters. Late Sunday evening Amanda Peterson marvelled at the beautiful lights sparkling over the nation's capitol as they crossed the Potomac River.

Monday in Washington was exciting. It began with a visit to the office of Congressman George Huddleston, Jr., who greeted the tourists, gave them packets of pamphlets and pencils. One of his constituents, Lynn Strickland, a former Birmingham News Citizenship tour student escorted the group to the office of Congressman Williams who gave each tourist an autographed picture and a souvenir ball point pen.

The group then visited Justice Hugo Black and went to a session of the Supreme Court where they saw several lawyers admitted to practice before the Court. It was indeed an awe-inspiring experience to sit in the presence of such an august body.

After leaving the Court the group began a tour with Louie Gordon pointing out the interesting places located in Washington. Glenda Moss, Irene Robinson and George Hawkins were especially impressed as they viewed the changing of the Guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier because they were "proud of how America reveres its heroes."

The Washington Monument was beautiful to behold with the forty-nine American flags rippling in the breeze. At the Lincoln Memorial, the young tourists bowed their heads in a moment of silent prayers for the person who had meant so much to their race. Later they stopped at the Jefferson Memorial Monument.

On Tuesday the group visited the White House, where Julius Ellis was impressed by the grandeur of its furnishings.

Tuesday will always be remembered by Willadene Mallory and Ponzella Penny because they got the autograph of President Lemus of San Salvador a man who was the ruler of a country, but took time to autograph pieces of paper for a group of Alabama school children.

The visit to the Bureau of Engraving and seeing the vast number of people involved in making our currency and looking at the large stacks of money provided conversation material for Catherine Kelly, Amanda Peterson, Marcia Holloway, Charles Purce, and Kelly Dunning. On Wednesday the group had their first opportunity to see Radio Music Hall and see Yul Brynner in "The Journey" and the Famous Rockettes. Walking down Broadway to the Hotel Paramount, someone remarked, "It is beginning to snow. By morning New York City was covered with snow. But the dauntless teenagers and their more timid chaperones hired a Grayline Tourist bus and visited a Chinese temple. Evelyn Faddis was surprised to know that the Chinese wrote out their prayers at home, then took them to the temple to burn so they will ascend into heaven.

The group then went to the Statue of Liberty and despite the snow, they rode out on deck of the boat. It was this experience that led Irene Robinson to feel that she could ride on a ship without becoming seasick.

Then to the United Nations Building where Ponzella Penny admired the beautiful walls and ceiling and George Hawkins admired it because it is the place where nations of the world work in attempt to bring about peace.

At the Empire State Building Namon Prince felt thwarted because he could not see New York City because of the heavy fog.

After New York City, the group went to Philadelphia, the birthplace of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. There again the paths of a celebrity crossed ours, because we saw the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Ireland who had come to see the Liberty Bell.

Lovie Lawson and Matilda Brown were surprised to read on the hotel bulletin board that the Educational Citizenship Council was eating lunch in the Philadelphia Room of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

On the homeward journey the group toured the battlefield at Gettysburg, saw "The Creation" reenacted at Natural Bridge Virginia, visited Rock City and on home. The weary travellers were eager to get home to tell of their adventures.

Adults accompanying the students were Mrs. Berniece Bedell Hatcher, business manager; Mrs. C. L. Addison, Chairman Mr. Ramon Thompson, boys' chaperone; and Mrs. Eliza Penny, Girls' chaperone.

IN CLARKE COUNTY

Entire Negro Senior Class Ousted For Insubordination

JACKSON (Special) — The entire senior class of Harper High School has been suspended for the remainder of the term for insubordination fomented by a group called "the Big Bopper," Clarke County Superintendent of Education F. L. Mathews said Friday night.

The 46 seniors at the Negro school have been out of school more than a week.

A 24-hour guard is maintained at the school to prevent possible damage to the plant, Mathews said.

Oath of admittance to "The Big Bopper" society shocked school officials, the superintendent said. Copies of the oath were taken from several members of the senior class after they had begun a "passive resistance" movement, refusing to participate in class work, Mathews said.

The oath reads:

"I hereby solemnly swear by all my ability and power to erupt the entire student body of the school. I intend to overthrow the function of the school—as my power is unlimited. And I defy anyone who interferes with my plans.— (The) Big Bopper—BB."

SUSPENSION ORDER

The seniors began their efforts to disrupt the school activity in February, Principal James Nichols reported. About 10 days later, on March 5, Mathews ordered the entire class suspended for the remainder of the school term.

Mathews said the Negro school officers told him the senior students would report to class, but would refuse to take any part in class activities; they boycotted the school cafeteria and tried to influence other students to follow their example.

The students insulted teachers, Mathews said. When given an assignment or instruction, students would answer, "I'm not going to do that. You have no right to even tell me to do that," according to the school officials.

REFUSED TO TALK

When Nichols called some of the seniors into his office and questioned them about their actions, the students refused to even speak to him, he said.

"Their actions had demoralizing effect on the entire student body," Mathews said. No explanation for the seniors' behavior has been found, the superintendent said.

Since the suspension of the class, there has been an attempt to break into the boiler room of the modern school building, Mathews said, but no violence has occurred.

Mathews said he had never encountered similar behavior by students.

SCHOOL VERY MODERN

There are 650 students enrolled in the Negro institution, among four Negro high schools in Clarke County. The school was opened only last fall, is the newest "and probably the finest" in the county, Mathews said.

Constructed at a cost of $150,000, the building is modern in every respect, is fireproof, includes a gymnasium and "many features which can't be found in our other schools," Mathews said.

In his letter suspending the students, Mathews wrote, "The Clarke County Board of Education is not interested in working with any group of students, white or colored, who display the willful insubordination toward their teachers that you have been guilty of." He said, "you are herewith ordered by me not to return to the campus of Harper High School for the remainder of this year, and I am requesting the assistance of the Jackson Police Department to enforce this order."

Mathews said Friday night that negotiations are under way between the school board and parents of some of the seniors. He said students might be re-admitted upon a guarantee of model

behavior, but they would be required to "make up every minute" of lost time in after-school-hours work.

BESSEMER EDUCATION CITIZENSHIP TOUR PARTICIPANTS — WASHINGTON, D. C. — Reading left to right (first row) Mrs. Elizabeth Penny, reporter and girls chaperone; Irene Robinson, Ponzella Penny, Glenda Moss, Catherine Kelly, Marcia Holloway, Lovie Lawson, Evelyn Faddis.

(Second row) Namon Prince, Kelly Dunning, Matilda Brown, George Hawkins, Willadene Mallory, Amanda Peterson, Damon Atkins, Julius Ellis, Mrs. C. L. Addison, Chairman of Council; Mrs. Berniece Hatcher Bedell, Directress of Tour; Mr. Ramon Thompson, boys' chaperone, and Charles Purce.

Education

State Refuses to Run City's Night Schools

By James J. Morisseau

State Education Commissioner James E. Allen jr. yesterday rejected a proposal by the High School Teachers Association that the state operate night high schools for the 33,000 students whose training has been interrupted.

The association had offered to staff the schools free of charge, presumably with the same teachers who resigned en masse earlier this month in a salary dispute with the Board of Education and forced the closing of the city's sixteen evening high schools.

Called "Local Issue"

Dr. Allen, in a telegram to Emil H. Tron, H. S .T. A. president, said the salary dispute was a "local issue" and that the Board of Education had "full jurisdiction and responsibility in the matter," primarily because the evening schools, while "desirable," are not required by state law.

A spokesman explained that the State Education Department had neither the authority nor the facilities to operate the night schools. He added that an offer by Dr. John J. Theobald, superintendent of schools, to make the facilities available to the state did not change the department's legal position.

Dr. Theobald made the offer in reply to the H. S. T. A. announcement Wednesday night. He added at the time that if the association meant what it said, "the teachers can turn their checks over to charity."

Sought Meeting

The H. S. T. A., in a telegram to Dr. Allen, reacted to his decision with a request for a meeting Monday in Albany to discuss their proposal. An association spokesman conceded that responsibility for the night schools was the Board of Education's, but said "this present vacuum should not be left unfilled." He added:

"Surely, protocol should not stand in the way of providing for those unable to pay (for night school classes.)"

Meanwhile, the association was demanding an immediate increase to $16 a night and another increase, to $21, in September. The board offered increases to $18 in September and to $20 the following fiscal year, but insisted no funds were available for an immediate increase.

Then, on Monday, the board abandoned its attempts to operate four emergency centers for 2,500 seniors scheduled for graduation in June. The decision followed an announcement by the city's municipal colleges that they would accept the seniors as provisional freshmen in September even if they were unable to earn their diplomas.

The teachers' demands, and their resignation, drew bitter comment yesterday from Dr. Jacob Greenberg, deputy superintendent of schools. The teachers, he said, knew that the board did not have the funds for an immediate increase when they voted to resign. He added: "But they grabbed us by the throat when we were helpless."

400 Job Applications

School administrators, meanwhile, announced they had received more than 400 applications for teaching positions in the summer day high schools and 150 for the summer evening high schools, despite an H. S. T. A. request that teachers boycott them until the evening salary dispute is settled. A staff of 600 is required for the summer day day schools and 160 for the evening schools.

But one administrator admitted that applications for evening jobs were coming in slower than last year. And the H. S. T. A. pointed out that many of the teachers who had applied for the summer jobs had signed pledges that they would not actually report to work unless there is an evening high school settlement.

The city's sixteen evening high schools were shut down Feb. 2, when more than 700 of the 800 night teachers resigned. The teachers, who earn $12.25 for a three-hour session, had asked a "substantial" increase, with $26.95 a session as an eventual goal.

Board Gives Up

When negotiations broke down last week, the teachers

Birmingham Denies Two More Negroes

Pair Had Applied To Enter All-White Schools

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 2.—(UPI) — Two more Negro children were turned down Monday for transfer to all-white high schools in Birmingham under the state's pupil placement law.

Dr. L. Frazer Banks, city education superintendent, notified Frank E. Johnson Jr., 17, and Carolyn M. English, 14, by letter that their application had been denied. A week ago, Dr. Banks rejected seven other Negro applications for transfer.

Dr. Banks said that he failed to see where there were any "special benefits" to be obtained or "extraordinary circumstances" to warrant the move. His letter was almost a duplicate of the one sent last week.

Young Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Johnson Sr., and the English girl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Van English, are both students at Ullman High, a Negro school, and sought to enroll at Phillips and Woodlawn High Schools respectively.

Their applications were filed under the placement law which has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court as constitutional "on its face," and they took tests in accordance with the law to determine their suitability for transfer.

Among the seven children denied admission to white schools last week were three of Rev. F. L. Shuttleworth, Negro integrationist here, who has repeatedly sought to break down the school and public transportation barrier.

Under the placement law, the next recourse of the Negroes would be to the Birmingham Board of Education, then to the courts, if necessary.

Two cases pending—

Negro try to enter white schools fails

Birmingham

The applications of seven Negro children to transfer to white schools here in the first test of Alabama's "constitutional on its face" school placement law have been denied.

City School Supt. L. Fraser Banks said yesterday the applications of two other Negro children who wish to transfer to white schools have not been acted upon.

Six of the applicants denied transfer, Banks said were rejected because he felt a transfer would not be in the best interest of the children involved.

The seventh was too young to transfer, he said.

THE TWO PENDING applications were submitted later than the others, he said, and have not been fully studied and investigated.

The rejection of the transfers brought a statement that "the struggle is on" from the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integration leader here.

Three of the children rejected, Fred Lee Jr., 12; Patricia, 15, and Ruby Frederick, 14, are Shuttlesworth's children. All sought to transfer to Phillips High School.

The four other children involved were Dwight Edward Armstrong, 7; James Armstrong Jr., 9; Denise Armstrong, 10, and Floyd D. Armstrong, 6. All sought to attend Graymont Grammar School.

All are the children of Mr. and Mrs. James Armstrong of 227 Ninth-ct, w.

STILL PENDING are the applications of Caroline M. English, 14, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dan English of 804 46th-st, n, and Frank Johnson Jr., 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Johnson Sr. of 2515 Third-av. s. The English girl applied to attend Woodlawn High School, while the Johnson boy wanted to attend Phillips.

Shuttlesworth said his group had "no intention of accepting this as a fair nor a final answer. The struggle is on and there can be no let-up nor retreat until equality of privilege and opportunity is ours as for others."

He did not indicate what the next step would be toward obtaining school integration.

Banks, however, indicated that in the normal course of events an appeal to the City Board of Education would follow his order.

Negro School In Jackson Reinstates 36

JACKSON (AP) — A 13-day suspension for 36 of the 46 seniors at a Negro high school here ended with their reinstatement Wednesday.

The other 10 were directed to appear with their parents at the next meeting of the Clarke County Board of Education March 26 in Grove Hill. The county school superintendent, Forrest Lee Mathews, said reinstatement followed a meeting with the students and their parents.

Mathews had said that ringleaders of the group will be permanently expelled. He said Wednesday that any such action will be taken at the meeting next week.

MEETING STAGED

He and Jacob Thorn, education board member from the Jackson district, met with 40 pupils and their parents at the school Wednesday.

"There was unanimous agreement on their part that they had conducted themselves in a most disgraceful manner," Mathews said. He added that they pledge there would be no further such action.

"The 10 students not reinstated Wednesday and their parents will be given hearings before the board of education, at which time it will be determined whether or not they will be readmitted," he said.

The reinstated students agreed to make up all work missed after regular school hours.

ENTIRE CLASS

The March 5 suspension of the entire senior class at the new Harper High School was blamed on the activities of a group named the "Big Dipper." The school principal, James Nichols, said members of the group disrupted classroom operations by sitting with arms folded and refusing to answer questions of teachers. He also said they refused to eat in the school cafeteria.

Negro Pupils Seek To End School Strike

GROVE HILL, Ala. (AP)—Virtually all members of a suspended Negro senior high school and their parents Monday petitioned the Clarke County superintendent of education to re-admit them to school.

The entire class of 46 seniors at the new Harper High School in nearby Jackson was suspended March 5 for refusing to join in classroom work.

County School Supt. Forest Lee Mathews said the movement was the work of a "Big Bopper" society which threatened to "overthrow the functions of the school."

Leaders of the group will be permanently expelled, the official said.

Mathews said he will meet with the parents and pupils Wednesday to discuss lifting of the suspension. He said virtually all members of the senior class and their parents already have met with Harper Principal James Nichols and Henry Williams, county Negro school supervisor.

"The parents and their children signed pledges that they will abide by the rules and regulations of the Clarke County Board of Education and Harper High School," Mathews continued.

"They promised to make up after school hours all the work missed or lost due to the suspension, if we will re-admit them to school."

He added that the entire class was suspended because the other members "permitted these six or seven to intimidate and coerce them into participating in this movement. They laid themselves liable for the suspension."

Nichols said members of the "Big Bopper" club sat in the classrooms with arms folded and refused to answer questions or to eat in the school cafeteria.

46 in Class Of Negroes Suspended

GROVE HILL, Ala. (AP)—All 46 members of the senior class at the Negro Harper High School at Jackson, Ala., have been suspended for the remainder of the year for insubordination.

Principal James Nicols said Friday he reported the activities last week to Forest Lee Mathews, superintendent of education in Clarke County.

Mathews said the suspension was effective March 5 and that he has ordered the entire group not to return to school for the rest of the scholastic year.

Nicols said the schools academic program was being severely hampered by a society called "The Big Bopper" which has been formed in the class.

He said members of the club sat in classrooms with arms folded and refused to answer questions. They also refused to eat in the school cafeteria, he added.

He quoted letters taken from club members as saying:

"I hereby solemnly swear by all my ability and power to erupt (so) the entire student body of the school. I intend to overthrow the function of the school—as my power is unlimited. And I defy anyone who interfers with my plans."

The letters were signed "Big Bopper."

The entire group, said Nicols, has adopted a uniform of blue jeans, red shirts, one suspender over the shoulder and one under the arm and a red patch on one leg of the jeans.

Mathews said he has posted a 24-hour guard on the school building as protection against vandalism.

Harper school is the newest school in the county. It opened last year and has an enrollment of 650.

36 Negroes reinstated in Jackson

JACKSON, Ala., March 18—(AP)—The majority of the members of a suspended Negro senior high school class were reinstated today.

Clarke County Supt. Forest Lee Mathews said he reinstated 36 of the class of 46 after a meeting of the county board of education March 26.

The entire senior class of the Harper High School for Negroes was suspended March 5 because of the activities of a group named the "Big Bopper." School officials said members of the group disrupted classroom operations by refusing to answer questions of teachers and by engaging in other activities.

MATHEWS HAD said earlier that ringleaders of the group will be permanently expelled. He said today that any such action will be taken at the meeting of the board next week.

The school superintendent and Jacob Thorn, education board member from the Jackson district, met with 40 pupils and their parents at the school today.

"There was unanimous agreement on their part that they had conducted themselves in a most disgraceful manner," Mathews said. He added that the students and their parents pledged that there would be no further such action.

"The 10 students not reinstated today and their parents will be given hearings before the Board of Education, at which time it will be determined whether or not they will be readmitted."

ENTIRE CLASS RETURNING

Final 10 Negro Students Reinstated At Harper High

GROVE HILL (AP)—The remaining 10 members of a Negro high school senior class, which was suspended in full because of the activities of a "Big Bopper" club, were reinstated Thursday on a probationary basis.

The Clarke County School Board agreed for the 10 to return to classes in Harper High School in Jackson Friday after they promised there would be no further trouble from the club.

The 46 members of the class had been suspended March 5. County School Supt. Forrest Lee Mathews said the "Big Boppers" tried to disrupt classroom activities.

Thirty-six of the seniors were reinstated March 18 after they and their parents pledged fullest cooperation with school officials.

Mathews said the entire class was suspended because they permitted "ringleaders to intimidate and coerce them into participating in this movement." He said members of the class sat with arms folded and ignored questions by the teachers.

Thursday's hearing before the school board was held to determine whether the 10 would be reinstated or permanently expelled.

The Negro principal of the school, James Nichols, quoted letters taken from membes of the "Big Bopper" club as saying:

"I hereby solemnly swear by all my ability and power to drupt (sic) the entire student body of the school. I intend to overthrow the functions of the school—as my power is unlimited. And I defy anyone who interferes with my plans."

Two Incidents

IN CLARKE County Alabama the entire senior class of the Negro county high school has been expelled for insubordination and a silence strike.

At Yale University the entire student body has been placed on probation and numerous students arrested for what the President of the institution called "boorish conduct," including a clash with the city's police force.

The inference from these for separated incidents seems to be that the spirit of lawlessness is likely to breakout anywhere—in Yale University in New England or in a Negro high school in Alabama's Black Belt.

Each case called for strict punishment and severe discipline. These remedies are being applied in both cases. Perhaps this punishment will help serve as a deterrent to others. Certainly it is hoped so. Meanwhile the Yale incident ought to temper New England criticism of sporadic outbreaks of lawless conduct in the South.

14k 1958

ALABAMA

Survey report—

Negro schools lead in courses in science

BY JIM CREAMER
News staff writer

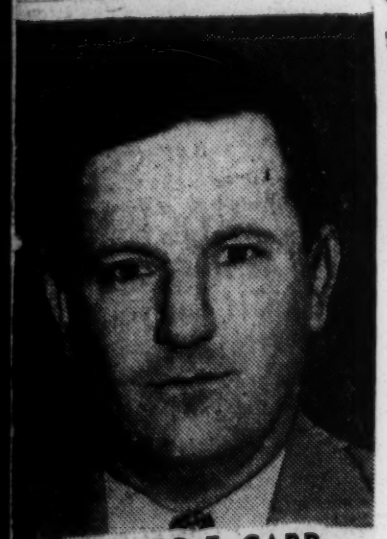
Negro high schools in general are offering more scientific courses than white high schools, according to a survey of 357 white schools and 192 Negro schools in Alabama.

This was brought out in a talk before the Alabama Academy of Science group dining at Howard College last night.

Dr. Howard E. Carr, president of the academy and director of the Auburn physics department, said questionnaries were sent to the schools with 344 white institutions answering and 162 Negro schools according to the survey.

CHEMISTRY courses currently offered in high schools, show 52 per cent of the Negro schools have chemistry courses and only 34 per cent of the white schools offer chemisty. Alabama chemistry falls behind the national average with only one half the U. S. average among white schools.

Negroes exceed all whites in science courses, according to the survey. Aside from having the lead in chemistry, Negro schools exceed white schools in physics courses.



HOWARD E. CARR
. . . Science speaker

The report showed 39 per cent of Negro schools offer physics and 28 per cent white schools offer the course. This is an average of 30 per cent for both races and falls short of the national average of 57 per cent.

CARR TOLD the science group that the students taking science courses break down as follows: Negro biology students register 26 per cent compared to whites with 17 per cent. National average is 21 per cent.

Chemistry courses taken by Negro students show 13 per cent, as compared to 7 per cent among whites. National average is 8 per cent.

Physics courses among Negroes is 9 per cent and 5 per cent for whites. National average is 4 per cent.

Negroes are ahead in advanced science courcses with 48 per cent taking the courses and 29 per cent of white students enrolled. National average is 33 per cent.

NEGRO SCHOOLS, however, have less adequate laboratory facilities and less adequate teaching instruction, Carr said.

Mathematics and biology are taken by more white students and exceed the national average in all courses but trigonometry.

The Science Academy will conclude its annual meeting today with a business session and section meetings at Howard College.

Science In Alabama

Howard Carr, head of the physics department at Auburn, undertook a survey some months ago to determine the state of science and mathematics instruction in Alabama high schools.

Carr's findings, as he notes, were both disturbing and comforting.

Of 344 white high schools responding, 97% offer biology courses. Of 162 Negro high schools, 96% offer the subject. Both percentages are well above the national average of 90%.

Physics: 39% of the Negro schools and 28% of the white offer it every year; 30% of the Negro and 57% of the white schools offer it every other year. National average: 57%.

The over-all percentages of Alabama students taking advanced science courses:

	Negro	White	U.S.
Biology	26%	17%	21%
Chemistry ..	13	7	8
Physics	9	5	4
Total	48%	29%	33%

It is in the quality of instruction that Carr finds least to cheer about. Only 16% of the state's biology teachers, says Carr, "have a competency gained by extensive and formal collegiate training."

No one [says Carr], objectively looking over the high school science programs in the state, can accept the thesis that three-quarters of the biology and chemistry teachers are well trained [as the schools estimated in the questionnaires] . . . and that two-thirds of the physics teachers are likewise giving adequate instruction.

Why, then, the optimistic attitude of school officials concerning instruction? After a long dry spell of poor science work in the high schools," says Carr, "it appears that a light shower of scientific teaching effort is taken as adequate instruction."

Carr draws no conclusions and makes no guesses as to the greater apparent interest of Negro high school students in biology, chemistry and physics than white students.

Carr's most salient conclusion, perhaps, is the need for a more realistic appraisal of the adequacy of instruction. Also the steady decline in the number of students taking physics.

Such surveys as Carr's do not provide answers; they raise questions. But they are questions that need to be raised over and over in Alabama until some real concern for education is aroused.

Students Strike At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Sept. 17 (AP)—An estimated 50 students refused to attend class at Tuskegee Institute High School for Negroes yesterday, and the principal said only a dozen or so had returned to school today.

Principal R. W. Stone said the students walked off the school grounds after he ordered them to get to their class or leave.

Stone said school authorities are investigating the incident but that he hasn't determined the cause of the walkout. He said a few had said something about wanting a school dance.

The school, a part of the Macon County School System, is located in the Tuskegee institute community.

Some 50 students left the school grounds around noon, the principal said, and "I saw about a dozen" who had returned to classes today. The school has an enrollment of about 900.

Stone said he found the students and some non-students "causing a ruckus" in the school building yesterday. He said he asked the students to go to classes and when they didn't, he ordered them to leave.

Stone said he did not know the non-students or their purpose in being on the school grounds, but that he thought they were visiting during recess.

One of the students who left with the group was a driver of a school bus, the principal continued. He said that by participating in the walkout, the driver had "forfeited his right to work for the school."

Stone said no action has been taken yet against any of the students who participated in the walkout.

NEGROES BACK IN CLASS

School Dance Protest Ends Without Incident

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 18.—(UPI)—Tuskegee High School Principal R. W. Stone said most of the 50 Negro students who refused to go to school in protest of a delay in a back-to-school dance returned to their classrooms Thursday.

Stone said the students returned and resumed their work in an orderly fashion.

The principal said he talked to a meeting of the PT-A Wednesday night and explained his decision to "put first things first" and delay extracurricular activities such as the dance until the school program was well under way. Mr. Stone said he received a standing ovation.

An estimated 50 students dropped out of class Tuesday and lingered on the school grounds until ordered to leave.

Pupils Return To Classes At Tuskegee Institute High

TUSKEGEE (AP)—A student walkout in protest against delay in a school dance was reported ended Thursday with most of the 50 striking pupils back in class at Tuskegee Institute High School.

"Everything is quiet and the situation has returned to normal," said Principal R. W. Stone. He said he doesn't expect any further demonstration by the students.

Stone met with parents at a P-TA meeting Wednesday night to explain why he refused permission for a back-to-school dance before the teaching program was well under way.

The parents supported his position with a "standing ovation," Stone said, after he explained his decision to "put first things first" and stress the teaching phase of the school program.

While the principal said he isn't opposed to school dances and other extra-curricular activities, he said they should not be given precedence over scholarship and education of the students.

Stone blamed the demonstration on a group of what he called "misguided" pupils who were impatient because the dance was not arranged to their liking. He said they were disappointed when the other students didn't join them in the protest.

As for the dance, he said, it can and will be scheduled later.

The principal said he had no plans for disciplinary action against the students who left their classes Tuesday. His school, located near Tuskegee Institute, is a part of the Macon County school system.

Negro Pupils Stage Walkout At Tuskegee Institute High

TUSKEGEE (AP)—An estimated 50 students refused to attend class at Tuskegee Institute High School for Negroes Tuesday, and the principal said only a dozen or so had returned to school Wednesday.

Principal R. W. Stone said the students walked off the school grounds after he ordered them to get to their class or leave.

Stone said school authorities are investigating the incident but that he hasn't determined the cause of the walkout. He said a few had said something about wanting a school dance.

The school, a part of the Macon County School System, is located in the Tuskegee Institute community.

Some 50 students left the school grounds around noon, the principal said, and "I saw about a dozen" who had returned to classes Wednesday. The school has an enrollment of about 900.

Stone said he found the students and some non-students "causing a ruckus" in the school building Tuesday. He said he asked the students to go to classes and when they didn't, he ordered them to leave.

Stone said he did not know the non-students or their purpose in being on the school grounds, but that he thought they were visiting during recess.

One of the students who left with the group was a driver of a school bus, the principal continued. He said that by participating in the walkout, the driver had "forfeited his right to work for the school."

Stone said no action has been taken yet against any of the students who participated in the walkout.

Mob Chases Negroes in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 3 (AP)—A milling crowd of jeering white men and teen-agers chased Negroes away from the vicinity of Phillips High School today, standing guard against any Negro attempts to enroll.

The crowd swelled to more than 150 and remained at the scene for more than four hours until dispersed by police. A white boy suffered a head injury. He said he was struck by a rock thrown by a Negro youth.

Police arrested three white men who they said refused to move.

Negroes attempted to enroll at the white downtown high school last September, but no attempt was made by members of their race to enroll at a white school as registration began today.

Passersby

The Negroes who were chased away were pedestrians who apparently were passing through the area just northeast of the business section. The crowd contented itself with yelling at Negroes passing in vehicles.

Police Commissioner Eugene Connor stationed police at Phillips and also at Woodlawn in East Birmingham, where a smaller crowd of whites gathered.

John Brand, 16-year-old Phillips freshman, suffered a cut over his left eye which required several stitches.

He told officers that he was with a crowd of white students at the northwest corner of the block-long school building when four teen-age Negro boys approached.

Brand said that the Negroes started across the street as if they were going to walk through the middle of the crowd and the white students surged toward them. The youth said one of the negroes threw a brick as the four fled.

14k 1958

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

Two Injured In Disorders At Phillips

Crowds Expect Integration Try At Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — A student was injured, a policeman was slugged and three men were arrested during disturbances caused by fears that Negroes would attempt to enroll at Phillips High School Wednesday. All were white.

The fears were groundless because no Negroes attempted to register at any white school as they did at Phillips last September.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integration leader who is pressing a school desegregation suit, said no such attempt would be made while the case is pending before the U.S. Supreme Court.

A crowd of white men and teen-age youths which grew to more than 150 stood guard at Phillips, chasing away several Negro pedestrians who entered the area. The Negroes apparently were passers-by.

CROWD DISPERSED

After more than four hours of milling around and jeering at passing Negro motorists, the crowd was dispersed by police.

Sgt. J. E. McDonald said that three men were charged with loitering. They were identified as Floyd Bearden, Robert Bradshaw and David A. Rollings, all of the Birmingham area.

They were freed on $50 bond each for trial in Recorder's Court at 10 a.m. Thursday.

Public Safety Commissioner [illegible] issued a stern [illegible] so-called "outsiders" [illegible] from city schools; [illegible] and everybody—especially outsiders—to help keep segregation in Birmingham schools," he said.

Connor said that Patrolman R. C. Casey was struck by an unidentified man while directing a crowd at Phillips. He was not hurt seriously.

John Brand, 16-year-old Phillips freshman, suffered a cut over his left eye. He said he was struck by a brick thrown by a young Negro.

Brand told officers he was in a group of Phillips students when four young Negroes started across the street toward them. He said the Negroes ran when the white students started toward them, but one of the Negroes threw a brick which struck Brand.

Shuttlesworth and parents of four Negro children are attacking Alabama's school placement law, which was designed to preserve racial segregation in public schools.

Arson ruled out in Brighton fire

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 10—Arson has been ruled out in a fire which caused $50,000 damage Friday night to Brighton High School for Negroes.

State Fire Marshal Tom Hall said he has ruled the blaze accidental after an investigation conducted by him, Assistant Sheriff [illegible] and Deputy [illegible].

Hall said the investigation showed that the fire was not deliberately set and that it was apparently caused by defective wiring.

The state fire marshal entered the investigation at the request of the sheriff's office after rumors of possible arson

14k 1959

ALABAMA

Pupil transfer case decision here delayed

The Birmingham Board of Education Friday heard the appeal of a fifth-grade student who wished to transfer from Banks to Woodlawn High School, but rendered no decision.

The hearing on an appeal by Carole Elaine Wortham was the first to be held here under rules set up by 1957 revisions of the School Placement Law.

Carole and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Guy Wortham of 727 80th-st. s, are appealing a decision by Dr. L. Frazer Banks, superintendent of education, who denied her original application for transfer.

Ormond Somerville, attorney for the board, said that if all members had been present, a decision could have been rendered on the spot.

WITH ONE MEMBER absent, however, statements were made for the record by the Worthams, giving their reasons for seeking the transfer.

Additional statements by Dr. Banks and Sellers Stough, assistant superintendent in charge of high schools, giving their reasons for denying the application, also were read into the record.

T. R. BROOM, president of the board, said the record would be reviewed, and the Worthams would be notified of the board's decision by mail.

In other business, the board authorized transfer of a $100,000 allocation from two Negro schools to two others.

The money originally had been allocated to Cameron and Lane Schools. Instead, $75 000 will be used to construct new classrooms at Shields School and the remainder will be used in renovations at Lewis School.

Two Negroes' transfer bids turned down

Parents of two more Negro students seeking transfer to white schools today were notified by Dr. L. Frazer Banks, superintendent of Birmingham schools, that their applications have been denied.

Dr. Banks said he sent letters denying the applications to Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Johnson Sr., parents of Frank Johnson Jr., 17, of 2515 Third-av. s, and to Mr. and Mrs. Vann English, parents of Carolyn English, 14, of 804 46th-st, n.

These new rejections bring to nine the total applications for transfer of Negro students the superintendent of education has denied in seven days.

Last Monday Dr. Banks sent letters to parents of seven other Negro children denying their applications for admission to white schools.

One was rejected because the applicant was under school age. The other six were rejected on the grounds that pupil assignments for the year had been made before the applications were entered and that no "special circumstances" had been shown to justify transfer.

AT THE TIME, the applications of Frank Johnson Jr. and Carolyn English were incomplete.

Subsequently, Dr. Banks' office said, the remaining two students completed their application forms and submitted them for investigation and consideration of the superintendent's office.

The Johnson youth, a senior at Ullman High School, is seeking transfer to Phillips.

The English girl was graduated from Kingston Elementary School at mid-term and is a freshman at Ullman. She is seeking transfer to Woodlawn.

THE WORDING of the letters sent today was almost identical to that of the letters sent to the parents of the other students last week.

The letters to the Johnsons and Vanns stated:

"Your application . . . was received Jan. 30, 1959, after teacher and pupil assignments had been completed and classes organized.

"Our study of the reports from the guidance department and our investigation in connection with the application have not revealed any special benefits which this child would receive from such a transfer now, or other extraordinary circumstances justifying the granting of said application at this time, and it is accordingly denied."

Applications filed here—

Eight Negro children ask transfer to white schools

Eight Birmingham Negro children have asked Birmingham's Board of Education to transfer them from their present schools to white schools.

Birmingham Superintendent of Education Frazer Banks said today that applications had been filed for transfer from Negro schools to Graymont Elementary School and Phillips High School.

Educational observers construed the action as a direct attempt to test Alabama's school placement law.

FIVE OF THE CHILDREN applying for transfer, Dr. Banks said, were parties to a suit which resulted in a U. S. Supreme Court ruling that the Alabama placement law is constitutional on its face, but could be unconstitutional in its application.

Three children of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integration leader, are among those seeking enrollment in white schools.

"We're going to see how they apply it (the placement law)," Shuttlesworth said.

The 1957 placement law gives local school boards broad authority in assigning students to classes. School authorities may consider not only scholastic ability but temperament, family background and the effect enrollment of a student might have upon the school and community.

WHEN THEY FILED their previous applications, the Negroes did nit wait until school authorities completed processing them under provisions of the placement law. They went into Federal Court with the contention that the law was unconstitutional and should be thrown out. They lost that suit.

Shuttlesworth was beaten by angry white men when he attempted to enroll several Negro children at Phillips in the Fall of 1957.

Dr. Banks said the children will receive placement law tests as soon as dates for them can be arranged with the guidance department.

Those seeking enrollment at Graymont and Phillips, the school official said, are:

Floyd D. Armstrong, not now a student; Dwight E. Armstrong, Wilkerson first grade; James Armstrong Jr., Wilkerson third, and Denie Armstrong, Wilkerson fourth, children of James Armstrong, 227 9th Court, West; all seeking enrollment at Graymont.

FRANK JOHNSON JR., Ullman 12th, son of Frank Johnson Sr., 2515 Third-av, s; seeking enrollment at Phillips.

Ruby Fredericka Shuttlesworth, Parker second semester; Patricia Shuttlesworth, Parker fifth semester, and Fred Lee Shuttlesworth, Parker first semester; children of the Rev. Shuttlesworth; seeking enrollment at Phillips.

The Shuttlesworth children and Denise and James Armstrong Jr. were parties to the suit.

Fire destroys Negro school near Bessemer

BESSEMER, Ala., March 17—Residents of an area near here helpless without any type of fire-fighting equipment, watched Academy Junior High School for Negroes burn last night.

THE SIX-ROOM frame building was the school for 200 students in the first nine grades.

Principal William Hazierly said he was to confer today with county school officials to determine a temporary location for classes.

Hazierly said from all indications, the fire started in a corner of the building. He said the cause had not been determined.

The loss was estimated at about $35,000.

LAST NIGHT'S fire marked the second Jefferson County school loss within a week. One wing of the Brighton Elementary School for Negroes were destroyed by fire last Thursday night.

Jackson Negro Class Suspended En Masse

GROVE HILL, Ala. (AP) — The entire senior class has been suspended from a new Negro high school in Jackson, Ala., for what a school official described as refusal to participate in classroom work.

The county education superintendent, Forest Lee Mathews, said Friday night that the 46-member class organized a "big bopper" society which intended to disrupt the function of the school.

He said the 33 boys and 13 girls are out of school "until they can convince me and the Clarke County Board of Education that they are willing to abide by the public school regulations that apply to all students white or colored alike."

He said he couldn't "read any racial issue or anything like that into" the trouble.

Mathews said that after Principal James Nichols of the Harper High School reported the activities he investigated and found that the seniors "got the idea they didn't have to participate in class exercises at all, take orders from anyone and that they would disrupt functions of the school in every way they could.

"That left but one course of action—that was to suspend the entire class."

"BIG BOPPER" CLUB

Nichols said members of the "big bopper" club sat in classrooms with arms folded and refused to answer question. They also refused to eat in the school cafeteria, he said.

The principal, a Negro, quoted letters taken from club members as saying:

"I hereby solemnly swear by all my ability and power to erupt (sic) the entire student body of the school. I intend to overthrow the function of the school—as my power is unlimited. And I defy anyone who interferes with my plans."

The letters were signed "Big Bopper."

Nichols said the group adopted a uniform of blue jeans, red shirts, one suspender over the shoulder and one under the arm and a red patch on one leg of the jeans.

The school is the largest of four Negro high schools in this south Alabama county. It has an enrollment of 650.

Mathews said, "The trouble was headed by a group of juvenile delinquents, reform school graduates and ex-jailbirds."

Dr. L. Frazer Banks Styled As "A God-Sent Superintendent"

By MARCEL HOPSON

Dr. L. Frazer Banks, retiring superintendent of Birmingham Public Schools, was described as "A God-sent superintendent" in praise heaped upon him by graduating orators and faculty members and pupils of all negro-attending high and elementary schools in the system at Parker High School's 90th Commencement Exercises in the school's auditorium, Friday night, May 29.

Eight of Parker High's 319 graduating seniors appeared as orators and depicted vividly Dr. Banks' 17 years as superintendent as "An Era of Progress and Achievement for the Birmingham Public Schools, 1942-1959."

Miss Willa Ginwright, giving Dr. Banks credit for the progress and growth of education in Birmingham, cited the newer and better buildings, newer, better and more instructional facilities.

Miss Birdie Dardy cited the provision of more space for educational, non-educational and miscellaneous facilities and equipment at the schools.

She cited the new library built in 1952, new biology laboratory in 1953; new wing and class rooms in 1957; new gymnasiums at Parker High, Ullman High, and Western High schools, the auditorium at Ullman; and additional classrooms and auditoriums at Tuggle's and Lincoln Schools. It was said that over 22 million dollars were spent for these facilities.

It was also pointed out that only 70 public schools opened their doors in 1942, but in 1959, 101 public schools were available for students in Birmingham.

Miss Earnestine Jeffries reported that 22.10 percent of the teachers in the Negro-attending schools have the master's degree. Basic salaries are $250 per month, and an additional $10 for master's degree - holding teachers. There were 35.6 pupils per classroom in 1945, but there are only 29.7 pupils in each classroom in 1959.

Miss Jacquelwyn Willis, citing the new areas of education adopted, pointed out new and more emphasis placed on speech therapy for children with speech impediments; expanded spastic and auditorium programs; and new trained specialized workers such as guidance counselers, auditorium teachers, attendance workers and spastic teachers.

Miss Mary Nelson explained the expansion of the course of study in relations to the provision for ninth and tenth grade students, classes in special languages such as French, Spanish and Latin, the latter if enough students applied; expanded subjects in Algebra, Bookkeeping, and Speaking.

She pointed out that these "enriched courses" would enable students of Parker High to try and qualify for studies at any higher institution of learning in the United States. She also pointed out that all high schools, since Dr. Banks took office 17 years ago, have been accredited by the various state and national educational bodies.

Arlee Russell, class president, serving as master of ceremonies, repoiced over the fact that in recent years, Parker High students have participated in more national educational tests than at any other time.

Miss Edith Eddleman, speaking on harmonious and public relations, cited the success of the school's athletic program; schools' participation in the YMCA, YWCA and Jefferson County Safety Council programs.

Arthur J. Hanes, president of Birmingham Board of Education, declared that 'Equal education should be provided for every boy and girl, regardless of whatever the section or location of the community in which they live."

A total of 604 Negro candidates were among the 1,653 Birmingham high school graduates.

Principal R. C. Johnson assisted Dr. Banks in presenting the diplomas.

THREE ATHLETIC SCHOLARS

Three outstanding Parker High athletes were among 14 graduates receiving scholarship awards.

Athletes receiving full four-year tuiton scholarships were state track king Willie Westbrooks, Florida A. and M. University; Birmingham World 1958 All-County First Football Team center Willie Clyde Jones, Miles Colege ;and Birmingham World 1958-59 All-County Second Basketball Team forward Melvin Carter, Tuskegee Institute.

Other recipients were Edith Eddleman, $2,000.00 scholarship to Valparaiso University; Laura Brown, all-expense scholarship for Summer Study At Dillard University, with opportunity to win Fall scholarship; Cedric Johnson and Geraldine Ellen, $1,299 and $1,000 scholarships, respectively, to Knoxville College; Robert Malone, Jr., all-expense scholarship for Summer Study at Morehouse College, with opportunity to win Fall scholarship; Jacquelwyn Willis, a $50 omega Psi Phi Fraternity scholarship for being a successful participant in a competitive examination given by the fraternity; Estrelta Holloway and Nona Rae Norman, both tuition scholarships to Spelman College; and Charlie Smiley, Thomas Stewart and Eunice Brown, each $150 scholarships to Stillman College.

At Friday exercises—

City Negro highs to graduate 458

Birmingham Public School System's three Negro high schools will graduate 458 seniors at exercises at 7:30 p.m. Friday.

This makes a total of 1007—third largest mid-term graduation class in the history of city schools — thanks to receive diplomas this week. Six white high schools graduate 549 seniors Thursday night.

The 269 members of Parker High's graduating class include:

Summer school graduates: Robert Bonner, Robert Crenshaw, Clarence Jackson, Donnell Smith, John Wooley, Mattie Brock, Mary Manning, Willie King, Betty Jean Williams.

January graduates are: Alex Anderson, Richard Banks, Calvin Bates, Joe L. Brady, Wilbert Bradford, William M. Britt, Junious Buchanan, Caesar D. Burkes, Arthur J. Burks, James Lee Burpo, Israel Burrell Jr., Ocie Lee Burton, Frederick J. Busby, Robert Cameron, Shadrach N. Campbell, Parnell W. Cephus, Jimmy Clipper, James Coleman, Bobby G. Collins, James A. Colston, Robert E. Cooper, James A. Colston, Robert E. Cooper, James Cowen, Carol Crochen.

Mildred Davis, Val T. Dudley, Lucious F. Evans, Charles A. Fitzpatrick, Joe L. Flowers, Jerome Giles, William J. Glover, William L. Goodwin, Griffin Gunn, Billy Hall, Ernest Hardy, Albert Harris Jr., Harold H. Hall Jr., Freddy Hurst, Rufus Hudson.

Alphonzo Isom, Davis L. Jackson Jr., Robert E. Jackson, Ronald W. Jackson, Leroy Jarman, Bennie F. Jemison, William L. Johnson, Leon P. Jones, Edward H. Kelley, Robert L. Kelley, Willie J. Lockett, Earnest G. Lofton, Leon E. Love.

James A. Mapson, Harold W. McAfee, Elliott E. McCants, Charles E. McIntosh, Willie G. McKinney, Carol McReynolds, Leroy J. Menifee, Herman G. Mickel, Stormie Monigan, Phillip Montgomery, Johnnie J. Moore, Lovie J. Moorer, Jethro Naves.

Harvester Parker, Jerome W. Parnell, Matthew Parson, Daniel R. Peel, Samuel H. Peoples, Leroy Perteet, Erroll T. Pharris, Richard Pitts, George F. Pope, Eugene Powell, Joel T. Pryor, George E. Pruitt, Lawrence E. Pruitt, James Pryor Jr., Edwin C. Randolph, Clarence Rodrick Jr., Joe L. Riley, Theo Rodgers, Albert Ross, Charles Russ.

John M. Sanders, Melvin J. Short, Johnny C. Smith, Jimmy Smith, Lonzie L. Stanley, William C. Steele, Jimmy Lee Stewart, John Sturdivant, William Stinson Jr., Nathaniel J. Toves, George J. Sullivan, Frank Sykes.

Cecil J. Taylor, Anne Taylor, Charles E. Taylor, David E. Taylor, William B. Taylor, James F. Thornton, John H. Thomas, Robert L. Todd, Eddie Lee Tyus, Joseph Underwood, Roderick Wallace, Landon W. Watts, Richard Whittaker, Raymond Williams, Theodore M. Williams, Edward C. Wills, Harold O. Windham, Edward Winston, Robert Young.

Marilyn Agee, Laura Mae Alexander, Katie B. Allen, Barbara J. Anderson, Curtis Jean Anderson, Carolyn R. Andrews, Yvonne E. Archie, Lucile Benson, Rosemarie Blue, Doris J. Boyettte, Rose M. Brandon, Gwendelyn J. Broadnax, Annie L. Brooks, Gwendolyn Ann Caldell, Barbara J. Carlton, Peggy P. Carlton, Juanita Cobb, Helen Chatman, Hazel Y. Christon.

Louise D. Davis, Genola B. Dial, Gloria J. Duncan, Juanita Dupree, Annie E. Edwards, Sandra Fay Edwards, Bettie J. English, Dolores Evans, Peggie L. Faulks, Gwendolyn R. Flood, Johnnie M. Fort, Barbara J. Fowler, Mary Ann Freeman, Sarah A Freeman, Jannie Mae Glover, Bernice Gordon, Annie S. Green, Edith Green, Winifred E. Green.

Katie Lee Hare, Betty J. Harris, Elizabeth Harris, Hattie L. Hatcher, Barbara Jean Hawkins, Juanita Henderson, Irene Hicks, Percy Elizabeth Hicks, Gertrude Hill, Marinda W. Hill, Yvonne Hughes, Joyce L. Humphrey, Eloise Jackson, Rusteen M. Jackson, Sandra Faye Jackson, Melvina Jenkins, Eula Mae Johnson, Jacqueline O. Jones.

Rose Mae Kind, Diane Landrum, Mary Alice Lovejoy, Geneva Lynch, Zelean Maddox, Sandra Ann Mahaley, Teresea V. Mason, Earline Mayes, Verna Y. McCalep, Geraldine F. McCall, Marion McGray, Gladies McJ. McDaniel, Naomi McDaniel, ChrisJ. McDaniel, Naomi McDaniel, Christine Mondy, Mary E. Moore, Virginia B. Motley.

Annie Ruth Neal, Barbara Jean Nelson, Ivy M. Noble, Juanita Odum, Shirley Ann O'Neal, Pearlie Mae Owens, Rose Marie Parker, Margaret Pearson, Parilee Pearson, Rosie Pearson, Eleanor L. Peeples, Shirley J. Peters, Bertha M. Pickett, Barbara Elaine Prestwood, Beverly Ann Price, Dorothy J. Pubh, Margaret J. Quinn, Pecolia L. Raleigh, Gaylord Randall, Annie L. Held, Mattie Reid, Mary Ann Rhodes, Eloise Y. Robinson, Mary E. Robin Reid, Mattie Reid, Mary Ann Rhodesdolph.

Jerrel L. Sanders, Gloria J. Seals, Ophelia M. Shepard, Winnie M. Simmons, Willie R. Simpson, Mary J. Sledge, Orlenda Sledge, Carolyn Smedley, Juanita Smith, Mamie Smith, Mary J. Smoot, Joenetta B. Steele, Jean P. Steward, Eula M. Stewart, Shirley Ann Stokes, Arthur Mae Sturdivant, Claudia Mae Thomas, Edythe J. Thomas, Ethelene Toney, Eva L. Tucker, Maurice Tucker, Mavis O. Turner.

Virgia T. Wallace, Mattie B. Ware, Therlena Washington, Doris Watkins, Sammie Mae Webb, Barbara Ann Wellington, Weddie J. Whetstone, Elnora White, Phyllois Whittaker, Vonciel Williams, Josephine Wilson, Willie Mae Wilson, Delma D. Winston, Hilda Ann Withers, Tommie Frances Wooden, Nadine Woods, Evelyn Wright, Bernadine Yarbrough, Jennie V. Young, Shirley J. Young.

Among Ullman High's 96 graduates are:

(Summer school graduates) Joseph Daniels, Fred Dorsey, Samuel McFarley, William Shorts, Patricia Fincher, Laverne Gentry, Helen Jenkins, Josephine Junior, Mamie Mines, Carolyn Scott.

January graduates are: Willie Lee Avery, Aaron H. Battle, Constance Bowen, Herman A. Calhoun, James A. Craig, John L. Craig, Charles S. English, George Freeman Jr., Alred L. Gardner, Lee E. Griffin, Jerry L. Guyton, Robert B. Harris, Charles Harper.

Leonard Jackson, Johnie Johnson Jr., Donald J. Jones, Lepoleon Mixon, Edward C. Nixon Jr., James R. Pearson, Tyrone R. Pearson, William Perry Jr., Dewey Pittman, Joseph W. Potts, Louis Smith, Leamond Stanberry, Grant Swanson.

A. Lucious Thomas, Harvey M. Toler, William Washington Jr., William D. Washington, John A. White, Robert Williams, Albert Williams Jr., Isaac Wilson Jr., Julius Wright.

Barbara J. Bates, Tommie Mae Beasley, Lois Benjamin, Nettie Mae Bogus, Patricia Ann Boysaw, Carolyn Brooks, Doris H. Brooks, Barbara D. Brown, Eliza Mae Brown, Maxine Carnegie, Ellen Chisem, Annette Cole, Martha Cox, Christine Conner, Catherine Evans.

Rosa Lee Falls, Gloria A. Ford, Barbara J. Garrett, Elles J. Godfrey, Beatrice Gordon, Eleanor M. Harper, Claudette Harrell, Ann Henry, Mary J. Huffman, Barbara Jones, Georgia B. Jones, Thoris O. Jones, Delores Leonard, Marjorie Lilly.

Gwendolyn Manson, Barbara Ann Martin, Queen E. McCord, Deloris McLemore, Rosalind D. Moore, Rosa Nichelson, Annie M. Payne, Mozella Pyles, Sally Rembert, Rosalyn Rogers, Carolyn Scott, Ida Bee Smith, Geraldine Studamire, Siesta Tarrant, Constance T. Warner, Lorine Williams, Mary E. Williams, Patricia Ann Williams, Willie P. Williams, Ganell Wilson, Patricia L. Underwood, Martha Ann Woodie.

The 93 graduating at Western-Olin High are:

Ervin Baker, Allen Bell, Leo Bell, William Bream, Raymond Byner, Charles Cargill, Charlie Tate Clark, Cecil Copeland, Euclid Cox, Clarence Ford, Robert Fowler, Larry B. Fritz, Percy Lee George, Robert Earl Gregory.

Joseph Hill, Charles E. Hudson, James Johnson, Edward Jones, Henderson J. Hunius, Moses Kindred, Leslie Macklin, Charles E. Major, Willie Frank Mark, Alfred B. Mayfield, George Mays, Jerome McGhee, Ulysses Moore, Daniel Peterman, Freeman Pollard, Bernard Portis.

Mack R. Robinson, Erskine Sherrod, Lee Oscar Smith, Arthur Still, Manuel Stephen, Hinton Stinson, Kenneth Stinson, Lee Curtis Storey, Harris Lee Thompson, Thomas Trash, Charlie Ward, Leonard G. Webb, Otis Carl Williams, Rocerick Wilson, Franklin Woods.

Wilma N. Bell, Emma Jean Boston, Erma Jean Boston, Claire Burton, Betty Carter, Annette Cook, Merrill Dean Davis, DeLois Fowler, Mary Esther Gillespie, Annie Givans, Nancy Mae Glover, Willetta Grant, Albertine Gray, Jerolene Hart, Carol Jean Hilliard, Louise Hobson, Betty Hollins, Carolyn Horton.

Brenda Louise Jackson, Constance B. Jackson, Mary Alice Jemison, Doris Johnson, Margaret Johnson, Mildred Louise Johnson, Ophelia Johnson, Vertis Kincaid, Doris Mae Marshall, Juanita McCall, Rosie McCard, Georgia Mae Mims.

Betty Ruth Patterson, Bertha Payne, Annie Pope, Annie Pruitt, Tibitha Scruggs, Sandra Shorter, Alberta Simmons, Mae Doris Silmon, Dorothy Stinson, Peggie Jean Thomas, Annie Mae Thompson, Louise Williams, Oleatha Woods, Lillie Trice, Geraldine Upshaw, Patricia Ann Watts.

New Negro High School Is Started In Pickens

Special to The Post-Herald

ALICEVILLE, Jan. 19—A new high school for the Negro population of this end of Pickens County was put to use this week.

About 400 pupils are attending classes in the building, known as Summerville Industrial High School.

The school is located in the northwest section of town on the road to Columbus, Miss., and is near the Negro elementary school and Tilly Hamlet, housing project for Negroes.

According to H. C. Elmore, county superintendent of education, Summerville High has 16 class rooms, a vocational shop, a combination auditorium, lunch room and gymnasium.

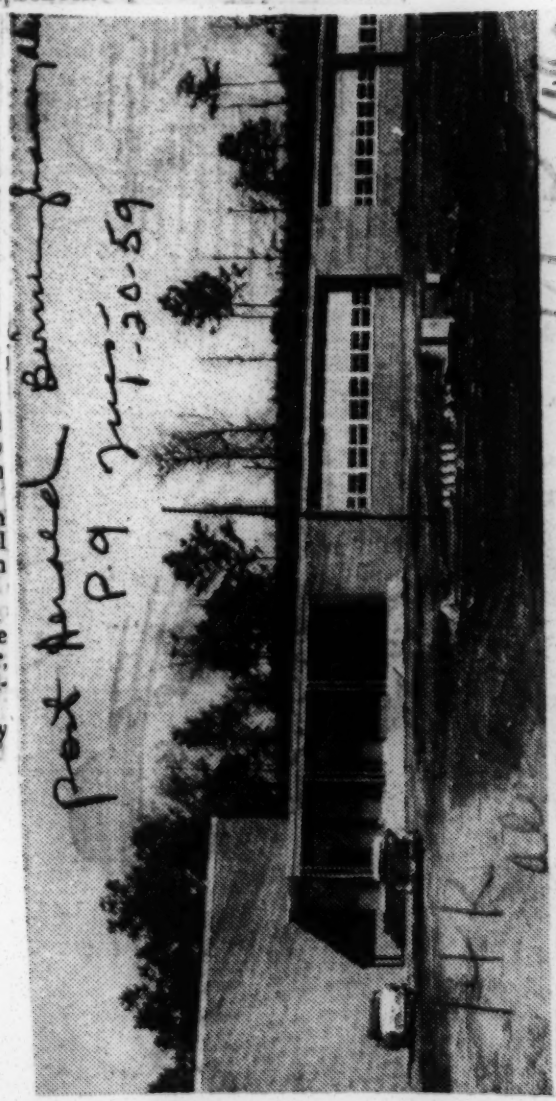
It is constructed of block and brick, has tile floors and central heating. The auditorium has hardwood floors.

Bond & Bond of Montgomery was the architectural firm and Lynn H. Blair of Alexander City was the contractor. Construction cost was $182,000.

Summerville Industrial High School replaces the old school located about five miles south of town.

O. J. Brooks i sprincipal. The new school is located within the city limits and has city water, natural gas, electricity and sanitary facilities.

The school was financed by district and county taxes.



NEGRO SCHOOL FINISHED—Some 400 Negro students this week began attending classes in the new Summerville Industrial High School at Aliceville. (Photo by Earl Gardner).

High school orators—Shown above are the six Jefferson County students who participated last night at Hooper City High School in the first elimination of the oratorical contest sponsored by The Birmingham News with Negro high schools of this county. Seated, left to right, Brenda Sparks, Westfield High; Carolyn Freeman, Ullman High; Modestine Bradford, Immaculata High. Standing, McClenton Harirs, Wenonah High; Carlos Jones, Dunbar High, and Ophelia Hall, Fairfield Industrial High. The four selected by the judges to go forward to the county finals were Carolyn Freeman, Ophelia Hall, McClenton Harris and Brenda Sparks. A second elimination will be held tonight at Wenonah High.

Negro oratorical contest—

Four are chosen for speech finals

In the first elimination of the Jefferson County Negro oratorical contest, sponsored by The Birmingham News, and held at Hooper City High School, Carolyn Freeman, Ullman High School; Ophelia Hall, Fairfield Industrial High School; McClenton Harris, Wenonah High School, and Brenda Sparks, Westfield High School, were selected by the judges to go forward to the county finals.

B. M. Montgomery, principal, Rosedale High School, presided over last night's contest and judges were Daisy Winston, A. D. Shores, and Samuel O'Neal.

A second elimination will be held tonight at Wenonah High School, when four additional contestants will be selected for the finals. Leon Kennedy, Wenonah principal, will preside tonight, with judges to be Mrs. Jessie H. Robinson, V. L. Harris, and the Revs. H. C. Terrell.

Members of the timekeeping and ballot compilation committee, serving for both eliminations are W. H. Hollins, Mrs. Sallie Anderson, Mrs. Callie Tolbert, Dr. W. J. Dowdell, Dr. P. G. Parham, E. O. Jackson, Dr. A. G. Gaston, Mrs. Lucy Peterson, the Rev. T. D. Bussey, Mrs. Elibabeth Chatman and Mrs. Alma Thomas.

CONTESTANTS FOR tonight's elimination are Maxine Easter, Parker High; Helen Woodward, Brighton High; Leon Reynolds, Western-Olin High; Odell Ewings, Praco High; Carolyn Washington, Rosedale High; Addie Ruth Truss, Robert R. Moton High, and Wendell Grey, Hooper City High.

For the finals, to be held Friday night at Parker High, P. D. Jackson, principal, Western-Olin High, will preside, with judges to be Dr. James O. Hopson, professor of Humanities, Talladega College; Mrs. Catherine Gordon, English department, Alabama State College, Montgom-

School Reinstates 36 Negro Students

Ten Of Alabama Class Are Still Suspended

JACKSON, Ala., March 18.—(AP) — The majority of the members of a suspended Negro senior high school class were reinstated Wednesday.

Clarke County Supt. Forest Lee Methews said he reinstated 36 of the class of 46 after a meeting of the county board of education.

The entire senior class of the Harper High School for Negroes was suspended March 5 because of the activities of a group named the "Big Bopper." School officials said members of the group disrupted classroom operations by refusing to answer questions of teachers and by engaging in other activities.

Mr. Mathews had said earlier that ringleaders of the group will be permanently expelled. He said today that any such action will be taken at the meeting of the board next week.

The school superintendent said the reinstated students and their parents pledged that there would be no further such action.

County High Schools Aided By Funds; Students Tested

Macon County is receiving $4,171 in federal funds from the 1958 National Defense Education Act, according to Superintendent C. A. Pruitt. This sum, to be matched by the Macon County Board of Education, makes a total of 8,342 which is being used in the larger high schools of the county to strengthen science, math and modern foreign language instruction.

Mr. Pruitt stated that some much-needed visual and hearing aid equipment is now on order along with permanent-type material and equipment for the science labs of the schools.

Another section of the above act provides programs of testing and guidance counseling in secondary schools. Between April 9th and April 22nd, all the pupils of the 8th, 9th and 11th grades of Macon County schools were given tests in mental maturity and achievement tests in language, reading and math.

The information gained through these tests will be permanent records kept in the superintendent's office for future valuable use. Teachers and sponsors of the program believe it will be most useful in guidance work and counseling with students.

Little Rock Plans New Bid to Courts

By LLOYD HOLBECK,
United Press International.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 21.—The Little Rock School Board decided today to ask Federal District Court to allow it to open the city's four closed public high schools on a segregated basis by Jan. 26 and let the board assume full responsibility of the schools.

It promised to come up with some plan to operate the schools under decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court not later than Aug. 15. The board did not indicate if the plan would be for operation of the schools on an integrated basis.

The action was in reply to an order by Federal District Judge John E. Miller to develop a plan within 30 days to operate the schools integrated.

The state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People immediately objected to the board's plan.

"It certainly would not be acceptable," said Mrs. L. C. Bates. "We would fight it in court."

The board said calmness could be restored only by:

● Permitting the district to operate all closed schools on a segregated basis;

● Permitting the board to ask Gov. Faubus to return the closed schools to its jurisdiction;

● Permitting the board to open and operate the schools segregated at the earliest possible time—Jan. 26, the date of the start of the next school term.

The action was the first by the board that was elected Dec. 6 to replace the old school board which had resigned en masse the month before. The six-member board is equally divided between outspoken segregationists and moderates. Seating unconstitutional, Negroes began sitting where they desired.

In almost all cases, Negroes chose to sit where they were accustomed to being—in the rear section.

Several trolleys were sighted, however, with Negroes occupying front seats and white passengers the middle of rear sections.

A spokesman for the Atlanta Transit Co. said there had been no incidents.

LITTLE ROCK ASKS SCHOOL REOPENING

Board's Plea to U. S. Court Calls for Segregation Pending a New Plan

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 2—The Little Rock school board asked Federal District Court today to allow it to reopen the city's four closed high schools Monday on a racially segregated basis.

However, Federal Judge John E. Miller said at Fort Smith that he doubted that he could conduct a hearing on the board's request this week or next. He said it might be the first week of February before he could hear it.

The board promised in its request to submit by Aug. 15 its own plan to meet the integration requirements of the United States Supreme Court.

If Judge Miller grants the request, it will do away with the school district's "gradual integration" plan and put the district where it was in 1955, before the first plan was adopted.

N.A.A.C.P. Attacks Plans

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People immediately called the request unreasonable. Mrs. L. C. Bates, state president of the N.A.A.C.P. said she did not think the board was acting "in good faith."

The N.A.A.C.P. has expressed its dislike even for the old plan, which began with integration on the high school level in 1957 and was to continue through the other grades by 1963. Nine Negroes attended Central High School in 1957-58, but the plan was halted by the closing of the city's high schools.

The school board's proposal was its response to Judge Miller's action Jan. 10. On that day he ordered the board to report to him within thirty days on steps taken or proposed to integrate its schools.

Ed I. McKinley Jr., president of the board, said the board would hire "experts in the field of educational surveys" to help draft a plan that would be acceptable "to both the court and the people."

Mr. McKinley said he had talked with Gov. Orval E. Faubus, who closed the high schools last September. He said the Governor would probably return the schools to the board's jurisdiction if Judge Miller granted the request.

Little Rock School Board Plea Denied

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A federal judge refused Tuesday to permit the reopening of Little Rock's closed public high schools on a temporarily segregated basis.

U.S. Dist. Judge John E. Miller's ruling left the tangled legal situation here stalemated at least until the constitutionality of Arkansas' anti-integration laws is decided.

School Board President Ed. I. Kinley Jr. said the refusal of the board's request killed all hopes of reopening the high schools this term, either segregated or integrated. They were shut by Gov. Orval E. Faubus in September before classes began.

STALMATE PLAN

The board sought to reopen the schools segregated while working out a new integration plan to replace one which caused Faubus to shut the schools. The new plan would have been submitted to the court by Aug. 15.

Attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the U.S. Justice Department opposed the board's proposal.

In turning down the board's request, Judge Miller added: "The court knows of no affirmative steps that the board might take toward the opening of the closed schools on an integrated basis so long as the act of the General Assembly of Arkansas under which the governor issued his proclamation closing the schools is in effect."

Arkansas Senate OK's Broadening Of Pupil Aid Act

Measure Allows Transfer Of Funds Regardless Of Integration Issue

AMENDS FAUBUS PLAN

Bennett Proposal To Permit Any Business To Choose Its Own Customers Given House Approval

By KENNETH JOHNSON
From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 19.—The Arkansas Senate approved without debate Thursday a bill amending one of the anti-integration acts sponsored by Gov. Orval Faubus in the August special session. It concerned financial aid to students caught in an integration dispute.

Introduced by Senator J. Lee Bearden apparently with endorsement of the Governor himself, the bill was another of the "follow-up" proposals in the regular session to broaden some of the legislation voted in the August special assembly.

Measure's Provisions

The proposal would direct transfer of state aid from one district to another, regardless of whether an integrated school had been closed and whenever pupils transfer to another district to escape the impact of integration.

The special session measure, now Act Five, had authorized transfer of state funds to another district only if schools had been closed, as in the Little Rock situation. The transferred funds would accrue to a district which took in pupils from the integration-affected schools.

House action awaits on Senator Bearden's measure.

Meanwhile, the House gave approval to a segregation proposal drafted by Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett and introduced by Representatives O. P. Hammons of Forrest City and Clarke Kinney of Hughes. The measure authorizes any place of business in Arkansas to choose its own customers. The bill would give a proprietor authority to refuse service to a customer.

Mr. Hammons, calling the bill up for passage, said it was both noncontroversial and simple. The House approved it 83-0. Senate action must yet be taken.

Co-Habitation Action

The Senate earlier had given final approval to a bill introduced by Representative Kinney, re-defining the law on illegal co-habitation.

Senator Clarence E. Bell of Parkin called up that measure and got 31-0 passage.

Other floor action in the two houses included Senate adoption of a measure authorizing travel of oversize trailers on Arkansas highways under special permit. Introduced by Senator Morrell Gathright of Pine Bluff, it would require any trailer over eight feet wide to have a special permit.

Over objections of Senator Robert Hays Williams of Russellville, that measure was adopted 30-1, with House action yet to come.

New Step Urged Against Mixing

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A Little Rock school board member who has advocated a "showdown" with the federal government over integration of schools has made a new proposal.

Traffic Judge R. W. Laster proposed that an additional clause be added to contracts of teachers in the Little Rock system, cancelling the contracts if the schools should be integrated.

The contracts are scheduled to be renewed in April or May.

Laster, in a statement, suggested that a clause be written by an agreement between the into all teaching contracts where-school board and teachers would be made that if integration came the pacts would be voided.

"With this type of agreement, no school in this district could be integrated by force of the federal government and still have the teachers conduct classes," Laster said.

He said the agreement would violate no state or federal law.

Laster earlier had called for Gov. Orval E. Faubus to return control of the four closed Little Rock High schools to the school board for reopening on a segregated basis. He proposed that the federal court order to integrate the schools simply be ignored "and let the devil take the hindmost."

Anti-Integration Package Sent Arkansas Lawmakers

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A package of 15 anti-integration bills authored by Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett was introduced Wednesday in the Arkansas House.

One measure is modeled on the Alabama pupil placement law which has been upheld on its face by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Several of the bills would reenact laws passed with Bennet's sponsorship in the August, 1958, special session of the legislature. Why they were re-introduced was not explained.

Among new measures are bills to make in unlawful to encourage disobedience of any law of the state of Arkansas or non-conformance with established traditions of the state.

This apparently would make it illegal for any resident to encourage integration.

Another bill would authorize the state or any of its political subdivisions to sell or lease any public park or facility.

This was designed to clear the way for disposal of such facilities in case an integration order is issued against them.

One bill would prohibit hiring by the state or any county or municipality of any member of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Direct Grants

Faubus Comes Up With Pupil Pay

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI) — Gov. Orval Faubus revealed Monday the latest gambit in his fight against integration — a proposed state law to give state money to students who don't want to attend integrated schools.

Faubus said a bill to make such a law will be introduced this week in the Legislature. He predicted it can not be overturned by any court.

Faubus said that under the plan, any student could receive a direct grant from the state for educational purposes. The money could be spent for public or private schools.

FAUBUS

The governor closed Little Rock's four public high schools Sept. 12 to block court-ordered integration. They have never opened.

Faubus said his plan will help private schools particularly but said it does not mean abolition of the public school system, since the tuition can be used by the student in any other school district.

Race will not be mentioned in the measure.

The governor said he does not think the courts can touch the proposed law.

Little Rock Blame Laid To Congress

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — A spokesman for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith said Friday that Congress helped bring on the Little Rock school crisis by failing to enact a stronger civil rights bill in 1957.

Herman Edelsberg, testifying before the Senate constitutional rights subcommittee, said it was important that Congress not repeat the mistake in writing new civil rights laws.

"It is now clear that much of the trouble in Little Rock stemmed from local miscalculation regarding the interest, responsibility and determination of the federal government to enforce the law laid down by its courts," he said.

He said the elimination by Congress of the controversial Title III section of the 1957 civil rights law "contributed to this unfortunate miscalculation."

Title III would have authorized the attorney general to seek Federal Court injunctions to halt violations of civil rights. Persons violating such court orders ordinarily would not receive jury trials.

Edelsberg was one of a half-dozen witnesses testifying before the subcommittee on new civil rights proposals.

Little Rock May Be Licked Daisy Says

Crusader Chicago Ill.
Sat. 8-15-59

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Police were on the alert for the second day in a row Thursday as four Negro children headed back to school with their white classmates after police bashed heads the day before to break up a parade of 200 white segregationists men, women and children near Central High School where integrated classes opened.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Little Rock NAACP branch, said if the integration attempt goes through the weekend, "we've got it licked."

Coming from a rally at the state capital where they were addressed by Gov. Orval Faubus, the paraders shouted "Cowards," at the police and as a result, 23 of them were swept off to jail.

Segregationists leader complained about the use of police nightsticks and fire hoses to disperse the mob.

Two Negroes went to Central High on Wednesday, but only Jefferson Thomas, 16, a veteran of the 1957 troop-guarded integration program at Central, will remain.

The other, Elizabeth Eckford, one of the nine Negroes enrolled at Central in 1957, has gained enough credits through correspondence to enter college. She went Wednesday to Central to consult with her counsellor.

Thomas said the students "did not do anything or say anything" and thought their attitude was changing. Three Negro girls, Effie Jones, 17, and Estelle Thompson and Elsie Robinson, both 16, returned to classes at Hall High "Everything was OK," Elsia declared.

Four Negroes Enter School At Little Rock

Chicago Ill. Defender
Sat. 8-15-59

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Four Negroes strolled calmly to and from classes at two high schools Friday as Little Rock ended its third day of integration.

Police kept an eye on the situation, but no protests were heard, no taunts or insults directed at the Negroes.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus indicated Friday, for the first time, that he might use state police and troops if there are further integration disorders. Previously, the governor said emphatically he would never use his powers to enforce integration.

At Hall High School, in a fashionable residential area, three Negro girls entered and left without a sign of resentment. Effie Jones, Estella Thompson and Elsie Robinson were hardly noticed.

The situation was the same at Central, where 16-year-old Jefferson Thomas is the only Negro student.

Faubus told a news conference he had been prepared to send state police and Arkansas National Guardsmen into action Wednesday if local authorities had been unable to quell a segregationist demonstration.

Three More Suits Are Filed Against Little Rock Chief

Pittsburgh Courier
Charleston S.C.
Sat. 8-15-59
Bus. 11-17-56

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Three civil rights lawsuits growing out of the racial controversy were filed against Police Chief Gene Smith Monday. They totaled $200,000.

That made a half million dollars in such suits now pending against Smith in U.S. District Court.

Like all except one of the previous cases, Monday's suits arose from a segregationist demonstration which Smith and his men broke up near Central High School Aug. 12, when the school opened with limited integration.

J. D. Bass, 63, of Pine Bluff, Ark., said an American flag he was carrying in the march toward the school was taken from him. Then, he said, he was taken into custody without cause and held several hours without being allowed to see a lawyer or use a telephone. He asked $50,000.

Glenn M. Paul of Little Rock sued for $100,000, saying his two daughters, Glenna, 16, and Marilyn, 14, were doused with water from firemen's hose used against the demonstrators, then detained and "handled as though they were hardened criminals."

Similar allegations were contained in a suit for $50,000 by Mrs. C. M. Hollingshead. She said her son, Larry Wayne Buster, 12, was picked up at the scene of the demonstration.

Five similar suits, each seeking $50,000, had been filed previously.

In addition, E. A. Lauderdale, Little Rock segregationist leader, is suing Smith for $50,000 for alleged violation of his civil rights in his arrest in connection with three integration-linked bombings Sept. 7.

Faubus Vetoes Bill To Reopen Closed Schools

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Gov. Orval E. Faubus Tuesday vetoed a bill which would have automatically reopened Little Rock's closed public high schools in September.

Faubus said the bill would have weakened his school closing power under an anti-integretion act passed by a special session of the state legislature last summer.

The school opening bill was introduced in the Senate in February with the backing of the entire Pulaski County (Little Rock) delegation. At the time, Faubus said he didn't object to the bill.

Under terms of the measure, control of the closed schools would have been returned to the Little Rock School Board. The board would have had to open the schools under the state's pupil assignment law, which provides for students to be assigned to particular schools for a variety of reasons.

The bill wouldn't have prevented the governor from closing the schools again.

Board Member Resigns Post In Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — A newly-appointed member to the Little Rock school board quit his post Monday night, saying he was unqualified to serve.

H. L. Hubbard said in a statement that he had discovered since his appointment last week that he was ineligible to serve. He did not elaborate.

Board members are required to own personal property in the district in which they serve and to hold a poll tax receipt. Hubbard possibly lacked one of these qualifications.

Hubbard, B. Frank Mackey and J. H. Cottrell were named to the board to replace three segregationist members who were recalled by voters in an election May 5.

Brief Attacks Proposed School Closing

U.S. Requests Federal Court To Invalidate 'Evasive' Arkansas Laws

BY KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 28. — The Justice Department in a 29-page brief filed here Thursday blasted Arkansas' school closing law and a companion measure as "obviously evasive" laws to circumvent court integration orders.

The brief was filed in advance of the scheduled May 4 hearing here at which a three-judge Federal panel is scheduled to rule on validity of the school closing laws.

The measure, known as Act 4, as well as an act authorizing transfer of funds from an integrated district, are both unconstitutional, the Government brief argued.

Wants Laws Voided

The brief, which bore the signature of Atty. Gen. William Rogers, urged the court to promptly invalidate both laws. A special legislative session, called by Gov. Orval Faubus, adopted the two laws at his recommendation. He invoked Act 4 in closing the four high schools here last fall, when courts again ordered that integration must proceed.

The Justice Department brief noted that from the wording of the act, it was clear the only schools that would have been, or would be, closed under its provisions are those that are desegregated or about to be desegregated.

The brief argued that Governor Faubus has had only the flimsiest evidence to support his claims that he acted in order to preserve the public peace and order. The Supreme Court in upholding the integration order here disposed of that argument long ago, the Justice Department argued.

Conditions Inadequate

"If the conditions upon which the Governor relies were legally inadequate to sustain a suspension of desegregation, they obviously are equally inadequate to sustain the closing of the schools.

"Now, as then, it is the duty of the state of Arkansas to deal with violence, not to rely upon it so as to deny constitutional rights."

Not only are Negroes' constitutional rights being denied, but white patrons also are suffering financially from the school closing and fund transfer laws, the Government argued.

School Board Challenges Negroes' Suit

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 23 (AP) — The Dollarway School Board filed a strongly worded challenge in United States District Court here against a suit seeking desegregation of Dollarway High School near Pine Bluff.

Board attorneys yesterday asked a summary judgment in favor of the defendants. This would amount to dismissal of the suit.

The Board also asked that a three-judge Federal court, already assigned to hear the case May 4, be dissolved as the plaintiffs had not stated a Federal question "of substance."

In a brief accompanying the motions, the Board said three Negro students, on whose behalf the suit was filed, had not exhausted administrative remedies available to them under the Arkansas Pupil Placement Act of 1958.

The three are seeking to enroll in the all-white Dollarway High School. They now attend the Townsend Park High School for Negroes. The two schools are the only ones operated by the Dollarway Board. Each has about 1200 students.

"The plaintiffs apparently assume that as a result of the Brown decisions (U. S. Supreme Court desegregation decisions), color is a magic key that automatically unlocks all entrance doors to public schools and that color ipso facto gives the child or its parents an unbridled discretion in the matter of choice of schools."

The Board said that in its reading of the Brown decisions it could not find "any pronouncement that the Negro is to be permitted to run rampant through the Federal courts, ignoring traditional rules of procedure and provisions for appellate review, and to drag with him through the courts and into bankruptcy any school district that he capriciously selects."

No Penalty Attached To Little Rock Action

CHICAGO, April 23 (AP) T. H. Broad, president of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, says the withdrawa of three Little Rock, Ark., high schools from the Association "involved nothing punitive."

In a locally telecast program on Station WNBQ, Broad was asked last night whether the voluntary withdrawal, requested by the NCA Arkansas State Committee, involved penalties for Central, Hall and Horace Mann schools. He said it did not.

3 Negroes File U.S. Appeals Against Arkansas School

ST. LOUIS (AP) — The three Negro pupils involved in the integration furor in the Dollarway, Ark., school district filed appeals of their own Tuesday with the U. S. Eight Circuit Court of Appeals.

Earlier in the day the court set Monday for arguments on alternative motions by the Dollarway district, which is trying to keep the Negroes out of its all-white school when classes resume Sept. 8.

The cross appeal in the names of Ernestine Dove, 16, James Edward Warfield, 13, and Corliss Smith, 12, opposes a move by the school district to gain a stay of judgment on the integration order signed by federal district Judge Axel J. Beck.

The pupils' notice received in the mail also contained an appeal from that portion of Judge Beck's integration order which ruled that the Arkansas pupil enrollment act of 1956 and the Arkansas pupil assignment act of 1959 were constitutional on their face.

Opponents of the acts have claimed that they restrict the number of Negro pupils in white high schools and slow down integration by providing that each case be considered individually.

Earlier in the month when Judge Beck handed down his ruling in the Dollarway case the Elk Point, S. D., jurist noted that the acts were used by a school board as "a cover up to conceal its anti-racial, pro-racial segregationist attitude."

The Dollarway district earlier in the day petitioned the court of appeals to advance to its September docket an appeal from Judge Beck's integration order or to grant a stay of judgment on the order.

If a stay were granted, the three Negroes could be kept out of the school pending final determination of the school district's appeal.

The appeals and cross appeals will be heard Monday along with a brief on the merits of the case to be offered by Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett of Arkansas.

"Your Welcome Has Shown to Us What It Means to Be An American"

These were the words of Carolyn Jean Porter, one of the 700 odd displaced American Negro students of Little Rock, when she spoke to her graduating class of 90 students and an audience of several thousands. Carolyn was not speaking to Arkansans and neither was she talking to an integrated graduation class in Little Rock, because under the regime of Orval E. Faubus, NO Negro children and very few whites will ever get the experience of "What It Means to Be An American."

Carolyn was speaking to people in Connecticut where she and Essie Beatrice Knowles graduated from the Housatonic Valley Regional high school in Falls Village, Friday night with honors in a democratic and Christian atmosphere far beyond the fondest dreams of their imagination.

Carolyn and Essie were chosen by Mrs. L. C. Bates for their academic achievements and high standards of deportment, when a white friend Mrs. Howard Lewis Aller of Connecticut asked Mrs. Bates to let her educate two of the Negro students, whom Faubus had locked out of the high schools. Mrs. Allen wanted to demonstrate to the Negro students that Christianity and democracy did exist in this country.

Carolyn is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Porter and Essie is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Knowles. While these young high school students were displaced in Little Rock by Arkansas's chief executive ,they were made citizens in Lakeville, Conn. and accepted not only, in the educational circle, but participated in the civic, social and religious activiti They both were members of one of the leading churches in the city and became members of the interracial choir. See story page three.

CAROLYN JEAN PORTER

ESSIE BEATRICE KNOWLES

'Rather Be Dumb Than To Study With A...

By BERNIE BROWN

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI)— Under flying confederate flags, 35 defiant teen-agers who don't want to go to school with Negroes, washed cars Friday trying to raise enough money to re-open their bankrupt, private, segregated school.

The students attended T. J. Raney High school last year, which was Gov. Orval Faubus' answer to Supreme Court integration orders. Faubus closed all four of Little Rock's public high schools.

But last Monday, Dr. Thomas J. Raney, president of the Little Rock private school corporation and for whom the school was named, announced the school had run out of money and would not re-open this Fall.

$1.50 A CAR

Dedicated segregationists from all over the world had donated money for the school's operation.

The students washed cars for $1.50. The fact that it would take at least $400,000 to get the school re-opened, did not seem to dampen the students' spirits.

"We aren't trying to raise the whole amount," said Sharon Morris, 15, "We just want to get a fund going so we can get our school open again."

RATHER NOT

Most of the students said they would rather not attend any school if the only choice was to attend classes with Negroes.

"I would rather be stupid than go to school with a nigger," said a blonde girl whose red shorts were still soaked with water from washing a car.

Little Rock's four high schools are scheduled to open next Wednesday, almost a month ahead of schedule. And two of the schools are scheduled to admit Negroes.

PARENTS MAY ACT

"Listen, I was there when the riots happened in 1957," said a boy wearing glasses, "and I don't want to be there this year."

One student said that if Raney high doesn't open most students in the group would not attend any integrated schools unless their "parents make us."

"Some of the kids have to go back to Central and Hall high (the two schools scheduled to admit Negroes) this year because their folks got heavy-hearted and made them go," said one youth.

Little Rock Negro Says Classmates Friendlier Now

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The silence barrier has been broken for Jefferson Thomas, the only Negro among 1,400 white students at Central High School.

"Lately it has begun feeling more friendly inside," Thomas said Friday at the end of the first full week of classes. He had walked out of school alongside a white boy. They appeared to be chatting amiably.

Thomas said he had known the white youth in 1957, when Thomas and eight other Negroes attended Central through a cordon of federal troops.

It was the first time a white student had spoken to him outside of school, he said. Other white students paid them no attention.

Little Rock High Silence Barrier Reported Cracked

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 21 (AP) — Jefferson Thomas has cracked the silence barrier at Central High School.

The only Negro among 1,400 white students in the school, Thomas said Friday that "lately it has begun feeling more friendly inside." He said some of the white students are speaking to him and acting more friendly.

The 16-year-old senior and a white youth emerged Friday from the school apparently engaged in a friendly chat. Thomas said he and the white boy were talking about classes "and things in general."

It was the first time a white student had spoken to him outside the school, Thomas said.

School Board Control In Little Rock to Stand

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov 27 (AP). — Any segregationist hope of getting control of the Little Rock School Board at the approaching school election was killed by the Arkansas Supreme Court yesterday.

The court with one dissent issued a ruling under which only two of the six members of the board will be up for election on December 1.

That nullified a lower court decree that four board members would have had to run.

The board is in disfavor with those favoring a dual school system because it opened the public high schools this fall with limited integration. Their leaders have said they would oppose any board members seeking new terms. Even if candidates favoring racial separation were to be successful they would be in the minority on the board under the Supreme Court ruling.

The Supreme Court held that the term of board member B. Frank Mackey expires this year. That means if Mr. Mackey wants to continue on the board, he will have to run at the school election for a regular three-year term.

Also up for election this year—but not directly involved in the court suit—is the position held by board president Everett Tucker, jr.

Mr. Tucker was elected to a one-year term in December, 1958, when an entire new board was chosen after a former board quit as a result of the integration controversy.

White Youths Reinstates

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — The Little Rock School Board has reinstated 10 white pupils suspended last Friday after a mild demonstration over expanded integration at Central High School.

The pupils and some of their parents met with the board Thursday.

Three other suspended pupils did not attend the hearing and two sent word that they were withdrawing from school. All 13 were involved in the demonstration.

Little Rock 'Submission'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 9 (AP)—A committee of citizens, without official status, met yesterday and formulated a 4-point program to help Little Rock's submission to school integration.

James T. Karam, clothier and friend of Gov. Orval E. Faubus, said the program was outlined after a meeting of about a dozen members of the committee, including one Negro, not identified.

The plan called for health tests for students and suspension of those having communicable diseases; achievement tests for all students and grade placement based solely on these tests; the "highest of moral codes" and the segregation of students by sex.

Karam said the committee's total membership of 23 came from organizations that have been involved in the Little Rock dispute but did not have the official sanction of these organizations. He listed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as being represented.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas chapter of the NAACP, said "no officer or responsible person representing the NAACP has anything to do with the committee."

Karam said the program's aim is to make what he called inevitable integration as desirable as possible for both races. He said it did not advocate integration.

He said the plan will be submitted to the Little Rock School Board after more study, adding:

"We are not working on a plan of integration. But we are a group of people who feel there is no reason to think that Arkansas laws may not be knocked in the head as the Virginia laws were. And we just think we ought not to wait, but ought to come up with some kind of a plan to offer against that day, if and when it comes."

Turns Down Appeal To Open Central

BY LLOYD HOLBECK

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —(UPI)— U. S. District Judge John E. Miller turned down Tuesday a request of the Little Rock school board that it be allowed to open the city's four closed high schools segregated while it prepares a new plan for integration.

Wiley A. Branton, chief legal counsel of the NAACP in Arkansas, immediately asked for a three-judge federal court to determine if the law Gov. Orval Faubus used to close the schools is constitutional.

The school board wanted to open the schools segregated immediately then be given until Aug. 15 to present a new integration plan to replace the one which led to rioting at Central High school Sept. 23, 1957.

Miller, however, accepted a report from the board which in effect said it could do nothing in the face of four state laws passed by a special legislative session last Aug. and which Faubus used to close the schools.

Judge Miller said that under the gradual integration plan which he approved in 1956 and which was later approved by the U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, "all public schools would have to be opened on a non-segregated basis."

Miller said he was conscious that many problems faced a board trying to bring integration to a school.

"If they are unable to operate under that plan, they should not be denied the right to formulate a new plan of operation," he said.

School Superintendent Terrell E. Powell took the stand and said that 1,085 white and Negro students were getting no schooling since Faubus closed the three white and Negro schools to block integration Sept. 12.

Thurgood Marshall, of New York, the NAACP's chief legal counsel, questioned Powell sharply, asking the superintendent if he knew how many students transferred from the Little Rock district were getting an education.

Marshall asked Powell repeatedly if the new plan the board wants to present would be for or against integration.

"We just want time to solve the dilemma we're in," said Powell.

Herschel Friday, Jr., attorney for the school board, argued that children, especially the Negroes were the only ones suffering because of the school closure. He suggested that the Negroes would not be hurt by being segregated.

NEGROES ENROLL AT LITTLE ROCK

No Disturbance Is Created as 5 File Applications to Attend Central High

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 21 —Five Negro students were registered today without incident at Central High School.

The police stood by to prevent violence.

The first day of pre-registration, which will continue through Friday, also passed peacefully at the city's three other public high schools.

They are scheduled to open Sept. 8 under a recently reaffirmed Federal Court ruling calling for a continuation of phased desegregation. The city's four high schools were closed last year by Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

Many persons here expect the Governor to attempt to block their reopening. He has said that he might call the Legislature into special session as he did last year, possibly to consider new anti-integration measures.

Restricted to Seniors

Only prospective seniors were enrolled today at Central, Hall High, Technical High and the city's one Negro institution, Horace Mann. Juniors will be registered Wednesday and sophomores Thursday. Applications of those who missed the first three days will be accepted Friday.

Although there were only 429 applicants today, officials did not think this significant. Superintendent Terrence E. Powell said only 60 per cent generally enrolled at pre-registration.

"I believe a lot of students are either out of town or were caught unaware by the short notice," he added. Announcement of pre-registration was made a week ago.

Mr. Powell also said that because of privte, segregated high schools now operating here, he expected Central's senior class to total about 375. Previous classes have had more than 500 students.

4 of 'Little Rock 9'

Four of the Negroes who signed up at Central High were among the original "Little Rock nine." They attended the first year of desegregated classes—1957-58—at the institution under the eyes of Federal troops called in to quell a riotous outbreak.

None of the four appeared at the yellow brick field house on the oak-shaded campus to fill out a brief form, which made no mention of race. Instead, their parents went through the formalities for them.

The fifth, Gloria Gant, entered the building on crutches in the early afternoon, completed the registration process and left in a car driven by a youth who identified himself only as her boy friend.

Hopes to Attend Central

Her mother, Mrs. William Lupo, said later that the girl intended to attend Central if education officials "will let her."

The officials have said that under pupil placement provisions students would not necessarily be assigned to the school at which they register.

Police Chief Eugene G. Smith supervised the policing of the four high schools. He issued a statement yesterday warning that potential trouble makers would be arrested. None appeared.

Those registered by their parents were Melba Patillo, Jefferson Thomas, Elizabeth Eckford and Thalma Mothershed.

Norfolk Assigns Negroes

NORFOLK, Va., July 21 (AP) —Applications of two Negroes for transfer to white or predominantly white schools have been approved by the Norfolk School Board. Twenty-one others were rejected.

The board chairman, Paul Schweitzer, said the placement forms would be sent to the state pupil placement board this week.

E. L. Lamberth, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, said five of the applications were denied because the pupils lived neare a Negro school than to a white school. The board declined to say why it rejected the sixteen other applications.

Lawyers in Accord

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 21 (UPI)—Negro and white lawyers agreed today in a conference with Federal District Judge Walter Hoffman that no new applications for white schools would be made by Negro students until September.

This meant that the city, where ten Negroes had asked to enter previously all-white schools, probably would avoid desegregation during the 1959-60 school term.

Judge Hoffman earlier had ordered the city to submit a desegregation plan by Nov. 8.

Houston to Offer Plans

HOUSTON, Tex., July 21 (AP) — The Houston School Board last night instructed its attorney to handle the problem of integrating the city's public schools.

Federal Judge Ben C. Connally has ordered the board to file by Aug. 17 its plans for integration. Three plans have been placed before the board but none has been adopted.

The attorney, Joe Reynolds, said he would place all three plans before Judge Connally.

Little Rock Schools Sign 10 Negroes

2 Register At Hall High, Never Integrated

Little Rock, Ark., July 22 (AP)— Three more Negroes registered at Central High School and two signed up at Hall High School Wednesday to bring to 10 the number seeking to enter once all-white schools.

William Norwood, 17, was the first of his race to report to Hall, which serves a predominantly white area containing some of the city's most expensive homes.

A Negro girl, who refused to identify herself to reporters, later registered at Hall.

A new Little Rock School Board, which has announced its intent to open all schools this fall, but to use a pupil-assignment act to minimize court-ordered integration, recently altered the Hall attendance area so it now takes in an estimated 25 or 30 Negroes of high-school age.

Five Negro seniors signed up at Central Tuesday as the board started biracial registration.

Wednesday was set aside for junior registration.

FAUBUS' POSITION STRONG DESPITE LATEST SETBACK

The Hostility in Little Rock Does Not Diminish His State-Wide Following

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 30—Back in 1955, not long after he had moved into the Governor's chair, Orval Eugene Faubus observed that "in politics it's often your friends that give you the most trouble."

The one-time postmaster from the Ozark hill country saw the truth of that statement driven home this week in a most unforgettable manner.

The trouble arose when three Faubus supporters on the Little Rock School Board attempted to conduct a partisan purge of forty-four public school teachers and principals.

The political heresy of these militant segregationists brought their ouster Monday in a recall election and the endorsement of three anti-Faubus moderates on the board. It also gave the 49-year-old Governor his third political setback in six months, the second at the hands of this troubled city's voters.

Furthermore, the outcome caused his enemies, and a few friends as well, to wonder if Mr. Faubus had started the downhill plunge from a peak of popularity.

First Setback

His first reversal came last Dec. 6 with the election of the three members of a five-man moderate slate to the board. They had expressed a personal preference for segregation but had said they would accept token integration if necessary to reopen the four high schools closed by Mr. Faubus in September.

The Governor attacked them as integrationists. His friends set to work to assure their defeat. But the erstwhile political magic of a Faubus denunciation failed. Voters chose a split board of the three moderates and the three pro-Faubus segregationists, one of whom who had no opposition.

This must have been particularly disappointing to the Governor. The resignation of five of the old board members, who had suffered repeated attacks from Faubus backers, had offered promise of a more friendly group.

He then turned to the Legislature in an attempt to break the deadlock left by the election.

An administration bill was introduced giving the Governor power to appoint three additional members of the board. It was passed by the House but was shouted down in the Senate on March 2. The Pulaski (Little Rock) County delegation applied such adjectives to the measure as "monstrous," "disgraceful," "ridiculous."

This marked the first time since nine Negroes were admitted to Central High School in September, 1957, that the Legislature had failed to do the bidding of Mr. Faubus on a proposal connected with segregation.

The history of his latest defeat dates back to early February. He told newsmen then that he would have no objection to the discharge of Jess W. Matthews, Central High's principal, and J. P. Powell and Mrs. Elizabeth Huckaby, vice principal at the school. He said the three had "discriminated" against white students during the institution's one year of integrated classes.

Some local observers now contend that Mr. Faubus had no intention at that time of touching off the mass dismissals announced May 5 by his three supporters on the board.

He has since conceded publicly that the purgers probably made some mistakes.

Announcement of the discharges brought roars of outrage from Little Rock's moderates, most of whom had not been heard from in more than a year. No longer did they seem hesitant to speak out because of a fear of reprisals from the extremists.

Fair Treatment

Behind this development lay the fact that the campaign against the would-be purgers turned not on the segregation controversy but on the question of fair play for the teachers.

With the exception of the predominantly Negro wards there was no clearly defined mandate in the election returns for reopening the schools on an integrated basis.

Despite the reversals suffered by Mr. Faubus in Little Rock, where he has never been particularly strong, he remains a political power in the state.

For even his bitterest enemies concede that he has as yet made no fatal mistake. His popularity is generally intact, especially in the mountain counties and in populous eastern Arkansas.

Where does he go from here? Although the term of United States Senator John L. McClellan, a Democrat, expires next year, it is doubtful that Mr. Faubus would run against him. The two have exchanged political favors in the past. More important, as things stand today, not even a Faubus would face a McClellan with any assurance of victory.

The possibility remains that he will seek an unprecedented fourth term as Governor next year with an eye to opposing Senator J. William Fulbright, also a Democrat, in 1962. Barring a sharp drop in the Governor's popularity, the Senator would be hard pressed to stave off such a challenge.

Fulbright in Trouble

Mr. Fulbright's contribution in the field of foreign affairs is not fully appreciated by most Arkansans. He has been criticized for not speaking out more often and vigorously in favor of segregation. It is questionable whether he could match Mr. Faubus as a campaigner, according to those who know both men's abilities.

There is an expression in the Governor's native Ozarks that sums up the advice political observers here might offer the Senator. It is: "Keep a watch-eye on all corners."

Associated Press

Governor Faubus.

Farewell, Little Rock

To many newspaper readers around the country, the dateline "Little Rock" and the name Harry Ashmore have become virtually synonymous. As an editor, Ashmore has popped into the headlines time and again, with his criticisms of Gov. Orval Faubus and the segregationists. When the Teletype machines clicked out the Little Rock dateline last week, the embattled Ashmore made news again—this time by announcing his resignation as executive editor of The Arkansas Gazette. The 43-year-old Ashmore said he had accepted a "dream job" offered him by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic.

At a new center for the "Study of Democratic Institutions" near Santa Barbara, Calif., Ashmore will join historian Allan Nevins and "a group of thinkers" in research to appraise the role of the mass media in a free society.

Top Job: "It's no stopgap job," Ashmore said. "I'm getting into a national position in terms of newspapers and the whole media field."

To replace Ashmore, J.N. Heiskell, The Gazette's energetic 87-year-old editor and owner, promptly announced the hiring of James Powell, associate editor of The Tampa (Fla.) Tribune, as editor of The Gazette's editorial page. Tall, dark-haired, and 39, Powell echoed Ashmore's oft-stated stand on the Supreme Court decision and on integration as opposed to segregation: "To me it's simply an issue of law and order."

Ashmore, disclosing that the Ford Foundation job was offered him a year ago, said he felt that his job in Little Rock was done.

"I've been here engaged in mortal combat with Faubus and the forces of idiocy for years," Ashmore said. "Now I find myself in the position of a vindicated prophet. The schools are open.

"But if I lived forever and grew a white beard, some of the people here would never trust me."

At Little Rock

School Situation Quiet, But Arrests Are Made

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) —Second-day integration in Little Rock's high schools was peaceful Thursday but four boys were arrested and three Negro men were held in racial friction on the outside.

Four white boys were seized in front of Central High School before it opened with one Negro, 16-year-old Jefferston Thomas, in class.

Three of the teen-age boys were taken into custody when they drove up in an automobile with Confederate flags flying. Police arrested the fourth after he defied an order to leave the school area.

Men Arrested.

State police arrested the Negro men near the home of an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people Wednesday night. They said two of them would be charged with carrying concealed weapons.

One of the Negroes was Ellis Thomas Sr., 48, father of Jefferson Thomas. Another, Isaac Mullen, 42, is a house guard for Mrs. L. C. (Daisy) Bates, state president of the NAACP. They and Dr. Garland P. Freeman had left Mrs. Bates' house just before their arrest.

The placid atmosphere Thursday contrasted vividly with the uproar near Central Wednesday, when club-swinging police charged into a parade of howling segregationists and stopped its advance on the school.

Across town from Central, three Negro girls entered and left Hall High School for the second day without trouble.

Thomas went to Central alone. A score of white students were sitting on the steps of the 1,400-pupil school when he arrived. They did not even look at him as he went in.

He was accompanied to class Wednesday by Elizabeth Eckford, 17, another of the three Negroes assigned to Central by the Little Rock School board. She is not expected to return because she has earned enough credits through correspondence courses to enter college. The third Negro assigned to Central, Carlotta Walls, is in summer school at Chicago.

Police found a brass-weighted rubber hose, a tire tool and a wrench in the flag-decorated auto carrying the three white youths.

At Hall, the only sign of protest occurred when two white girls drove by in a convertible plastered with anti-integration banners. Police ignored it.

The three Negro girls, Effie Jones, 17, and Elsie Robinson and Estella Thompson, both 16, did not report any trouble inside Hall. A white student said they sat by themselves, away from other pupils, when they could.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus, who cautioned segregationists against violence shortly before the demonstation near Central Wednesday secluded himself.

Police Chief In Little Rock 'Hardheaded'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Gene Smith is a police chief who, in the eyes of his men, has "guts to face anybody or anything."

The responsibility for keeping order when two high schools were integrated here Wednesday fell on Smith and his 150-man police force.

For most of them, it was not a new assignment. Smith and 100 officers battled and repulsed a segregationist mob at Central High in 1957.

Smith directed his men at Central High Wednesday when a crowd of approximately 200 segregationists marched on the school before it reopened on a segregated basis. Police swung their nightsticks and, with the cooperation of firemen spraying water on the crowd, broke up the demonstration.

Smith took charge again Thursday, dispersing a small crowd of spectators who gathered across the street from the huge school.

At 6 feet 2½ and 200 pounds, the 45-year-old Smith looks like the career police officer he is. A veteran of 24 years on the force, he reached the officer's chair in December, 1957, despite segregationist opposition and the cloud of a 1954 demotion.

"I don't consider myself a hard man," Smith said. "But I'm hard-headed where the law is concerned."

Does he consider integration the "law of the land?"

"That's out of my province," Smith replied. "But we'll do everything we can to protect life and property and to preserve the public peace. That's what we do every day."

Smith discounted segregationist charges that half of his men planned to resign if they were ordered to enforce integration.

"I haven't heard a single complaint," he said. "My men are used to enforcing the law. I don't expect them to change."

Smith joined the force in 1935 and was a sergeant when he joined the Navy in 1941. After his discharge from the Navy in 1946, he became captain and was promoted to assistant chief in 1953.

In May, 1954, he was demoted to sergeant by then Chief Marvin Potts on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer. He filed suit against Potts and was reinstated under court order three months later. When Potts resigned in the fall of 1957, the city Civil Service Commission chose Smith as chief.

Born and reared in Little Rock, Smith was a football and track star at Little Rock (now Central) High School. His children, a boy and a girl, both now grown, were educated here.

Mixed Schools Opening Today at Little Rock

Four Negroes Slated to Attend; Faubus Warns Against Violence

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 12 (AP).—Two Little Rock high schools open today with token integration. School authorities and police have made firm pledges to keep order.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus continued his criticism of local officials, but warned against the use of violence.

Segregationists planned a rally on the State capitol lawn this morning, a half hour after three Negro girls were scheduled to enter previously all-white Hall High School.

Central High, where integration was carried out under the eyes of Federal troops in 1957 and 1958, was slated to open 2½ hours after the start of classes at Hall.

One Negro at Central

Only one Negro boy was expected to attend Central among the hundreds of whites. A total of 3,021 students has been registered and assigned at the city's four high schools.

Little Rock Technical High, a white school, and Horace Mann, a Negro institution, did not figure in the Little Rock School Board's integration plan.

Only half-day classes are scheduled this week, with a regular full-time schedule to begin Monday. The school board said it scheduled the half-day classes because all city high schools had been closed for a year, under order of Gov. Faubus.

Police Chief Eugene G. Smith would not reveal his plans to keep order, but said that he would not "put up with any foolishness."

School board officials said they would deal "firmly, fairly and effectively" with any students causing trouble in the schools.

Faubus Goes on TV

In a last-hour surprise, Gov. Faubus took to television last night. He accused the school board and Police Chief Smith of becoming puppets of the Federal Government.

The Governor also tried to discourage the segregationist rally on the Capitol lawn this morning by saying he would't be there. But segregationists insisted on going ahead with the meeting.

Gov. Faubus warned that the integration battle was not over. He called the school board members traitors and told them:

"Your troubles are only beginning."

Even as Gov. Faubus spoke, the State president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reported her house had been fired upon from a speeding car.

Mrs. L. C. (Daisy) Bates said several shots were fired and a white neighbor, K. R. Honey, reported one bullet crashed into his living room, where it missed his 9-year-old daughter Janet by less than a foot.

Stopped Integration Twice

Twice Gov. Faubus has stopped integration in Little Rock. The first time was in the fall of 1957. Then he called out National Guardsmen to temporarily turn back nine Negroes from Central High School. Last fall he closed the schools with a State law which since has been declared unconstitutional.

Gov. Faubus said he felt there was "more bitterness" now than in 1957 and that he took to television chiefly to discourage possible disorder.

The Governor said he had heard reports there would be protest meetings. "You have that right," he said, but added he saw nothing to be gained by violence.

Instead, he urged citizens to carry on the fight against integration by electing officials who would not betray their cause.

His talk came at the end of a day in which white students were assured of legal help should they be expelled over problems arising out of integration.

And 18 Little Rock attorneys pledged themselves to bring any agitators into court by injunction if necessary.

Pleads Against Violence

Gov. Faubus made his plea for peace on the heels of one from the Arkansas Christian Movement, a group of 175 Negro churches in Arkansas, which implored members of the Negro race to avoid violence at all costs. The movement was formed in 1956 to fight State segregation laws.

At a meeting here yesterday the movement assailed the Little Rock School Board president, Everett Tucker, jr., saying he had shown "gross ignorance of the aspirations and longings of our people."

Mr. Tucker had expressed surprise over the NAACP contesting in Federal court a State pupil placement law. It was used by the school board to place all but 6 of 60 Negroes who wanted to go to white schools in all-Negro Horace Mann High.

Mr. Tucker said it seemed to him the Negroes "should be grateful that the school board is making it possible for Negro children to resume their interrupted education."

Three all-white private schools were started after Gov. Faubus closed the public high schools in the fall of 1958. No private schools were started for Negroes.

But in Chicago the head of the Nation's largest Negro church denomination criticized the NAACP for its court action.

"The struggle for democracy in education is not only a legal question but a question of achieving constructive human relations and good will," said the Rev. Dr. J. H. Jackson. He is president of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., with a membership of 5 million.

The assurance to white students who might get expelled over integration trouble came from the Rev. Wesley Pruden, chaplain of the Capital Citizens Council. Mr. Pruden said money for court fights against expulsion would be provided by the Freedom Fund, which he and Dr. Malcolm Taylor heads.

Dr. Taylor also is president of the Citizen's Council, which has declared a boycott against Main street merchants employing Negroes.

Businessmen have reported for the council, said the buyers' strike was "going to be slow but no noticeable drop in sales, poison."

After skirmishes—

Little Rock sits watching, waiting

BY JAMES E. JACOBSON
News staff writer

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 14—At noon yesterday, twenty-four hours after police and segregationist demonstrators had mixed it up in free-swinging skirmishes a block from Central High School, the same officers set on curbs lunching on bologna sandwiches and soft drinks.

The newsmen who had raced back and forth behind the police lines Wednesday, trying to be on the spot for everything, congested in the few shady spots on the sidewalk across the street from Central, comparing notes on the previous days activities, swapping the latest rumors, cursing the heat for the thousandth time.

Occasionally one of the police officials stopped by and squatted for a few minutes in the shade, then wandered off and joined another group for a few minutes of conversation.

There was one brief flurry of activity when Police Chief Gene Smith arrested a youth on one of the corners across from the campus because "I got tired of listening to him," but it was short-lived. All of those present on some sort of business, as well as the few curious onlookers who never numbered more than 25—settled down to more waiting.

SHORTLY BEFORE 1 p.m. Jefferson Thomas appeared. The Negro student walked to one of the huge school's side doors, showed his identification card and stepped in side.

The reporters made a note or two and some checked their watches.

A newsreel camerman who had been set up half a block away, rushed up, perspiring while wrestling with heavy camera equipment, and asked, "Where is he?" No one had the heart to tell him.

Within a few minutes most of the newsmen had started toward their cars or in search of a cab. A plainclothesman crossed the street and talked to one or two lingerers.

"Well," he said, mopping his forehead with a handerkerchief, "it looks like we can go home."

Youngsters back at Central High

(SPECIAL TO THE AFRO)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—"We'll be back," they said when Gov. Faubus closed this city's schools last fall.

Not only did five of the original "Little Rock Nine" come back when registration opened last week, but 30 others signed up for classes in Central High School and two other high schools.

The five "originals" who signed up, all seniors, were: Melba Patillo, Jefferson Thomas, Elizabeth Eckford, Thelma Mothershed and Carlotta Walls.

Three of the original nine have left Little Rock. They are Ernest Green, only colored student to graduate from Central High School; Minniejean Brown, who was suspended from the school and resumed her education in New York, and Terrance Roberts, whose family moved to California.

One other student, Gloria Ray, is expected to register for Central High School when registrations are taken for non-seniors.

* * *

THE TOTAL number of colored high school seniors registered breaks down into 25 for Central High School; five for Hall High School in an exclusive community, and one for Tech High.

The state pupil placement board must still pass on their registrations. This means that all 35 senior applicants may not be admitted to the schools they applied for.

Greeting the students, white and colored, at Central High School which had been closed for a year along with other city schools, Principal Jess Matthews said:

"I'm glad to see you. It's good to have some customers again."

SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 8 by decision of the local citizens. In a speicial election, the local residents ousted three members of the school board who favored keeping the schools closed and endorsed the three who favored opening them.

Police Chief Eugene G. Smith warned that anyone creating a disturbance during registration or school opening would be arrested and jailed.

This assertion was attacked as a "threat" by the Capital (white) Citizens Council.

* * *

IN NORFOLK, VA., the school board advised the state pupil placement board to admit two of 23 colored students who applied for assignment to formerly all - white schools.

The board did not fully explain why it denied the applications of the other 21.

A report came from Newport News that colored lawyers agree not to try to enroll any students in schools attended only by white students.

The city school board is under federal court order to file a desegregation plan by Nov. 12. Lawyers for both sides allegedly agreed that no students would file for admission to schools before the September term began.

* * *

IN ATLANTA, GA. three colored students missed the deadline for returning their applications to the Georgia State College of Business Administration. They will not be admitted.

Meanwhile, the city board of education announced that it will appeal a federal court order to submit a plan for desegration by Dec. 1.

Georgia's governor, Ernest Vandiver, called for his general assembly to enact laws against barratry. He hopes to use these laws against the NAACP.

That organization, meanwhile, is planning assaults on segregation in Savannah and, according to Thurgood Marshall, "about three other places."

* * *

THE HOUSTON, TEXAS school board turned over its integration problem to the city attorney. The board has until Aug. 17 to produce in federal court an integration plan. The board told the attorney to do it.

Mrs. Charles White, only colored member of the board, chided her colleagues, saying: "We should shoulder the responsibility that is ours."

Meanwhile a junior high school rejected the application of a colored girl for its summer session.

* * *

IN NEW YORK, the board of education restudied the decision to shift 400 colored pupils from a congested Brooklyn area to two Queens communities.

The original decision led to protests by Queens segregationists. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, only colored board member, challenged the lawyer for the Queens group to justify his clients' stand.

Arkansas Legislative Committee Declares Communists Stirred Little Rock's Crisis

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—An Arkansas legislative committee declared Friday that the racial trouble here was fostered by the Communist party.

It charged that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People had become a tool of the party.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas branch of the NAACP, promptly denied the latter assertion. She said that the U.S. Department of Justice and J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have "given us a clean bill of health many times."

The accusations were contained in a 32-page report based on a three-day hearing held by the committee here last month. The report was released by Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, who directed the questioning of witnesses at the inquiry.

Chief witnesses at the hearing were J. B. Matthews, a former aide of the late Sen. Joe McCarthy, and Manning Johnson, a New York Negro, who said he was a former Communist.

Both testified they thought racial friction in the South was at least partly incited by the Communists.

Bennett did not call any NAACP members or other "hostile" witnesses. The attorney general is the author of a number of legislative acts aimed at the NAACP and instigator of several lawsuits against the organization.

"The committee is convinced that the racial unrest in Arkansas was deliberately planned by the Communist party as part of the directive handed down by Moscow in 1928," the report said.

"The NAACP appears to have been heavily infiltrated with subversives, and, wittingly, or unwittingly, is now a captive of the Communist apparatus," it added.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus on Sept. 2, 1957, surrounded Central High School with National Guardsmen to prevent a small group of Negroes from attending. A year later he closed all four Little Rock public high schools in a move against integration.

The report blamed the beginning of the trouble on the Communists.

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP issued the following comment on the committee's report:

"This hash has been warmed over so many times that it no longer has even a smell. Legislative committees in Florida and Louisiana already have come up with 'findings' based upon the testimony of hand-picked professional witnesses.

"Atty. Gen. Bennett of Arkansas has merely imitated Florida and Louisiana, even to the point of using the same traveling troupe of alleged experts.

"Of course, no NAACP representatives were called to testify at this rigged hearing. Needless to say, the so-called findings are without foundation."

Race Unrest Laid to Reds By Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 16 (AP) A state legislative committee today charged that Arkansas' racial unrest was deliberately engineered by the Communist Party.

A report by a special Education Committee of the Arkansas Legislative Council on its recent probe of alleged subversive activities also accused the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of being a "captive of the Communist apparatus."

Mrs. L. C. Bates of Little Rock, president of the Arkansas chapter of the NAACP, promptly denied that the organization had any links with subversives.

"I think I would prefer taking the word of J. Edgar Hoover (Director of the FBI) and the Justice Department about our organization," she said. "They have clearly given us a clean bill of health many times."

Covers 3-Day Hearing

The Committee report covered the findings of a 3-day hearing at Little Rock last month.

The principal witnesses at the hearing were J. B. Matthews of New York, a former aide of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin, and Manning Johnson of New York, a Negro who said he once belonged to the Communist Party. Matthews and Johnson testified they believed the South's integration troubles were partly brought on by subversives.

No NAACP members were summoned to testify at the hearing, which was conducted by Arkansas Attorney General Bruce Bennett. The Attorney General, an outspoken foe of the NAACP, pushed a number of anti-NAACP measures through the Legislature in last summer's special session.

The Education Committee's report contended "there has been and now is subversion present in the racial unrest in our state."

Committee "Convinced"

"The Committee is convinced that the racial unrest in Arkansas was deliberately planned by the Communist Party," the report added. "The NAACP appears to have been heavily infiltrated with subversives and, wittingly or unwittingly, is now a captive of the Communist apparatus."

Bennett, who released the report to newsmen, said he believed it was the first time any investigating agency had found the NAACP "subversive."

The 32-page report, largely a summation of proceedings at the hearing, said "this Committee has found that the incident which occurred at Little Rock on Sept. 2, 1957, (the beginning of the integration crisis at Central High School) was not something that just happened overnight."

"It was planned, schemed, calculated, and had as its motivating factor the international Communist conspiracy of world domination squarely behind the entire shocking episode."

Little Rock 'Reject' Is a Top N. Y. Pupil

By George W. Cornell

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP) She doesn't like to discuss Little Rock. "But you can't help remembering . . ." A fleeting tension crossed Minnijean Brown's face, then she smiled gayly. "Let's talk about the present."

A poised, vivacious Negro girl of 17, Minnijean was expelled from Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., a year ago after clashes with white students. She's now a senior at the new Lincoln School here.

"She's one of the most popular kids around here," said John J. Brooks, the white director of the private, interracial school. "The girls like her. The boys like her. The teachers like her. She has a lovely personality."

In the time since the explosive racial conflicts at Little Rock made Minnijean a cause celebre, she said the most comforting change has been in escaping the focus of attention — in being just another student."

'Just Part of the Whole'

"The next day after I came here," she said, "I was just another part of the school. Not someone to be singled out, or pointed to as special, but just part of the whole. And that's what is important."

Minnijean was given a $1050 scholarship to the school, a progressive educational institution with high academic standing and an enrollment of 431, including pupils both from poor and wealthy families.

A large majority are white, but there's a wide mixture of other races, from this country and abroad. Poorer students, chosen on the basis of potentiality, get scholarships—40 per cent of the total.

The school is under the trusteeship of Columbia University Teachers College.

"It's the best school I've ever been to, or even imagined," said Minnijean, her voice softly eager. She is a tall, pretty girl, with an easy smile and merry eyes. She wore a green sweater, black skirt and bobby socks.

Friends of 2 Races

Asked if she'd found her best friends among Negro or white pupils, she said, "I never thought of it like that." Pressed on the point, she said her four closest pals here were two Negro girls and two white girls.

She refused to draw any contrast between her present experiences and those in Little Rock's Central High, where name-calling, blows and other incidents occurred while she and eight other Negroes attended under Federal troop guard.

"I don't want to say anything about it," she said. "Little Rock is still my home."

She hesitated, then added in a rush:

"I don't think any Southerner, Negro or white, can forget the South as long as there is all this tangle in Little Rock or anywhere else in the South. It's nice here, but I still can't forget those students walking the streets with no school to go to."

Little Rock's public schools have since been closed in the racial strife.

In Final Semester

Minijean now is in her final high school semester, and is going through a round of faculty conferences to map plans for college. She's also virtually up to her neck in extracirricular activities.

"It's part of education," she said.

She's on the yearbook staff, the social committee, has served as class chairman, played a lead role in the school play last month, is a member of the Madrigals, a classical vocal group, and entertains at school social functions.

"I like folk singing better than anything else," she said. She is toying with the idea of a singing career, but hasn't fully decided. She has talked about it with singer Harry Belafonte, whose daughter is a classmate.

"Mainly," she said, "I'm concentrating on my studies. That has been necessary, because my past education was not so good."

Check Shows Rating

A check of teachers' reports on her shows a high rating. Some samples:

English and Social Studies: "Minnijean's interest and generally openminded participation in class are a delight." Science: "An eager, enthusiastic student . . ." French: "Shows growing strength."

"She's going to be prepared for college, despite some limitations in her past schooling," Brooks said. "Her potential is above average."

Minnijean resides in suburban Hastings, N. Y., with Kenneth B. Clark, a City College psychology professor, and his family. She was asked for a general comment about racial relationships in this country, and said:

"I believe the hope for the future is in the hands of students."

Associated Press Photo

Minnijean Brown, who was expelled last year from Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., is shown as she talked to a reporter in the office of Principal John Brooks (background) of Lincoln School in New York City.

Little Rock Race Trouble Laid To Reds

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—An Arkansas legislative committee has declared that the racial trouble here was fostered by the Communist party.

It charged that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People had become a tool of the party.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas branch of the NAACP, promptly denied the latter assertion. She said that the U.S. Department of Justice and J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have "given us a clean bill of health many times."

The accusations were contained in a 32-page report based on a three-day hearing held by the committee here last month. The report was released by Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, who directed the questioning of witnesses at the inquiry.

Chief witnesses at the hearing were J. B. Matthews, a former aide of the late Sen. Joe McCarthy, and Manning Johnson, a New York Negro, who said he was a former Communist.

Judge Urges Segregation Showdown

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 11 (UPI) — A Little Rock traffic judge who is also a school board member urged Gov. Orval Faubus today to open Little Rock's four closed high schools on a segregated basis in a showdown with the federal government.

Judge Robert W. Laster said he will make the proposal the next time the school board meets Feb. 26 and demand the board take a stand "one way or another."

"We aren't getting anywhere in the course we are following," said Laster, one of three pro-Faubus members of the six-member school board.

Faubus closed the high schools Sept. 12 to block Supreme Court-ordered integration.

Laster said that if the schools should be opened segregated then it would be up to the federal government "to force integration."

"I believe that if we open the schools on a segregated basis the federal government would not send armed troops back to Little Rock," said Laster, "but if troops should come back, then I think the people of Arkansas and the entire nation would rebel."

FAUBUS SUPPORTED ON SEGREGATION BIDS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 29 (AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus' new anti-integration proposals had clear-cut backing in the Arkansas Legislature today.

The House, without comment, approved 96—0 the Governor's bill to permit direct payment of public funds to students for use at schools of their choice.

The Senate gave 33-0 approval yesterday to the Governor's proposal that public school teachers be permitted to transfer to accredited private schools without losing their state retirement benefits.

The third bill in the Governor's package is a proposal to submit a constitutional amendment in the 1960 general election writing the student payment provision into the Constitution. This probably will not be acted upon until late in the session.

Racial Issue Labeled Road to Civil War

DENVER, Feb. 18 (AP)—Woodrow Wilson Mann, former mayor of Little Rock, Ark., today said the United States may be heading into another civil war over the segregation question.

Mann was revealed last week as the man whose appeal brought federal troops to Little Rock after rioting resulted from the admission of Negro students into Central High School. He moved here several months ago and operates an insurance firm.

Mann said in an address to the Kiwanis Club that "because of mishandling and exploitation of the Little Rock incident, we now have a nation as divided as it was in the days immediately preceding the Civil War."

"The people of this nation are in fact engaged in a cold war within this country," he said. "No apparent effort is being made by any segment of society to find a solution."

Calling desegregation of schools in the South "the most serious problem faced by this country in over 100 years," Mann said:

"We are headed toward civil war just as surely as there is a God above, unless something is done and done immediately.

"The use of federal troops, based solely on the determination of the federal government to change a way of life, born and bred into millions of people in this country, has proven one thing beyond doubt: Even in the United States force cannot and will not make people submit to a way of life that they are not willing to accept.

"The insincere and completely political actions on the part of the federal government in this situation offer final and conclusive proof that the rights, privileges and the freedoms granted us as citizens of this nation have been taken away from the people and placed in the hands of a few almighty men in Washington."

Mann said he did not agree with the U. S. Supreme Court decision of 1954 calling for desegregation in the public schools. He said he sent a telegram for federal troops in September 1957, after "I, as mayor of Little Rock, found myself trapped between the governor of Arkansas on one side and the federal government on the other."

"My differences with the governor of Arkansas were not based on personalities, nor did I question his authority to do as he did," Mann said. "I challenged the propriety and the manner in which he took control of the situation, thereby completely ignoring the legal responsibilities of Little Rock's city government.

"The necessity of calling upon the president of the United States for assistance was absolute and definte in order to restore law and order in Little Rock."

New High School To Be Dedicated

Ceremonies This Afternoon At Forrest City

Special to The Commercial Appeal

FORREST CITY, Ark., Feb. 21.—Dedication ceremonies for the new Lincoln Senior High School for Negroes will be held Sunday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock.

William P. Rock of Little Rock, executive director of the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, will speak. He will be introduced by W. W. Campbell of Forrest City, banker and vice president of the AIDC.

Costing around $300,000, the new school for Negroes is one of the finest in the Mid South. It contains 16 classrooms, completely equipped laboratory, a large library and reading room, visual education room, teacher's lounge, office and two sick rooms.

In addition, a spacious hallway, similar to others now being constructed in other schools, is a feature. It has a capacity of around 2,400. C. T. Cobb, principal of the school, will be master of ceremonies.

Messages of appreciation from the students, faculty and patrons will be given by Vesther Adams, E. P. Shannon and the Rev. R. B. Bland.

M. S. Smith, superintendent of the Forrest City Special School District, will introduce special guests, and William Irving, assistant superintendent, will speak.

Among the state education officials who will attend will be Archie Ford, commissioner of education; Dr. Ed McCuiston, assistant commissioner of education; and others.

ALL-OUT BATTLE AGAINST ANY INTEGRATION SHAPING UP

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 7-15-59

Little Rock In Back-To-Wall Racial Fight

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP—An all-out battle against any school integration in Little Rock is shaping up.

The Segregationist Capital Citizens Council said it will do everything in its power to block racial-mixing in the public schools.

Amis Guthridge, an attorney for the council and one of its official spokesmen, said the people of Little Rock will never accept integration in any form.

COURT ORDER

The Little Rock School Board is under a federal court order to integrate. It plans to open public high schools in September.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed four high schools against integration last fall but recently a federal court threw out the state school-closing law he used.

Guthridge said the Citizens Council would not fight integration in the courts. He said the council would use "action," but declined to spell out what he meant.

He did say, in reply to a question, that the campaign might encompass public protest rallies.

SPEARHEAD DRIVE

Anything the council does will be legal, Guthridge said in an interview.

The Citizens Council spearheaded a drive against school integration for several months before the Central High School crisis erupted in September 1957. Guthridge, a charter member of the organization, was active in the segregationist movement at that time.

In criticizing the board's announced intention of using state pupil placement laws next fall, Guthridge declared: "The School Board, and all their cohorts, are trying to make these laws acceptable to the public so they will cease to resist."

VARIOUS SCHOOLS

Arkansas placement measures provide for assignment of pupils to various schools on the basis of several factors, but race is not included.

A delegation from the school board will leave Wednesday for Charlotte, N.C. and Norfolk, Va., to study operation of placement plans in these cities.

Guthridge said the Citizens Council had been "unusually quiet" since it suffered a rebuff in a board recall election May 25, but the time for renewed action was at hand.

44 TEACHERS

The council supported three ardent segregationist school board members who dismissed 44 teachers and administrators. A citizens' group demanded the recall of the three. The council and other segregationist groups countered with an appeal to oust three moderate board members. Voters retained the moderates, who are on the present six-man board.

Guthridge said the council, after this defeat, "decided to sit back and let the people of Little Rock see what they had done to themselves when they let the integrationists win."

He charged any use of pupil placement laws by the board would be a smoke-screen tactic in a drive for extensive integration.

PLACEMENT LAWS

Everett Tucker Jr., board president, declined comment on Guthridge's statement.

Another segregationist leader joined Guthridge in criticizing the planned use of state placement laws.

Margaret Jackson, president of the Mothers League of Central High, said her organizationn disapproved of a pupil placement procedure.

"We regard it as a form of integration and we do not approve of integration in any form," she said.

Gov. Faubus Reiterates Race Stand

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus lashed out at the Eisenhower administration again Wednesday in reiterating his stand against compulsory racial integration.

Sun. 7-12-59

"If Negroes and whites want to go to school and church together and marry each other, that's all right," Faubus said. "But they should not be made to associate against their will."

p5-A

The governor told the national convention of the Forestry Conservation Communications Assn., that he had not come to talk about Little Rock's school integration problem but "I want to give my side of the story."

Faubus then assailed the Eisenhower administration for sending federal troops to Little Rock to enforce integration during the 1957-58 term.

Faubus sidestepped a challenge by the Little Rock School Board to come up with a legal plan if he had one to continue segregation. He also refused during an interview to comment on a statement by a spokesman for the Capital Citizens Council that it would resist all efforts to integrate public schools in Little Rock.

The Little Rock School Board has announced it would reopen in the fall four public high schools which Faubus closed under a state school closing law. The law recently was declared unconstitutional by a federal court.

Little Rock Borrows

Journal Montgomery Ala.

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Little Rock, Ark., school officials indicated today they may use some features of Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama assignment plans in desegregating schools in September.

Tues. p. 1 7-14-59

Everett Tucker Jr., president of the Little Rock School Board, said here that he and other officials have been "tremendously reassured with the success and apparent ease with which this transition (to integrated schools) has been accepted in Norfolk and Charlotte."

LITTLE ROCK GROUP FIGHTS INTEGRATION

Times Newport

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 14 (AP)—A fight against any school integration in Little Rock took shape today. The Capital Citizens Council said it would do everything in its power to block racial mixing in the public schools. Amis Guthridge, an attorney for the council and one of its official spokesmen, said the people of Little Rock would never accept integration in any form.

Tues. p. 1 7-15-59

The Little Rock school board is under a Federal court order to integrate. It plans to open the four public high schools in September.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed the high schools against integration last fall but recently a Federal court invalidated the state school-closing law that he employed.

Mr. Guthridge said the Citizens Council would not fight integration in the courts. He said the council would use "action," but declined to spell out what he meant.

He did say, in reply to a question, that the campaign might encompass public protest rallies.

Anything the countil does will be legal, Mr. Guthridge said in an interview.

Entire board for opening schools in Little Rock

Baltimore Md.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A sixth member appointed to the Little Rock School Board last week declared that "I believe in public education and I believe that our schools should be opened in spite of our feeling about integration and segregation."

Sat. 7-18-59

The new board member is W. C. McDonald, 44, who was appointed to fill a vacancy which was created when a former member, Henry L. Hubbard, was found ineligible for membership.

p. 3

Hubbard and two other new members were named to the board after three extreme segregationist members were voted out in a recall election held on May 25.

All six of the board's members have now expressed themselves in favor of opening the schools in September even though it means that some desegregation will be involved.

Dr. Blossom writes about Little Rock

Baltimore

PHILADELPHIA

The contention of many southerners that colored people do not want their children to attend school with white children was branded as "ridiculous" by Dr. Virgil T. Blossom (school superintendent at Little Rock, 1953-58) Tuesday.

"Most colored parents want their children accepted and want them to have better educational opportunities than they normally get under a segregated system," Blossom writes in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Sat. 7-30-59

Part II of his report, "The Untold Story of Little Rock," says that in many talks with colored parents and leaders, Blossom found them keenly aware of the dangers of immediate, complete integration.

"There were some who demanded speed," he says, "but most of them favored moderation for sound reasons — fear of economic retaliation, fear that the legislature would abolish public education or, in most instances, a sane desire to avoid a violent upheaval."

LITTLE ROCK SIGNS FIVE MORE NEGROES

Times p. 45M

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 22—Two Negroes registered today at all-white Hall High School in the heart of one of city's better residential sections. Three others enrolled at Central High.

Thurs. 7-23-59

At the end of the second day of pre-registration for the fall term at Little Rock's four public high schools a total of ten Negroes had enrolled for integrated classes.

There was no indication of trouble. However, the police continued their watch to avert any outbreak of the racial violence that marred Central's first desegregated term in 1957.

One of the Hall applicants was a 17-year-old boy, William Norwood. The other was a girl accompanied by her mother. They refused to identify themselves.

One of the three Negroes who registered at Central High today was Carlotta Walls, 17. She is the fifth member of the original ""Little Rock nine" to seek readmission to Central. Their entry in Sept., 1957 touched off rioting and brought Federal troops here to preserve the peace.

Setback for Faubus

In the twenty-one months since the Little Rock integration crisis began, Arkansas' Gov. Orval E. Faubus has had considerable popular support for his opposition to what he calls "forced integration" of the schools. In the Democratic primary last July (tantamount to election) he won a third term with 255,000 votes, twice as many as those of his two rivals combined. The State Legislature, in special session, then almost unanimously rushed through a series of Faubus anti-integration measures, and in September the Governor closed Little Rock's four high schools rather than obey Supreme Court orders to resume the school board's integration program. In October, in a referendum in Little Rock giving voters the choice of voting for or against "racial integration of all schools," the Faubus anti-integration forces won by 19,470 to 7,561.

Three Against Three

Last December, however, the Governor had a setback. In an election for a new six-member school board (the old one had resigned) the voters chose three moderates whom the Governor had opposed, and three segregationists. Then a bill designed to give the Governor power to break the deadlock by executive authority was defeated in the Legislature.

Last week, Governor Faubus suffered his third and worst defeat so far—a defeat stemming directly from the actions of the pro-Faubus members of the board. This was the background:

Last May 5, the school board took up the matter of teachers' contracts for the next school year. A dispute over individual

teachers' qualifications followed, and the three moderates walked out. The three segregationists promptly fired forty-four of the 800 teachers in the system (all had been kept on the payroll), presumably on the ground they did not share the segregationists' views. A furor arose. More than 170 prominent businessmen formed STOP (for Stop This Outrageous Purge) and campaigned for an election to recall the three segregationists. A white mothers' club then formed CROSS (Committee to Retain Our Segregated Schools) and campaigned for the recall of the three moderates.

The campaign was bitter, marked by appeals to racial, religious and class bigotry. In the last days, Governor Faubus—who had said he intended to stay out of the matter—twice appeared on television to support the three segregationists. The row over the teachers' dismissals, he said, was nothing but a "smoke screen behind which the integrationists now can move forward."

'Reawakening'

In the election last Monday the three segregationists were voted out—by narrow margins—and the three moderates won. The moderates hailed the victory as a "reawakening" of the city. Governor Faubus said, "Little Rock has not voted for integration yet. The issue * * * was only the teachers' dismissals."

While the outcome was a clear defeat for the Governor, spokesmen for the moderates avoided over-optimistic predictions. They pointed out that there was no indication that he had lost his popularity elsewhere in the state. Furthermore, it was uncertain what position the school board would take. Under the law, replacements for the ousted members will be made by the Board of Education of Pulaski County, of which Little Rock is a part. The county board is a new body, created by the special session of the Legislature, and has not revealed its stand on integration.

Also awaited is a decision by a Federal court on the constitutionality of the school-closing laws. If these should be held invalid—as were similar laws in Virginia—the city board would then be under further compulsion to resume a limited integration program, probably next fall. The Governor at times has indicated that he would not attempt to block such a move if the responsibility for it were taken out of his hands by such a decision, but observers on the scene have found him unpredictable.

Gov. Faubus and the Courts

Arkansas Governor Faubus can hardly have been surprised by the latest decisions of the Federal court in Little Rock invalidating the state legislative acts which have kept that city's high schools closed for all too many months. Against the background of the legal and judicial history of the struggle over school integration in this country there could have been scarcely any doubt that the courts would rule invalid laws closing schools to prevent integration, as well as laws diverting state funds to private schools being attended by pupils whose public schools had been closed because of the effort to stop integration.

It may be too much to hope that Governor Faubus and those who share his views will bow to the inevitable and avoid further delay by appealing this latest decision to the Supreme Court. Nevertheless, the Little Rock school board has announced that it will proceed on the premise the schools in that city will be open this fall, and it is to be hoped that this will be true. The real losers, after all, have been the high school students of Little Rock. It is they who have had to pay the price for the battles their elders have been fighting. Every youngster in Little Rock deserves the best possible education that city can give him. We hope the schools will be reopened in September and attended by all eligible youngsters, regardless of color or other irrelevant considerations.

REGISTRATIONS PASS 50 MARK IN THREE OF LITTLE ROCK SCHOOLS

Last Day Activity Surge Passes Without Incident

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI) —Teenage Negroes registering Friday at the city's three formerly white high schools passed the 50 mark in a surge of last-day activity without any show of violence.

By registering at Central, Hall and Technical, the registrants obviously were indicating their desire to attend those schools when classes open next Sept. 8.

They had no assurance, however, that they would be permitted to integrate the previously all-white schools under the 1959 state pupil placement law.

Thirteen white girls registered at Horace Mann High School this morning. Their prank was discovered when assistant school superintendent Paul Fair checked their names and addresses. The names ficitious, and the addresses would have placed their homes in such places as the Arkansas River which runs through Little Rock, or in the middle of the Little Rock municipal airport.

integration - conscious city's only all - Negro school. But it turned out to be a hoax.

The girls, wearing shorts, drove up to the school in a car with the words "Horace Mann or Bust" written on the side.

As they came out, a newsman asked them if they were serious about signing up for classes at the Negro school.

"Hell yes, we're serious," one of them said.

They were asked if their parents knew about their trying to integrate a Negro school.

"Yes, they are in favor of integration," one answered.

14k 1959

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK

Little Rock Board Plans Mixed Schools

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — The Little Rock school board, in the face of Gov. Orval E. Faubus' warning of possible violence, Thursday night officially announced plans to operate Little Rock's high schools on an integrated basis this fall.

Faubus said at a press conference less than 36 hours before that he felt integrated schools could not be operated here without the backing of federal force.

The governor was not available for comment on Thursday night's action.

The five-man board announced the unanimous decision in a terse statement after a brief executive decision. Apparently the matter had been settled before the meeting.

Details of opening were not announced, but the board promised "a further and more detailed announcement at the earliest possible date.

Unofficial plans to open the schools under a token program of integration were announced last Thursday after a three-judge federal court struck down a Faubus-sponsored school closing law and returned control of the schools to the board.

Faubus shut the four high schools last Sept. 12 after the U. S. Supreme Court rejected a bid for a delay in integration. Federal troops enforced integration of Central High School during the 1957-58 term and special federal marshals had been recruited to protect seven Negroes eligible to attend Central last fall.

There was no immediate indication of how many Negroes would be admitted to white schools when schools are opened. The board said it would operate under the Arkansas pupil placement law in assignng students.

Arkansas has two pupil assignment laws, one adopted in 1956 and the other passed this year. Each permits school boards to place pupils in certain schools for a number of reasons, but race is not mentioned.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, state president of the National Assn., for the Advancement of Colored People, said it was not known at this time how many Negro students would attempt to enroll in white schools.

Faubus, who blocked integration with National Guard troops in the fall of 1957, frequently has said he will not use his powers to enforce integration. And several times before he has said he feels violence will ensue if the schools are opened integrated.

Integration was accomplished at Central after a federal judge enjoined Faubus from using state troops to prevent entry of Negroes, a task Faubus assigned them, he said, to prevent violence.

A segregationist mob rioted before Central High when the Negroes tried to enter under city police protection.

Soldiers stayed through the 1957-58 term and watched over graduation ceremonies at which one Negro received a diploma.

Faubus Kills Rumor He'll Mix School

MARSHALL, Tex. (UPI)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas Thursday night spiked reports he might order strife-torn Central High School at Little Rock reopened this fall on a partially integrated basis.

"I shall never use the power of my office to force integration in the face of overwhelming popular opposition," Faubus told a banquet here.

Faubus ordered Central High closed last fall in the face of federal-enforced integration. The school and three other Little Rock high schools have remained closed ever since.

Public School Supporters Score Gains In Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Three segregationist supporters of Gov. Orval E. Faubus were replaced on the Little Rock School Board Thursday by men who have stayed out of the public school integration controversy.

The segregationists were ousted in a special recall election May 25 in which three other board members, with moderate views on integration, were given a vote of confidence.

Statements from two of the new board members indicated the three moderates may have picked up allies.

The new board members are State Rep. J. H. Cottrell Jr., an attorney and loan company executive; B. Frank Mackey, a retired police detective and presently an insurance company employe; and H. L. Hubbard, a building contractor.

Both Cottrell and Mackey expressed their faith today in the public school system. Hubbard was not available for comment.

The three replaced Ed I. McKinley Jr., an attorney and school board president; Robert W. Laster, Little Rock traffic judge; and Ben D. Rowland, also an attorney.

Clinical Report on Little Rock

The Saturday Evening Post series on what happened in Little Rock, Ark., by erstwhile superintendent of schools there from 1953 to 1958, Virgil T. Blossom, is a clinical report of the first importance on the anatomy of a Southern city.

Here we see where and how a tiny minority of racial segregationists, spurred on by Gov. Orval Faubus, an ambitious and conscienceless politician, and alumnus of the leftist Commonwealth College, promoted defiance of the U. S. Supreme Court and the Federal Government, and brought disgrace to the city, the state and the nation.

While the majority of Little Rock white people were opposed to public school integration, they were prepared to obey the law and adopt the policy of integration worked out by the School Board—until Faubus and the segregationist diehards intervened.

What is illuminating about the Blossom revelations is how a handful of students, carrying out the will of their parents and professional segregationists, were able to cause so much trouble at Central High School and throughout the city school system.

It seems to us that the lesson to be drawn from this sad experience is that whenever such situations occur, known troublemakers should be promptly arrested, jailed and held in high bail; and professional Negrophobes who rush to the troubled city to spark opposition should be jailed as vagrants, and later drummed out of town.

Had this been done in Little Rock and some other Southern cities, school integration would have gone off smoothly everywhere, and America's reputation in the world would not be so low.

In extraordinary times and under extraordinary circumstances, it is sometimes necessary to use extraordinary means.

Faubus' School Closing Killed by U.S. Court, Reopening Plans Sped

Power Loss Is Conceded By Governor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — A three-judge federal court dealt Gov. Orval E. Faubus a telling blow Thursday in his fight against racial integration of Little Rock's public high schools.

It declared a state school-closing law unconstitutional and the Little Rock School Board moved quickly with plans for reopening the four schools in the fall.

Faubus, who closed the schools last fall with legislative and popular Little Rock backing, conceded it looked as if he had lost his authority to keep the schools closed.

'UNDER MANDATE'

The federal court reminded the school board it is under a "continuing mandate" to integrate the schools.

Thursday's court action enjoined Faubus, the board and other public officials from interfering with the "approved plan for the gradual integration" of all schools in the Little Rock district.

The Little Rock School Board, through its president, Everett Tucker Jr., announced it would proceed on the premise all schools here would be opened in the fall.

Tucker said the federal court decision placed the school board under an obligation to comply with previous federal court rulings calling for integration.

OKAYED IN 1956

An integration plan, submitted by a former school board, first was approved by the federal courts in 1956.

In September 1957, U.S. Dist. Judge Ronald N. Davies of Fargo, N.D., here on a temporary assignment, ordered Faubus to cease his interference with integration. Faubus withdrew National Guardsmen who had prevented nine Negro students from attending Central High School.

Mob violence erupted and integration of the nine finally was enforced by federal troops in the 1957-58 school year. It was to prevent continuation of integration that Faubus closed the schools.

NOT SURPRISED

Faubus said Thursday he was not surprised by the federal court decision. He hesitated to say whether he would appeal until after he had been given the chance to study it.

The governor refused to say, too, whether he would call a special legislative session to deal with his continuing fight against what he calls "forced integration."

Asked if he felt the decision meant the reopening of the four public high schools, Faubus replied, "That's up to the courts."

Tucker predicted the decision would be appealed but he added he felt the board was obligated to go ahead with plans immediately for the reopening of all Little Rock schools.

FUND ACT MULLED

In throwing out the Faubus-sponsored school closing law, the federal court also invalidated a companion act under which public school funds followed displaced pupils in their transfer to other schools.

The court held the school-closing law clearly violated the due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. It held the companion act was dependent on the closing law and likewise was unconstitutional.

The school board only recently was reorganized. Three segregationists were recalled in an election. Tucker and two other board members were retained. They had been denounced by Faubus as "integrationists."

WILLING TO ACCEPT

Faubus supported the three segregationists in the recall election but later said the issue was not clear-cut on the integration question.

Tucker and the other two retained call themselves moderates, opposed in principle to integration but willing to accept it on a token basis to enable the schools to reopen.

The school board was asked by one member, Ted Lamb Jr., late in the day to appeal the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court for a quick final determination which would remove all question about the reopening of schools. Lamb was one of the moderates retained in the recall election.

The closing of the four public high schools affected 3,700 students. Some transferred to other school districts; some attended hastily organized white private schools here and others turned to correspondent courses. Some stopped their education completely.

Private School Maps Fall Plans

Assumption Of Integration Of Little Rock Classes Spurs Program

By The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, June 20.—Officials of Raney High School announced Saturday that the school is planning to operate this fall on the assumption that Hall and Central High schools will be open and integrated.

Dr. T. J. Raney, president of the Little Rock Private School Corp., said Raney High will charge $15 a month per student for tuition. The school did not charge tuition this year.

Dr. Raney was one of three private schools established last fall when Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed the public schools against integration. The others are Baptist High and Trinity Interim Academy.

Indecision Indicated

Baptist High officials have indicated indecision as to whether it will operate this fall because of financial difficulties. Trinity, sponsored by the Episcopal Church, handled only about 16 students last year.

A three-judge Federal Court this week threw out the law by which Faubus closed the schools and the Little Rock school board announced that it is making plans to open the schools this fall on an integrated basis.

Raney and Supt. W. C. Brashers said Saturday that sophomore and junior students who attended Raney this year and who wish to attend next year will be registered this week by their teachers. School is still in session.

Mr. Brashers added that if as many as 1,000 to 1,200 register for next fall's term, the board will go ahead with plans for construction of a school building on land near Little Rock's Boyle Park.

Classes were held this year in a building at 16th and Lewis Streets. About 560 students were in the 1958-59 sophomore and junior classes.

Sophomores meet in a Methodist church building this year, but Mr. Brashers said it will not be used in the fall.

Tuition $135 Yearly

The tuition will be $135 a year for each student if about 600 enroll. That will bring about $9,000 a month into the school's treasury and leave $12,000 a month to be raised by the board. The school has been operated so far by donations.

Brashears said foreign languages will be added to the school's curricula for next year and that Raney officials are looking for two teachers for Latin, French and Spanish.

Raney is a segregationist-backed institution. Dr. Malcolm G. Taylor, president of the Capitol Citizen's Council, is the treasurer of the board and Dr. Raney, for whom the school board is named, is Gov. Orval E. Faubus' private physician.

Appeal Is Likely On School Ruling

Faubus Indicates He Plans Action Against Upset Of Arkansas Law

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, June 19.—Gov. Orval Faubus strongly indicated Friday he will order his attorneys to appeal Thursday's three-judge ruling against the state school-closing law Mr. Faubus sponsored in a 1958 special session of the Legislature.

"You can safely speculate it will be appealed," he said.

Board Won't Appeal

The Little Rock School Board announced it didn't plan to initiate appeal. Everett Tucker Jr. said following a board conference with its attorney that the board was a "nominal defendant" in the case and therefore would leave appeal up to someone else.

Mr. Tucker said the board took the position the Governor and the State Department of Education were the principal defendants.

The Education Department enters the picture since it was designated as the agent to administer Act 5 which the three-judge court ruled against. Act 5, a companion measure to the school-closing law, withholds school funds from districts where schools have been closed and transfers the money to districts which take in "displaced" students.

State Action Noted

Governor Faubus said he probably would confer with his attorneys next week on the appeal question. He noted that since the Arkansas Supreme Court had upheld both acts, the Supreme Court might take a different view than did the three-judge court. He made that comment when asked if he thought it would be "useless" to appeal the three-judge ruling.

The majority of the school board is in favor of the four high schools being reopened here next fall.

14k 1959

ARKANSAS

Hays to Discuss Peacemaker Role In School Emergency at Little Rock

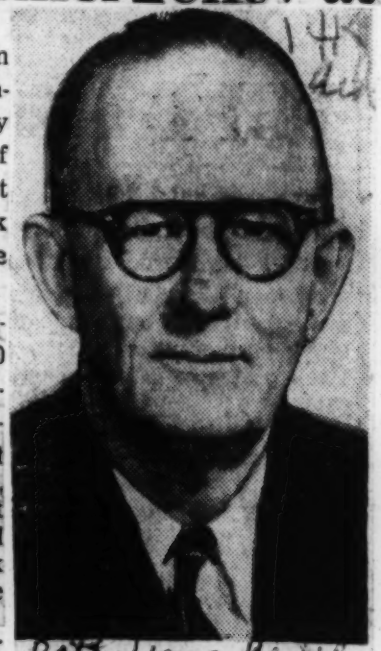
His role as peacemaker in the Little Rock school integration crisis will be discussed by former Rep. Brooks Hays, of Arkansas, next Wednesday at The Washington Post Book and Author Luncheon in the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

Hays is among three headlined speakers at the 12:30 p. m. affair, third such luncheon in the current season. Appearing with Hays will be Pat Frank, of "Mr. Adam" fame, who will discuss his latest book, "Alas, Babylon," and Helga Sandburg, who will talk about her new novel, "Measure My Love.'

Hays will discuss 'A Southern Moderate Speaks," his account of his vain personal fight to soothe warring Little Rock factions—a fight which cost him the House seat he had held since 1942. An ardent churchman, the 60-year-old native Arkansan has been president of the Southern Baptist Convention since 1957.

Tickets for the luncheon are $3.50 each. They are obtainable at the front counter of The Washington Post and at the following bookstores:

Airport Bookshops (Chevy Chase and National Airport), Ballantyne's, Better Mouse Trap (Alexandria), Brentano's Center Book Shop (Bethesda), Cucumber (Bethesda), Francis Scott Key, Franz Bader, Hecht's, Kann's (Virginia and Washington), Pearlmans, Pockers, Pursells, Savile, Sidney Kramers, Woodward & Lothrop and World Affairs.



BROOKS HAYS
.. to discuss peacemaker role

RACIAL SUIT JUDGES

Three Named for Arkansas Integration Hearing

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19 (UPI)—Judge Archibald K. Gardner named three judges today to hear Arkansas' first integration suit in an area where the population of Negroes and whites is nearly the same.

Parents of three Negro children in the Dollarway School District at Pine Bluff, Ark., forty-two miles southeast of here, have asked a three-judge Federal court to enjoin the district from preventing students from attending the white schools.

Judge Gardner, chief of the United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, named Judge John B. Sanborn of St. Paul, Minn., who is on the Appellate Court; District Judges John E. Miller of Fort Smith, Ark., and Axel J. Beck of El Point, S. D., to hear the case.

No date has been set for the hearing.

Anti-Faubus Forces Gain Majority Of Board Votes

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI)—Anti-Faubus forces attained a majority on the Little Rock School Board Wednesday in a recount of school board election votes. The results will not be final, however, until a judge makes an important ruling, perhaps next week.

The forces opposed to Gov. Orval Faubus won their apparent victory when Mrs. Charles W. Stephens came out ahead of Little Rock Traffic Judge Robert W. Laster by 7,012 to 7,008 votes.

In the Dec. 4 election, Mrs. Stephens was declared lost to Laster by 111 votes. She filed suit claiming more than 600 votes were illegal.

But the actual count in the election will not be final until Pulaski County Little Rock Circuit Judge J. Mitchell Cockrill rules whether votes cast in the election outside proper wards are legal. He said he might rule on that next week.

Mrs. Stephens is a member of a panel of "moderates" on the racial question which opposed die-hard segregationists in the election. If she is declared winner, the "moderates," most of whom oppose Gov. Orval Faubus, will hold a 4-to-2 majority over the segregationists. The board is presently deadlocked at 3 and 3.

Negro Sought Segregation Idea Termed "Ridiculous"

The contention of many Southerners that Negroes do not want their children to attend school with white children was branded as "ridiculous" by Virgil T. Blossom, school superintendent at Little Rock, 1953-58.

"Most Negro parents want their children accepted and want them to have better educational opportunities than they normally get under a segregated system," Blossom writes in the current (May 30) issue of The Saturday Evening Post.

Part Two of his report, "The Untold Story of Little Rock," says in many talks with Negro parents and leaders Blossom found them keenly aware of the dangers of immediate, complete integration.

"There were some who demanded speed," he says, "but most of them favored moderation for sound reasons — fear of economic retaliation, fear that the legislature would abolish public education or, in most instances, a sane desire to avoid a violent upheaval.

"They wanted to co - operate with the school board."

Blossom reports that at a school board meeting after the Supreme Court decision the six members agreed that the board's official position was opposed to the principle of the Court ruling, but that "it was now the law of the land and the law should be respected."

He finds it significant that not a single member of the board expressed any idea of refusing to obey the law.

The Post article tells of mounting pressures and a growing atmosphere of hysteria after the reeelection of Governor Faubus in 1956.

"All that was needed was a single gesture of firm and courageous leadership in behalf of law and order — and the danger would be gone," Blossom comments. "Where that leadership would have to originate was now obvious. The integration of Central High School was no longer a local problem. The segregationist leaders had succeeded in their strategy of building it into a state problem, with repercussions throughout the nation.

"Governor Faubus had tried desperately to confine integration to a local issue and had promised to support whatever policy was adopted in each school district.

"But he had wavered and faltered under segregationist pressure and had been maneuvered into a political corner."

Faubus school closure law held invalid

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 18—(AP)—A three-judge federal court struck down Gov. Orval E. Faubus' school closing law today and may have cleared the way for reopening Little Rock's public high schools this Fall.

The court reminded the Little Rock School Board that it is under a "continuing mandate" to carry out a previously-approved plan of integration for schools here.

Board President Everett Tucker Jr. said that under the court's ruling his group would make its plans on the assumption that all Little Rock schools will open in September.

FAUBUS OVERRODE a former board and closed the four high schools last September to block the integration plan.

He acted then under a hastily-passed law which he sponsored to give him authority to shut schools against court-ordered integration.

The federal court today declared this law unconstitutional and said Faubus' proclamation closing the schools was void.

TODAY'S FEDERAL COURT ruling also invalidated a companion act to the school closing law. This act provided for transfer of public funds from the Little Rock schools to others to which displaced pupils transferred.

HAPPIER DAYS FOR MINNIE JEAN.—A bust of Abraham Lincoln looms above Minnie Jean Brown, 17, at the New Lincoln high school in New York City, from which she was graduated on June 5. Minnie Jean is one of the 13 Negro students whose attendance at the Central high school in Little Rock in the fall of 1957 precipitated the segregation battle which resounded all over the world. Minnie Jean was expelled from Central high school because she exchanged taunts with white students. She was given a scholarship at New Lincoln, a predominantly white school and got along fine.—UPI Telephoto

U.S. COURT TO SIFT LITTLE ROCK CASE

3 Judges to Hear Argument Tomorrow on Arkansas' School-Closing Law

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 2—The Arkansas school-closing law, which was ruled valid this week by the state Supreme Court, will be considered here Monday by a three-judge Federal court.

If the Federal court overturns the law, it could bring about a reopening of Little Rock's public high schools next fall. The four schools have been closed throughout the current academic year on the orders of Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

The school-closing law (Act 4 of 1958) permits the Governor to close schools that are under court orders to desegregate if, among other things, he determines that violence is impending.

In addition to this law, the Federal court will consider two other pro-segregation measures.

One Forbids State Aid

One, Act 5 of 1958, requires the withholding of state aid from closed schools and permits this money to be transferred to other schools attended by the displaced students.

The third, Act 151 of 1959, permits students who do not want to attend racially integrated schools to transfer their share of state aid to other schools.

Under Act 5, state aid has been denied to the Little Rock School District all year. About $200,000 of it was transferred to other schools, including a pro-segregation private school at Little Rock, before a Federal court ordered the payments stopped March 7 pending a final decision on the law's validity.

Law Invoked Last September

The Little Rock School District has said it will have a deficit at the end of the school year unless it gets the state-aid money that it was allocated.

Ordinarily, it would receive about $550,000 in state aid in a school year.

The school-closing law was enacted last August at an emergency session of the Arkansas Legislature.

On Sept. 12, 1958, the day the United States Supreme Court ordered integration to proceed at Little Rock Central High School, Governor Faubus closed Central and the city's three other public high schools. He said he had determined that there would be violence if Central opened on an integrated basis.

The Arkansas Supreme Court ruled last Monday that the law was a valid exercise of the state's police power if used as a temporary measure to keep the peace.

It was a 4-3 decision. The three justices who opposed the majority view contended that the law violated a provision of the state constitution that guarantees a free public education to all citizens between 6 and 21 years of age.

Equal Protection Cited

In the Federal court case, the United States Justice Department has argued in a brief that the school-closing law denies to residents of Little Rock the equal protection of the laws. It notes that in all other areas of Arkansas the state provides a free high-school education.

The Justice Department also maintains that the law represents an "evasive scheme" to avoid the United States Supreme Court's desegregation decree and that the threat of violence cannot be used to justify the denial of constitutional rights.

The challenge of the Arkansas laws was filed by attorneys for the Negro children who are the plaintiffs in the Little Rock school-integration case. The original suit was filed in 1956 and resulted in the integration of Central High under armed guard in the 1957-58 school year.

The judges who will hear the case are John E. Miller of Fort Smith, Axel J. Beck of Elk Point, S. D., and John B. Sanborn of St. Paul, Minn.

Graduation Rites Set Tonight For Private Segregated School

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The T. J. Raney High School— a practical experiment in resistance to integration — graduates its first senior class tonight.

The 196 seniors will hear a commencement address by Gov. Orval E. Faubus who paved the way for creation of the all-white private school by shutting Little Rock's public high schools against integration.

Raney enrolled about 850 of the 3,700 Little Rock students displaced by school closing. Its doors opened Oct. 20 and its students had a full 180-day term.

Diplomas will be awarded by the man for whom the school was named, Dr. T. J. Raney, president of the Little Rock Private School Corp., which operates Raney High.

1,000 REGISTERED

Even as plans for commencement were completed, Raney planned for next year by registering about 1,000 students for 1959-60 classes. The number includes most of the 10th and 11th graders who attended this year and some 300 ninth graders from five junior high schools.

Some of those who registered probably will not attend Raney next year if the public schools are open. A three-judge federal court recently struck down Faubus' school closing law and the Little Rock school board Thursday night officially announced it would open the public schools this fall under a court-approved plan of token integration.

Raney students had little criticism to offer of their school, which was organized from scratch and operating within 40 days after the public schools were closed.

Most said they preferred the smaller school, that students seemed more friendly than they had at Central High and Hall High, that school spirit was better and the teaching staff competent.

And many said their grades had improved. Some attributed this to increased personal interest in studies, others said frankly that Raney was "easier" than Central or Hall.

Raney offered all the basic high school courses. It had a student newspaper, an annual, a basketball team and a track team. There was no band, but Supt. W. C. Brashears said one would be organized next year.

The school opened too late to field a football team, but a coach has been hired for next season. And college preparatory courses—such as Latin, French and Spanish—will be added to the curriculum.

Brashears, who has been a school-man for 35 years, said Raney would have to be classed as "a first rate high school." He said it compared favorably with high schools he had administered in Texas. He said Raney's 11th graders ranked above the national norm on a series of standardized tests.

Linda Beth Davis, editor of the Raney Rebel, called her year at Raney "the best of my high school career."

Nicky Avants, a junior, said he planned to return to Raney next year.

"The facilities weren't new and modern like at Hall," Avants said. "But I think they (Raney officials) did a marvelous job with what they had."

The $15 monthly tuition Raney proposes to charge next year apparently was not deterring students from registering. Raney charged no tuition this year.

There seems little doubt at this point that Raney will be open next year, whether the public schools are or not. Faubus had indicated often that he will not interfere with the public schools if a 1959 law, which would permit disbursement of state funds to schools such as Raney, is permitted to stand.

14k 1959 ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
MINNIEJEAN BROWN

Expelled Little Rock Girl Happy

Minniejean Brown Says 'Those People Have Decided to Wake Up'

By Terry Ferrer
Education Editor

Minniejean Brown, the Little Rock junior who was expelled from Central High School fifteen months ago for answering back to a white student's taunts, said yesterday that the Monday recall election ousting three segregationist school board members in Little Rock was "a great victory." "I'm very glad those people have decided to wake up," she said. "I'm surprised they haven't before."

Minnijean, now seventeen, will be graduated from the New Lincoln School, 31 W. 110th St., a private integrated school, on June 5 with twenty-four classmates. Four of them are Negroes. In an interview yesterday in the school building, Minnijean said:

"Tomorrow would be the day I would have graduated from Central High—if it were open. The closed schools haven't been much help to the kids planning to go to college.

"It seems the people in Little Rock needed an excuse to get mad—over those forty-four ousted teachers. Actually they should have been mad enough to do something about the teachers before. If I was a parent, I'd be furious if my child wasn't in school. The people should have spoken up. Little Rock is bad for America and bad for democracy. People are talking about it all over the world."

Minnijean said that she will return to Little Rock after commencement with her mother, Mrs. W. B. Brown, who arrives here Sunday for her daughter's graduation. She said she was "just dying" to go home and see her friends and her two brothers, Bobbie, eleven, and Dwight, four, and her sister Phyllis, ten. "I love Arkansas," she added, "But live there?—I don't know."

Next fall, Minnijean will enter Mount Sinai Hospital School of Nursing here to study for three years to be a registered nurse (her mother is a practical nurse). "I was accepted at Michigan State and Upsala (in East Orange, N. J.), but I decided on Mount Sinai and nursing."

Unfortunately, Minnijean said, "I'll have to spend the summer tutoring—I'm not very good in math and I've conditioned it. Mrs. (Daisy) Bates (chairman of the Arkansas branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) said she is trying to arrange for me to be tutored by one of the ousted teachers. I'd also like to get a job, maybe as a saleslady. But then they don't have Negro salesladies in Little Rock. I wouldn't dare be an elevator operator—I might run into some of my old Central classmates."

Minnijean was one of the nine Negroes admitted to Central in September 1957. After several incidents, she was expelled after a white student called her "nigger, nigger" and other names, and she retaliated with "white trash." Central High did not open last fall. At a press conference in Little Rock yesterday, Gov. Orval E. Faubus said he saw no mandate to reopen the four closed high schools in Monday's election returns.

Yesterday afternoon, Minnijean, dressed in a red shirt, gray shantung skirt, stockings and red T-strap flat sandals, was enthusiastic about the school play in which she appeared last night as one of the principals. "I have two songs," she said, "and I'm man crazy—in the play. The play has a moral: wherever you go in the world you have to work for what you want."

Rewarding N. Y. Years

Turning serious, Minnijean said that "these have been very rewarding years in New York." She entered New Lincoln at mid-term last year on a $600 scholarship. This year, she said, her scholarship was $525, and her mother made up the rest of the $1,050 tuition in instalment payments.

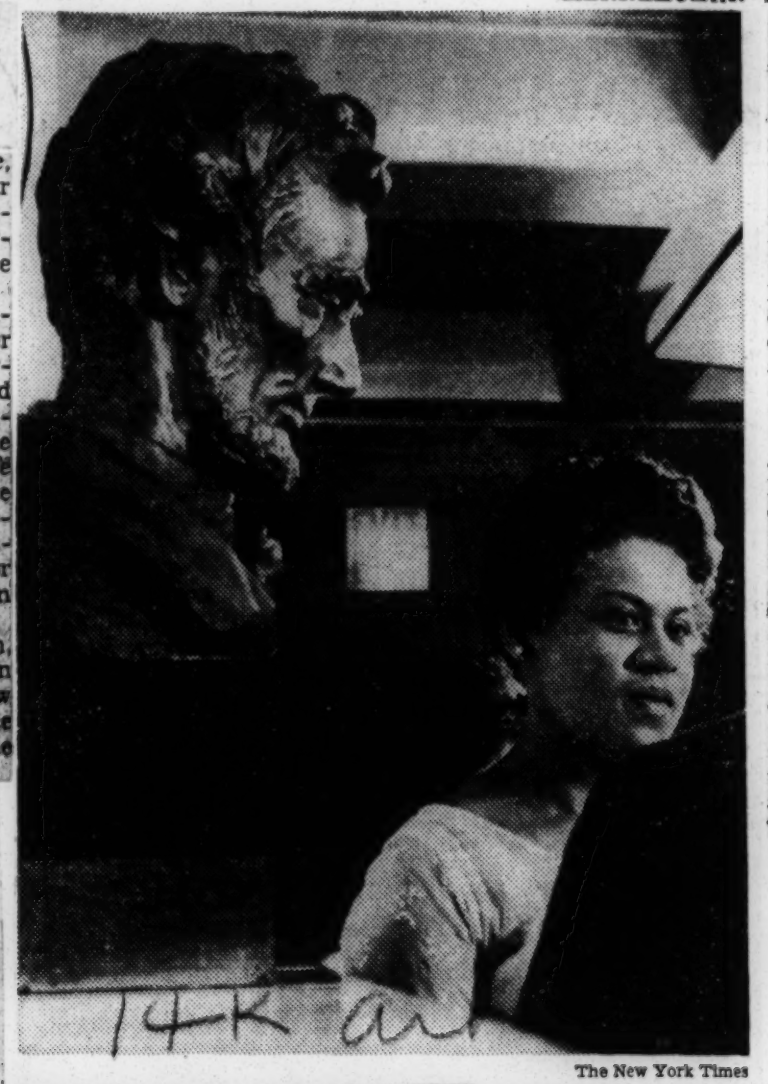
Minnijean has been living at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Clark, of 17 Pinecrest Lane, Hastings - on - Hudson, N. Y.. Dr. Clark is associate professor of psychology at City College and a member of the New York State Youth Commission. Mamie Clark, his wife, is head of the Northside Center for Child Development, a rehabilitation center for underprivileged children at the same address as New Lincoln.

The young girl is also serious when she spoke of her father, Willie Bob Brown, fifty-seven, who on Feb. 19 was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter in the fatal shooting June 22 of Elmer Issaac in Little Rock. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, but is appealing. Dr. Clark said Minnijean "could have collapsed over that, but she just buckled down and studied harder."

On the subject of integration, Minnijean said: "I have been in New Lincoln and I see how we get along. Why can't the South do it? I can't see the reasons—they're not valid."

Herald Tribune—Warman

Minnijean Brown at the New Lincoln School, 31 W. 110th St., yesterday.



The New York Times

HAPPY ENDING: Minnijean Brown, expelled from Central High School in Little Rock, receives her diploma upon graduation from New Lincoln High School in Manhattan.

Negro Girl in Little Rock Crisis Gets High School Diploma Here

By ROBERT ALDEN

Minnijean Brown, standing tall and proud in a white dress with a corsage of red roses in her hand, was graduated yesterday from New Lincoln High School in Manhattan.

The commencement exercises marked a happy ending to a bitter chapter in the dispute over racial integration at Central High School in Little Rock. Minnijean had been one of the nine Negro children permitted to enter the Arkansas school in September, 1957.

Minnijean, 16 years old at the time, was picked out as a special target by a small group of white students. She was kicked twice, had hot soup poured on her back in the school cafeteria, was struck on the head by a girl wielding a handbag and was called "nigger, nigger" many times.

Finally Minnijean turned on one of her tormentors and called her "white trash." As a result, she was suspended from school in February 1958. She was immediately offered a scholarship by the New Lincoln High School, a private institution at 31 West 110th Street.

Yesterday she participated in the commencement exercises with her twenty-seven fellow graduates, Negro and white. She was treated the same as the rest of the graduates except for a flurry of picture-taking before the ceremonies began.

Minnijean stood up well through most of the picture-posing. But when she was asked to stand next to her mother, Mrs. Willie Brown, who had come from Little Rock for the occasion, Minnijean broke down and started to cry.

"I need some water," she said. "Please let me get some water."

Once the photographers had cleared away, however, she was happy again as she exchanged congratulations with fellow graduates. She told them that she planned to spend the summer in Little Rock and then enter the Mount Sinai Hospital School of Nursing here in the fall.

As Minnijean was handed her diploma, John J. Brooks, director of the school, pointed to the tassels attached to it and said that they represented "the love and understanding that I hope will always bind us together."

Minnijean Brown Graduates In N.Y.

NEW YORK (ANPA)—Minnijean Brown, 18, who was expelled last year from Central High School in Little Rock, Ark, for "talking back to a white girl," was one of 28 graduates at the New Lincoln School here.

She received her diploma from Dr John J Brooks, director of the private, interracial school, who said Minnijean was "one of the most popular kids around here."

Minnijean, whose class included three other colored children, plans to enter Mt. Sinai Hospital's School of Nursing here for three years of training to become a nurse.

In the fall of 1957, she was one of nine colored students to enter Central High School in Little Rock after President Eisenhower sent troops there to enforce a Federal court order for desegregation of the school But on Feb. 17 she was expelled for an altercation with a white student at the school. She came to New Lincoln on a $1,050 scholarship.

"It's been the best school I've ever been to or even imagined," she said Friday

Herald Tribune photo by Ted Kell

LITTLE ROCK GIRL GRADUATES HERE—Minnijean Brown, who was expelled from Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., receiving her diploma yesterday from Dr. John J. Brooks, of the New Lincoln School, 31 W. 110th St., to which she was admitted after her expulsion. Bust of Lincoln is at center.

Girl Expelled At Little Rock A Graduate Here

Minnijean Brown, eighteen, who was expelled last year from the Little Rock, Ark., school system for "talking back to a white girl," was one of twenty-eight graduates of the New Lincoln School, 31 W. 110th St., yesterday.

She received her diploma from Dr. John J. Brooks, director of the private, interracial school, who said Minnijean was "one of the most popular kids around here." Minnijean, whose class included three other Negro children, plans to enter Mt. Sinai Hospital's School of Nursing here for three years' training to become a registered nurse.

In the autumn of 1957, she was one of nine Negroes to enter Little Rock Central High School after President Eisenhower sent in troops to prevent rioting over integrataion. But on Feb. 17, 1958, Minnijean was expelled for arguing with white students at the school. She came to New Lincoln on a $1,050 scholarship. "It's been the best school I've ever been to or even imagined," she said yesterday.

Minnijean Graduates

Virgil T. Blossom, former superintendent of schools at Little Rock, in a full length book just published, has given his version of just what happened in that unhappy city.

He has seen fit to blame a lot of people, and organizations including Govs. Orval Faubus and Marvin Griffin, President Eisenhower, then Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Mrs. Daisy Bates, Thurgood Marshall, the White Citizens Council, the NAACP, segregationists and integrationists.

But nowhere does, he deal with the unexplained expulsion from Central High School in February, 1958 of Minniejean Brown. It would appear he muffed a splendid opportunity to let the world know why this kicked, tripped, harassed and maligned girl had to pay for the abuse to which she was subjected by hostile schoolmates.

We think an explanation of his side of the story is due.

As far as we are concerned, Minnijean has vindicated herself. She did that when, with the same poise and self-assurance she displayed in Little Rock, she graduated with honors last week from the private New Lincoln High School in New York City.

Minniejean's mom sees her graduate

NEW YORK — Spirited little Minniejean Brown had one of the proudest mothers in the entire audience last week when she was graduated from the New Lincoln School here, 16 months after being expelled from Central High School in Little Rock.

Mrs. Imogene Brown evinced great joy when she saw her daughter take her diploma at the school which offered her a after she was ousted from Central High School for talking back to a white pupil who heckled her with racial epithets.

Minniejean, one of the nine colored pupils who desegregated Central under Federal court orders in 1957, was expelled from th hool for calling a girl "trash" after being called, "n—er."

* * *

"YOU WOULDNT think that something that started out under such unfortunate circumstances could end so wonderfully," Mrs. Brown smiled.

She travelled all the way from Little Rock to witness her eldest child's graduation here, an event many Little Rock parents won't see this semester —for all four of the city's high schoos hve been shut down to avoid integration.

"It's not the ending, it's merely the beginning for Minniejean," Mrs. Brown injected happily. Minniejean herself furthered the statement by saying:

"I plan to return to Little Rock this summer before beginning a three-year course at the Mount Sinai School of Nursing next year.

* * *

"I HOPE all the kids come home for the summer because we've got so much to tell each other."

She was referring to the eight other pupils who attended Central before it was shut down by Gov. Orval Faubus.

Mrs. Brown said only five of the children are still in Little Rock. She named Thelma Mothershed, Melba Patillo, Elizabeth Eckford, Carlotta Walls and Jefferson Thomas.

She said they all took extension courses from the University of Arkansas, just as the white children did, since schools have been closed.

* * *

ERNEST GREEN, the only member of his race to be graduated from Central, has just completed first year studies at Michigan State University.

Terrance Roberts attended high school in Los Angeles and Gloria Ray enrolled in a Kansas City, Mo. school, Mrs. Brown said.

NEW FIGHT BREWS NEAR LITTLE ROCK

Parents Lose First Move to Delay Integration but Plan Appeal to Faubus

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 17—Students at Little Rock's public high schools began their second week of integrated classes today virtually without incident.

The city seemed to be settling into an atmosphere of calm after nearly two years of strife over racial integration in the schools.

While the Little Rock scene was peaceful, there was growing sign of trouble at the Dollarway School District near Pine Bluff.

A spokesman for a group of residents of the Dollarway School District said that a petition was being prepared to asked Gov. Orval E. Faubus to stop the beginning of court-ordered integration there on Sept. 8.

Federal Judge Axel J. Beck, sitting in Little Rock, denied today the Dollarway Board's request for a delay of an injunction requiring school authorities to enroll three Negroes in the previously all-white Dollarway School.

Citizens Council Formed

A branch of the Citizens Council was organized last week at Dollarway. A rally protesting integration has been scheduled for Friday night.

The petition addressed to Mr. Faubus asked the Governor to use "all of the forces at your command" to prevent integration. A spokesman said it had contained 500 signatures.

The Little Rock, Ark., school superintendent, Terrell E. Powell, said that so far only two white students — both at Hall High School — had requested that they be assigned to classes separate from those attended by Negroes.

This issue was raised yesterday by the father of a white girl attending Hall High. He cited a state law, Act 7 of 1958,

Associated Press Wirephoto

NO DIFFICULTY: Jefferson Thomas, 16, arriving at Central High School in Little Rock, Ark. There was little disturbance as only Negro student began first full week of classes.

which prohibits school officials from forcing students to attend integrated classes.

The School Board has said that it will abide by the law so long as it is on the statute books but has expressed hope that there will be few requests for separate classes.

All four Negroes enrolled in Hall and Central High Schools were in classes today with their white schoolmates.

Negro Student Is Jeered

At Central High a few white students jeered at Jefferson Thomas—the lone Negro registered there—at the end of the school day, but nothing came of the catcalls.

The three Negro girls enrolled at Hall came and went to school today without any sign of resentment from the white students.

Meanwhile Mrs. L. C. Bates of Little Rock Arkansas, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that the Federal Government was giving her "the nice runaround" on her request for personal protection.

She said that she had received a telegram from Gerald D. Morgan, Deputy Assistant to President Eisenhower, saying that her appeal for protection had been forwarded to the Justice Department.

Mrs. Bates said that last month she had written to the Justice Department to ask for protection but had been told that Federal authorities could not intervene.

Last Thursday, she sent a telegram to President Eisenhower asking the Federal Government to provide her personal protection. Someone fired a bullet at her house early last week. Two days later plainclothesmen of the State Police arrested her house guards for carrying a concealed weapon.

PARENTS ASK FAUBUS BLOCK INTEGRATION

LITTLE ROCK, Ark, Aug. 20 (URI)—White residents of the Dollarway School District near Pine Bluff formally petitioned Gov. Oral E. Faubus today to prevent integration of their white school by three Negro students.

A petition bearing 1,202 signatures, said to represent 90 per cent of the whie residents of the district, was delivered to the Governor by L. D. Poynter, president of the Arkansas Citizens Council.

Governor Faubus would not say what action he would take to prevent integration of the school as ordered by a Federal court. The Dollarway school is scheduled to open Sept. 8.

The Governor said he would give the request "the most careful consideration.

Federal Judge Axel J. Beck of Elk Point, S. D., ordered the school integrated and then refused to delay his order at the request of Dollarway school board attorneys.

The school board then appealed his order to the United States Court of Appeals in the Eighth Circuit, St. Louis. The appearl is pending.

Governor Faubus is under a Federal injunction not to interfere with integration in Little Rock, but the order does not apply elsewhere.

Segregationists planned a state-wide rally tomorrow at a public stadium in Pine Bluff, not far from the Dollarway school.

NEGRO STUDENT HAPPY

Boy Tells Little Rock School Aides 'Everything Is Fine'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 19 (UPI) — Jefferson Thomas, 16 years old, the only Negro attending Central High School here, told his principal and two school board members today that he had "no complaints" and "everything is fine."

The principal, Jess Matthews, and the school board members, Russell H. Matson Jr. and Ted L. Lamb, called young Thomas into Mr. Matthews' office today. They asked him how things had been going in classes with white students.

The school board members said their talk had not necessarily resulted from charges by segregationists that young Thomas had been fighting with white students. Mr. Matthews said teachers at Central had reported no trouble.

Jefferson Thomas and three Negro girls at Hall High School attended their sixth day of integrated classes today without incident.

LITTLE ROCK MAPS PUPIL SEPARATION

Head of Board Backs Law for Segregated Classes in Integrated Schools

By United Press International.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Everett Tucker Jr., president of the school board at Little Rock, Ark., said here today that it would honor a 1958 Arkansas law permitting segregated classes within integrated schools.

The law has been invoked by a Little Rock attorney on behalf of his 15-year old daughter.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People plans to fight the law in court if Little Rock tries to use it.

Appearing on a television program of the Columbia Broadcasting System "Face the Nation," Mr. Tucker said of the law:

"As long as it is on the books we'll abide by it."

Ready to "Go Along"

Asked what would happen if parents of all the white children in the integrated schools sought segregated classes, he responded:

"I assume we'd have to go along."

Mr. Tucker, who described himself as a segregationist, declined to say whether he would "welcome" a test of the law. He commented, however, that he was "confident" that it would be tested.

He said that, while he favored separation of the races, he believed that the legal choice now has some degree of desegregation or no public school at all.

He declared that he felt it was possible for Little Rock to open schools on an integrated basis this year because of a "complete change in City Hall," A new police chief, new police uniforms and higher paychecks. It all had "worked wonders" and improved morale, he added.

One suggestion rejected by Mr. Tucker was that the schools be segregated by sexes rather than by races.

"Little Rock doesn't led itself to that arrangement," he asserted, "because we have three high schools, but only two sexes.

Asked about the comment of Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas that the Little Rock School Board had "betrayed" the people, he said that Governor Faubus, up for re-election, had asked the people to remedy the situation at the polls.

Challenge is Offered

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 16 (UPI)—A representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced today plans to fight any attempt to segregate Negro students in integrated schools.

Wiley Branton, Arkansas attorney for the organization, said that if the Little Rock School Board tried to conduct segregated classes under provisions of a 1958 state law he would take it into court.

The announcement followed a statement by John A. McLeod Jr., a white attorney, that he had invoked the law to keep his 15-year-old daughter from studying in the same classes with Negroes. The girl attends Hall High School, to which three Negro girls are assigned.

The law provides that no student be forced to attend classes with members of another race.

Supreme Court Is Cited

In his announcement Mr. Branton asserted:

"It's no different from a ruling by the United States Supreme Court in the case of McLaurin v. the Oklahoma Board of Regents. The court ruled that a Negro once admitted to an integrated school could not be segregated within the school."

Little Rock Schools Quiet as Integration Succeeds on 2d Day

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 13—The second day of desegregated classes passed today at the city's newly reopened high schools with no attempt at disruption.

The police continued their heavy guard at Central and Hall High Schools. They are the only schools here with white and Negro students. But the police relaxed security measures by permitting free access to streets adjoining the schools.

Four youths were picked up in a car at Central. Officers said they had found a mock, snub-nosed pistod in the vehicle. Another youth was arrested when a group of thirty onlookers were dispersed there earlier. Other arrests were made elsewhere for minor infractions.

However, segregationists made no attempt to repeat their efforts yesterday to storm Central High.

The Little Rock School Board reported that no disciplinary problem had arisen inside the schools because of desegregation. And a rumored walkout of white students at Central failed to materialize.

The jailing of three Negroes by the Arkansas State Police drew an accusation of harassment from Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas president of the National Association for the Ad-

vancement of Colored People.

Harassment Denied

Mrs. Bates said the men had been guarding her home, a target of bombing attempts in the past. The police denied the charge. Two of the men were charged with possessing concealed weapons.

At a news conference, Mrs. Bates released the contents of a plea to President Eisenhower for protection. She contended local and Federal authorities had refused to provide any.

One of the three arrested men is Ellis Thomas, the father of a Negro student at Central High. His 16-year-old son, Jefferson, entered and left the school unmolested. White students had yelled taunts at him and another Negro student, Elizabeth Eckford, 17, on the streets yesterday. They seemed to take little notice of him this afternoon.

Miss Eckford had come to the school yesterday for conferences with student advisers. She did not return today. She has enough credits to enter college.

Carlotta Walls is the other Negro admitted to Central by the Little Rock School Board under Pupil Placement Regulations. She is attending summer school outside the city.

No Incidents at Hall

The three Negro girls enrolled at Hall High returned there this morning. There were no incidents at the school, which is in one of the city's best residential sections.

Hall is holding two-and-a-half-hour sessions in the morning this week. Central is conducting its abbreviated classroom work in the afternoon. This is done so that the police can concentrate their forces at one school.

Education officials have said all four high schools will resume regular schedules next week. The two other high schools are Technical, an all-white institution, and Horance Mann, limited to Negroes.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus indicated that he had no immediate plans for attempting to halt the resumption of desegregation here. He told a gathering last night at near-by Mount Mebo that he did not know if there was anything more he could do.

"If there is, I'll do it," he commented.

The Governor kept the four senior high schools shut throughout last year. He did that rather than to allow Central to admit any of the nine Negroes who had attended Little Rock's first desegregated classes in 1957 under the surveillance of Federal troops.

The law that empowered him to take this step was recently held unconstitutional by a three-judge Federal panel here.

Governor Accuses Chief

The Governor, in his speech, accused Police Chief Eugene G. Smith of "blackjacking" a woman yesterday in breaking up an attempt by a mob of segregationists to breach police lines and reach Central High.

Chief Smith, who won high praise from the city's moderate faction for his efforts, dismissed Mr. Faubus' criticism with a shdug.

Apparently discouraged by the stern stand taken by the police, the white supremacists turned to other means today in pressing their cause.

Amis Guthridge, attorney for the Capital Citizens Council, and the segregationist organization's formerpresident, the Rev. Wesley Pruden, called in newsmen to denounce what they termed 'the Hungarian gestapo tactics of our city directors and the police department.'

Jailing of 27 Protested

They argued that twenty-seven persons, only three of whom were adults, had been hauled to jail for "attempting to assemble peacefully at Central High School."

Mr. Pruden announced the establishment of a "freedom fund" to provide money for their defense. He said that he would be treasurer.

A cameraman asked if money from the fund "could be used to repair my camera that one of your 'goons' smashed yesterday." Mr. Pruden expressed shock and Mr. Guthridge said he was "sorry to hear about that."

The Negroes arrested by the State Police last night with Mr. Thomas were Isaac Mullen, a tire recapper and deputy sheriff, and Dr. G. P. Freeman, a dentist.

Mr. Mullen was not charged with anything. But Lieut. Paul R. McDonald, officer in charge of the criminal investigation division of the State Police, said the Pulaski (Little Rock) County sheriff's office had told him to hold the man's badge and credentials. Both Mr. Thomas and Dr. Freeman were released in $200 bond.

Lieut. McDonald said officers found a revolver in a car driven by Mr. Thomas shortly after he had left Mrs. Bates' home. He said a rifle and a pistol were discovered in the automobile in which the deputy and Dr. Freeman were riding.

FAUBUS HAD PLAN FOR USING TROOPS

He Was Ready to Repeat '57 Little Rock Intervention If Mob Had Triumphed

by CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 14—Gov. Orval E. Faubus said today that he had been prepared to use the state police and the National Guard if demonstration at Central High School Wednesday had "gotten out of hand."

He declined to say whether he would have prevented two Negro students from entering the school as it resumed classes on a desegregated basis.

Four Negroes, one at Central and three at Hall High attended the third day of desegregated classes today without incident. The city's four senior high schools were reopened Wednesday, after having remained closed for a year.

Everett Tucker Jr., chairman of the Little Rock school board, said all signs pointed to a "return to complete normalcy."

Faubus Leaving Capital

The Governor apparently agreed. He told a news conference that the reports he had received from the State Police "indicated that things are relatively quiet."

He said he was leaving the capital and would not return until some time next week.

Mr. Faubus accused Police Chief Eugene G. Smith of Little Rock of dealing with a mob at Central on Wednesday "the same way that the Russians handled it in Hungary."

After demonstrators had sought to breach police lines in an apparent effort to storm the school, they were dispersed by firemen's hoses and policemen swinging nightsticks.

A number of the city's leaders have praised the chief's actions.

"I can tell you now," Mr. Faubus told a news conference, "that if the situation had gotten out of hand, I was prepared to take over by using the state police and the National Guard if necessary."

Enjoined By Court

He declared that he would not have been "at all concerned" by a Federal court injunction that forbids him from interfering with desegregation.

He called out National Guardsmen in 1957. They turned away nine Negro students at Central. The injunction forced him to withdraw the troops.

The Governor said that "certainly, there is no harassment" of Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Bates appealed to President Eisenhower yesterday for protection after the state police arrested three men who had been guarding her home. Two of them were charged with possessing concealed weapons.

Mr. Bates Threatened

The Bates house has been the target of numerous bombing attempts, according to the N. A. A. C. P. official. She said that Federal and local officials had refused to provide protection.

"I think perhaps it's a grandstand play," commented Mr. Faubus, "but she's a better judge of that than I am."

The Governor made an implied denial of his critics' frequent contention that he had become a captive of the militant segregationist faction.

A newsman quoted a Chinese proverb that says he who rides a tiger dare not dismount, and asked Mr. Faubus if he felt he was on a tiger.

"I don't know how it would be to ride a tiger," he answered, "but I used to ride a bucking mule in the Ozarks and I never saw the time when I couldn't get off if I wanted to."

Separate Classroom Law's Use Urged in Little Rock

Constitution Atlanta Ga
Mon. 8-17

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The [illegible] Sunday of segregated classes operating within Little Rock's integrated high schools.

John A. McLeod Jr., an attorney who invoked rarely mentioned segregationist legislation in behalf of his daughter, Ann, said School Supt. Terrell Powell had assured him the school board would abide by the provision which said no student can be forced to sit in the same classroom with a person of another race.

Miss McLeod is one of more than 700 white students at Hall High where three Negro girls are enrolled. One of them is a junior, in the same grade as Miss McLeod. Central High has one Negro boy and more than 1,400 white students. The other public high schools in operation are the all-white Tech and the all-Negro Horace Mann.

McLeod said he had invited other parents to take advantage of the law. He also suggested that if other states confronted with integration problems would enact similar laws, it might reduce tension because white students who so desired could have all-white classes.

The sparate classroom law—so far untested in court—was passed in August 1958, during a special legislative session called by Gov. Orval E. Faubus to enact segregationist measures.

There has been no tension within the two integrated high schools, but in the area of Central High a brief melee took place last Wednesday. About 200 persons refused police orders to disperse after marching from a segregationist rally at the State Capitol. Police used nightsticks and fire-hoses spurted water on the crowd

By LOUIS MILLINER

to break up the demonstration. Twenty-four persons were arrested.

Extra Time Given Board In Little Rock

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.
P. 1 June 18-22-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The Little Rock School Board was granted extra time Saturday in which to file a brief defending its use of pupil assignment policies under an integration order.

The previous deadline for filing was Friday.

U.S. Dist. Judge John E. Miller gave the board until Sept. 1 to answer two motions filed by attorneys for the National Assn., for the Advancement of Colored People. These seek to restrain the board from using a state pupil placement law to assign students, and force it to make assignments solely on the basis of the attendance area in which a student lives. The board has used this law to keep desegregation to a minimum.

Seventeen Negro children, placed at all-Negro Horace Mann High School after they had applied for admission to white Central and Hall Highs, have stayed out of school in protest. Four Negroes attend Central and Hall. Except for one brief incident no trouble has ocurred.

Stubborn white resistance boiled up meanwhile at Arkansas' newest integration trouble spot, the Dollarway School District near Pine Bluff, 42 miles southeast of here. More than 1,000 persons attended a rally of the segregationist Dollarway Citizens Council Friday night.

Delay Asked School Mixing In Arkansas

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.
Sun. 8-30-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Arkansas Atty. General Bruce Bennett moved Saturday to avert immediate race-mixing at the Dollarway School near Pine Bluff, where segregationist resistance is mounting steadily to scheduled integration. The school is set to open Sept. 8.

Bennett filed a friend of the court brief with the eighth U.S. circuit court of appeals in St. Louis, which Monday will hear a Dollarway School Board motion to stay the Dollarway integration order.

Federal district Judge Axel J. Beck has directed the Dollarway School Board to admit three Negroes.

Segregationists have been massing support and threaten to block integration at all costs. They appealed to Gov. Orval E. Faubus to use all his forces to keep the Negroes out. Faubus has said only that he is watching the situation closely and won't shirk his responsibilities to put down any disorder.

"My interests in this case are in averting trouble at Dollarway and keeping the Arkansas pupil placement laws from being torpedoed," Bennett said in a press conference.

Bennett said Judge Beck ignored pupil placement law provisions in ordering three Negroes into the formerly all-white school. In the same action, however, Beck upheld the placement laws, but said Dollarway School Board was misusing them.

The attorney general charged that if Beck's action is allowed to stand, pupil placement laws will hold no value.

"And they've already been held constitutional by the United States Supreme Court," Bennett said emphatically.

The placement laws allow school boards to assign students to schools for various reasons, not including race.

The U.S. Supreme Court upheld Alabama pupil placement laws, after which the Arkansas laws were patterned.

U. S. Was Ready For Little Rock

Post Herald
Birmingham Ala.

Department of Justice was ready for trouble when Little Rock schools re-opened.

Some 24 U. S. deputy marshals, being given special training at El Reno, Okla., were held over after their two-week course so they could be rushed to Little Rock if needed.

Group was taught how to handle mobs, especially how to deal with teen-agers.

Tension Subsides At Central High

Constitution P. 1
Atlanta, Ga,
Sat. 9-15-57

By MARION GAINES
Constitution Staff Writer

LITTLE ROCK—Negro student Jefferson Thomas said Friday that "conditions are better" inside Central High School and thus far he has encountered no organized effort to "embarrass or harass me" as he did in 1957.

"It hasn't been too bad at all," the 16-year-old Thomas told The Constitution from his home after Central and Hall High Schools had finished their third day of integration without incident.

Earlier Friday, Gov. Faubus revealed he had state police and Arkansas National Guardsmen primed "to take over" at Central High had Little Rock police been unable to cope with the desegregation crisis there.

"All arrangements were made," said Faubus.

At the same time Faubus branded as a "grandstand play" the appeal by Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas head of the NAACP, to President Eisenhower for "protection" from state police.

Faubus said state troopers have engaged in "no harassment" of anybody. Mrs. Bates' charge stemmed from the arrest by state police of three Negroes, one of them Ellis Thomas Sr., father of the lone Negro at Central.

The younger Thomas and eight other Negroes became known the world over as the "Little Rock nine" two years ago when they desegregated Central under the protection of U.S. paratroopers.

After attending Central alone for the past two days, Thomas said integrated classes have been free of the racial clashes that occurred in 1957.

Asked if he found it "lonely" as the only Negro among more than 1,000 white students, Thomas quickly replied:

'No, you don't go to school for social life—to socialize—anyway. You go to school to study and learn something."

The Negro senior said his "homeroom" classmates "seemed to be very friendly." But he added that none of the white students has made any effort to be "especially friendly."

In another development Friday, Supt. Terrell Powell confirmed that 15 to 18 Negroes have refused to show up for classes at all-Negro Horace Mann High. The Negroes on "strike" were assigned to Mann High by the school board under a pupil placement law that has enabled integration thus far to be held to one Negro at Central and three Negro girls at Hall.

A spokesman for the Negro students said they are prepared to "stay out of school the whole year" if the school board refuses to approve their requests for reassignment to Central.

The tension that has fairly crackled for two days among city police guarding Central and Hall was visibly diminishing Friday.

After Thomas, again unmolested, entered Central Friday afternoon, city policemen stood around laughing and joking with each other and with newsmen—an event that would have been unheard of in the two tension-packed preceding days.

The police at Central swung into action only once, and that was simply to chase from the area a pickup truck that cruised through bearing the sign: "We're for Faubus."

Milwaukee Journal

The People of Little Rock Are Due Commendation

Constitution Atlanta Ga.
P 4 7 M 8-21-57

The story of school desegregation at Little Rock, Ark., is not ended yet. It may not be, fully, for another generation. But at least it can be said that city and school authorities showed admirable determination to maintain order in the first few hours after the reopening of Little Rock high schools with token desegregation.

And if this determination continues and is upheld, as it has been to the time this is written, much of the credit must go to the people of Little Rock—all but a few diehards and hotheads who put on the street demonstration. It is sickening to see men having their heads bloodied with police clubs, and to see fire hoses turned on women and youngsters in a public street. But we have to remember why the necessity arose, who provoked it, for what reason and what might have happened if the outnumbered police had not finally resorted to some rough tactics.

The warnings from the school board and city authorities reflected laudable resolve that Little Rock would handle its own lawless element and bow to the authority of the courts, however reluctantly, without offering necessity or excuse for the return of federal troops. And this, in turn, appears to reflect some considerable change in many minds, not about school segregation, perhaps, but about the importance of public schooling and good community spirit and the necessity of orderly compliance with the law of the land rooted deeply in the principles of our American democracy.

Even Gov. Faubus has changed his tune radically, at least for the moment. Both he and his methods of trying to defy and frustrate federal authority have failed conspicuously.

The people of Little Rock have been through a very trying period. Common sense and concern for the welfare of their children and community seem to have gained the upper hand. They will, if all goes well now, win admiration and new respect from the American people. They will undo the great harm that the Little Rock episode of 1957 did us all in the eyes of the world.

14k 1959

LITTLE ROCK

ARKANSAS

Defender
Sat. 8-29-59
Chicago, Ill
p. 9

MELBA PATILLO, right, one of the now famous Little Rock Nine of 1957, was guest speaker at Olivet Baptist church Sunday evening. Miss Patillo, with eight other Negro students, integra'ed Little Rock Central High school in 1957 under protection of the 101st Airborne division. Shown in photo with Miss Patillo are Teresa Fambrough, left, and Muriel Webb.

Harass Lone Negro At Central High

Defender Chicago Ill
Sat 8-29-59 p. 9

By BRYCE MILLER

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(UPI)—White students jeered at Jefferson Thomas as he walked out of Central High school Monday. It was the first open harassment of Negro students who have integrated two Little Rock high schools.

The three Negro girls who are attending Hall High school walked out undisturbed at noon. The high schools are on a half-day schedule because the school board thinks it is still too hot to hold full day classes.

About 20 or 25 students clustered across the street at Central as Thomas walked outside and stood waiting for a car to taek him home.

YELL INSULTS

"What's the matter, Blackie, isn't your bus going to come," one girl shouted. Another shouted "Daisy's Boy."

Mrs. Daisy Bates is the Negro integration leader in Little Rock.

Police stood by directing traffic as the white students jeered at Thomas. They watched the group closely, but made no attempt to run them off.

WARNING GLANCE

Thomas showed no reaction until a girl who identified herself as Elizabeth Doland walked across the street and yelled back to her girl friends: "I don't like it on this side." At the same time a blond boy with a duck-tailed haircut walked up to Thomas and said something to the Negro through cupped hands so newsmen couldn't hear.

Thomas threw a warning glance at the boy and the boy retreated.

A few minutes later, a car arrived for Thomas and he drove off.

LATEST TACTIC

Meanwhile, school officials reported students were apparently ignoring the opportunity to use a state law providing for segregated classes inside the schools.

It is the latest tactic in the integration battle. . . A "sleeper" law on the Arkansas Statute books that provides no student shall be forced to attend classes with a member of another race.

The harassment came as President Eisenhower telegramed Mrs. Daisy Bates he has turned her request for protection from violence over to the justice department.

WIRES PRESIDENT

Mrs. Bates, Arkansas president of the NAACP, wired the President last Thursday that local and state authorities have refused to protect her home from fire bombs and bullets and have left her "defenseless before the mob."

State police picked up three Negroes and charged two of them with carrying concealed weapons. The third was a guard at the Bates' home. He carried an honorary deputy sheriff's card, so authorities didn't charge him. But the card was lifted.

Mrs. Bates said the President was her last hope for protection.

CONTENTS OF REPLY

The telegram in reply to Mrs. Bates' appeal was signed by Gerald D. Morgan, deputy assistant to the President.

It said:

"Although the matter seems to be one within the exclusive jurisdiction of local autnorities, the President has referred your telegram to the Department of Justice, from which I am sure it will receive prompt and appropriate consideration."

FAUBUS SEES TROUBLE

School Fund Curb Warning Is Given

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 7 (AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus said today there will be trouble and plenty of it" if the courts prohibit use of state funds to finance attendance at segregated schools of students opposed to integration.

"But if our laws to provide for education of these students are permitted to stand, there is no question but what a dual system of schools would work," Faubus said.

Until recently state funds were being alloted to other schools, including one private institution, as tuition for pupils displaced by shutdown of the Little Rock public high schools.

The practice has been temporarily enjoined by a federal court order.

At Faubus' direction, the Arkansas Legislature recently passed a law and proposed a similar state constitutional amendment which would permit payment of educational funds directly to students under a local option system.

Challenges Pending

Challenges of the state law under which Faubus closed the high schools against integration are pending in the Arkansas Supreme Court and in federal court.

The federal suit also involves the companion law under which school funds were diverted.

Faubus said he had no doubt the federal government could force opening of the Little Rock schools on an integrated basis.

"But if they do, there is likely to be all sorts of hell, and it will be up to the federal government to handle it," he said.

Asked if he would stand by while anti-integrationists rioted, Faubus merely repeated a statement he had made previously that he would not use state police powers to enforce integration.

Called Unfair

The Governor said it would be unfair for segregationists parents to be required to pay both school taxes and tuition for education of their children.

"If the NAACP (National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People) thinks the people are going to stand still for that, they're mistaken," the Governor said.

Faubus made the remarks at a news conference during which reporters pressed him for elaboration on comments yesterday when he said "token integration" was possible in Little Rock. He indicated then he would be willing to accept a compromise if such were agreeable to both sides in the school situation.

Faubus said today he would be willing to meet with NAACP representatives to hear their side "but I doubt if any good would come of that at this time," he added.

Trouble Is Predicted By Faubus

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Gov. Orval E. Faubus said Tuesday there will be trouble and plenty of it" if the courts prohibit use of state funds to finance attendance at segregated schools of students opposed to integration.

"But if our laws to provide for education of these students are permitted to stand, there is no question but what a dual system of schools would work," Faubus said.

Until recently state funds were being alloted to other schools, including one private institution, as tuition for pupils displaced by shutdown of the Little Rock public high schools.

The practice has been temporarily enjoined by a federal court order.

Law Passed.

At Faubus' direction, the Arkansas Legislature recently passed a law and proposed a similar state constitutional amendment which would permit payment of educational funds directly to students under a local option system.

Challenges of the state law under which Faubus closed the high schools against integration are pending in the Arkansas Supreme Court and in federal court.

Faubus Says U. S., NAACP Join In Integration Offensive

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — Gov. Orval E. Faubus charged Wednesday that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the federal government are trying to pick off Southern states one by one in an integration offensive.

Faubus said the NAACP and the government were not likely to push their efforts in several states at the same time.

Faubus said that if the federal government ran into a "Little Rock" integration crisis in other Southern states, it would have to occupy the South.

"I don't think they would do that," the governor said.

Federal troops enforced court ordered integration at Little Rock Central High School during the 1957-58 term after Faubus blocked the entry of nine Negro students with a cordon of state guardsmen.

Faubus told a news conference he expected the NAACP and the federal government to avoid the situation that ocourred in Little Rock "if they can, in order to pick us off one by one."

Asked what he expected other Southern states to do, Faubus said "If the states would decline to use state forces to do the dirty work of the federal government they (the government) would have to do it themselves and I don't think they would do it."

He singled out Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina as states which "feel stronger about this question than we do here in Arkansas."

2 COURTS TO TEST LITTLE ROCK CASE

State and Federal Rulings Due in May on Closing of High Schools by Faubus

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 11 — In the next month two courts will pass judgment of the state law under which Gov. Orval E. Faubus halted public high school education here.

The law is Act 4 of 1958—the chief product of the special legislative session that Mr. Faubus called last August to deal with the integration dispute at Little Rock Central High School.

The two houses gave virtually unanimous approval of the legislation. Mr. Faubus kept it on his desk, unsigned until Sept. 12. On that date the United States Supreme Court ruled that integration must proceed at Central High. The Governor promptly signed the bill and used it to close Little Rock's fur public high schools.

Suits Filed Immediately

Almost immediately suits challenging the law's validity were filed in Federal and state courts. While the legal preliminaries for a decision were slowly being cleared away, the high schools and their teachers were made idle for what will apparently extend into a full school year.

Now both the Arkansas Court and a three-judge panel of the Federal District Court at Little Rock stand ready to render decisions on the law.

A decision by the state court can be expected on any Monday — the customary day for announcing decisions—during the remainder of this month. Chief Justice Carlton Harris has said that the state court will announce its ruling before the Federal Court considers the law in May.

The Federal court, in its hearing May 4, will also rule on the validity of a companion law, Act 5, under which state money has been withheld from the Little Rock school district and diverted to other schools attended by the city's high school students.

Provisions of Act 4

Act 4 empowered the Governor to close any school when he deemed it necessary to prevent domestic violence in the school district, when Federal marshals or troops were ordered stationed at the school, or when an "efficient educational system cannot be maintained because of integration." It also provived for a special election to be held in the school district at which taxpayers would vote for or against "integration of all schools" in the district.

The election in the Little Rock School District, held Sept. 27, resulted in a 3-1 vote against integration. Mr. Faubus has said this vote showed the residents of the district approved his closing of the schools.

A brief filed in the state court by the Women's Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools challenged Act 4 on the ground that it violated the State Constitution provision that the state should ever maintain a free public school system.

Unequal Treatment Seen

"It is apparent that unequal treatment exists where the children of high school age in the City of Little Rock are denied access to free public schools while all other children of the same age, or similarly situated in different communities, are provided with free public schools," the brief said.

Attorneys for Mr. Faubus said in their brief that it was "not within the spirit" of the Arkansas Constitution to force the operation of schools under conditions such as existed at Little Rock.

They said the enactment of the school-closing law was a valid exercise of the Legislature's police power to preserve the "public peace, safety and good order" of the Little Rock School District.

They maintained that the persons who drafted the State Constitution in 1875 would never have insisted that public schools be operated in a place where "violence and bloodshed did occur and Federal troops were sent to occupy the schoolroom."

Faubus Points to N.A.A.C.P.

Mr. Faubus said at a news conference this week that he would like to see a compromise in the dispute but that this was impossible until the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had suffered a defeat in court.

If the courts uphold the school-closing law, he said, the N.A.A.C.P will have suffered such a defeat and the state's effort to resist integration will have been strengthened.

Three of the six members of the Little Rock School Board have said they expect one or both courts to throw out Act 4. They said that in this event the Little Rock public high schools would be open this fall with limited integration.

Removal of Stickers Urged

Air travelers making a number of stops should remove the stickers from their baggage at each stop. It is not unknown for travelers to have their baggage routed back to one of the places they have already visited

3 Little Rock Schools Quit Regional Association

CHICAGO, April 22 (AP)— Three closed Little Rock, Ark., high schools have requested withdrawal from membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Association announced today.

The schools are Central, Hall and Horace Mann. They have been closed throughout the school year under legislation passed by the Arkansas Legislature during the heat of the school desegregation issue in Little Rock.

An Association spokesman said he expects the request to be granted by the Association currently holding its annual meeting in Chicago. It is an accrediting agency for approximately 3500 high schools and 401 colleges and universities in a 19-state area.

Accreditation of a high school often helps its students gain admission to college, the spokesman said. If a school terminates Association membership and later seeks readmission, it must proceed as if it were a new school seeking membership.

Three Little Rock Schools Drop From Accredited List

CHICAGO (UPI) — Three Little Rock, Ark., high schools closed since last fall to preserve their all-white enrollment, dropped out of the accredited list Friday.

The Convention of North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools NCA voted to allow Little Rock's Central, Hall and Horace Mann high schools to withdraw from membership.

The NCA is the accrediting agency for 3,500 high schools and 401 colleges and universities in a 19 - state area, including Arkansas.

Withdrawal of the three Little Rock schools meant its students may have a harder time than normal getting into colleges. Most universities and colleges require students from non - accredited schools to take entrance examinations.

The request to withdraw the Little Rock schools was made by Ed McCuistion, assistant Arkansas education commissioner for instruction and Arkansas NCA chairman.

Arkansas' Gov. Orval Faubus has kept the three Little Rock high schools closed since Sept. 12, following the U. S. Supreme Court's order of racial integration at Central High School.

Faubus attempted to reopen the schools as private, unsegregated institutions, but the Supreme Court ruled this move unconstitutional on Sept. 30.

Central High in 1957 are now eligible to re-enter this fall.

A number of others, who have since finished junior high are certain to apply for admission, not only to Central, but the city's three other previously all-white schools, it was said.

* * *

PRESIDENT Everett Tucker Jr., elected president of the board, since three Faubus-backed segregationists were voted out, indicated that the board was now ready to comply with court orders.

WHILE LITTLE ROCK was moving to get in step with the Supreme Court's 1954 decision, continued defiance was the attitude of the school board at Pine Bluff.

An attorney for the Dollarway School District, bluntly told U.S. District Judge Axel J. Beck Wednesday that the district had no plan for desegregating its schools and was not going to have one.

He insisted that the Supreme Court's 1954 decision did not call for desegregation, but merely prohibited discrimination against colored students because of their race.

Since the schools to which all colored students are now assigned are "superior" to those attended by whites, the lawyer said, the board does not feel that it is violating the 1954 decision.

THIS ARGUMENT was poohpoohed by Robert L. Carter, NAACP counsel of New York representing Ernestine Dove, 15, James Edwards Warfield, 15, and Corliss Smith, 12.

He asked Judge Beck to order the Dollarway school board to end segregation without further delay.

In Atlanta, U.S. District Judge Frank Hooper ordered the school board to submit a desegregation plan "within a reasonable time."

This was interpreted by most observers to mean by the opening of schools for the 1950-61 term.

Continued operation of the schools "with discrimination as in the past will not permitted," Judge Hooper ruled.

* * *

UNDER LAWS hastily passed by the Georgia legislature to prevent integration, any school district which integrates loses all state funds and thus would be forced to close.

Judge Hooper's action in granting the Atlanta board an additional year was seen as a suggestion to the legislature to amend this law.

Federal courts have already held that if any school district is forced to close its schools, tax-supported schools must also close.

The court's final decree followed a June 5 trial based on the complaint of 10 parents that their children, because of race, were not permitted to attend the schools nearest their homes.

* * *

E.E. MOORE, chief counsel for the parents, told newsmen he saw no reason why the Atlanta board needed additional time to submit a desegregation plan. The board has been studying plans for four years, he said.

The decree, ordered by the judge, will be written by Moore, with the assistance of D. L. Hollowell and Austin T. Walden, who were associate attorneys in the case.

A. C. Latimer, Atlanta school board president, expressed the belief the board would make no effort to defy the federal court order.

* * *

THE 6TH U.S. Court of Appeals, sitting at Cincinnati, Wednesday upheld the 12-year gradual integration plan of the Nashville school board.

The NAACP has appealed the grade-a-year plans as "obvious circumvention of the U.S. Supreme Court desegregation decision."

"One may disagree with the gradual process, but we cannot say that such a plan is so unreasonable that the judgment of the District Court approving the plan, in the light of the evidence before it, should be reversed as clearly erroneous," the appellate court held.

A few first and second grade classes in Nashville were desegregated in Nashville in September, 1957, followed in 1958 by the desegregation of more second grade classes and the addition of third graders.

The fourth grader is scheduled to be integrated in September of this year, under the plan.

* * *

IN A LAST minute effort to head off court-ordered integration of 11 colored pupils in Charlottesville schools, the Virginia Pupil Placement Board Wednesday warned the Charlottesville school board it was violating state law by ending segregation.

The board has been directed by Federal Judge John Paul to admit the colored youngsters to formerly all-white schools. They were assigned under the city's new non-racial assignment plan which has met a court test.

A total of 26 colored pupils are seeking admission to all-white Fairfax County schools in Alexandria, Va., near Washington.

* * *

THE FAIRFAX County Board is to reach a decision on the applications at its next meeting on June 30. The board rejected the application of a 5-year-old child to enter the Flint Hill Elementary School, which has no colored pupils. He was sent instead to the all-colored Louise E. Archer elementary school.

Four of the 23 colored pupils, who sought to transfer to white schools in Norfolk have been rejected, the school board announced.

The remaining 19 are undergoing tests as required by the Norfolk pupil assignment plan. Twelve of those who are to be tested were turned down last summer when they sought transfer.

* * *

MURRELL W. Thornhill III, who sought enrollment during the summer in Lynchburg, Virginia's all-white John W. Wyatt school, was sent instead to Dunbar High school last week.

The rejection was ordered by the Virginia Pupil Placement Board, which is yet to approve the transfer of a single colored pupil to an all - white school.

Thornhill had asked to study sixth grade arithmetic at Wyatt school since the course was not being offered at Dunbar.

Central High's doors to reopen

LITTLE ROCK—With the announcement of the revamped school board that the decision of the three-judge court would not be appealed, the path was opened Friday for the reopening of Central High and the city's three other high schools.

The schools were closed in September, 1958 by Gov. Orval Faubus to prevent integration. It was the state law under which the governor acted which has now been ruled unconstitutional.

The ruling returned operation of the schools to the local school board, which promptly began making plans for reopening them in September.

* * *

GOV. FAUBUS, stripped of his school-closing powers, announced that he would not come to the board's aid in the case trouble develops.

Under the integration plan, which the court has now ordered carried out, seven colored students who attended

14k 1959

ARKANSAS

AUG.

Boycott of Little Rock Stores Slated In War Against School Integration

Jacksonville Ala.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 10 (AP)—Main street, Little Rock, was hit by an economic war today over school integration. A boycott was declared by the Capital Citizens Council, pledged to fight racial mixing in public schools.

Its spokesman and attorney, Amis Guthridge, accused downtown merchants of backing a school board decision to reopen public high schools Wednesday to token integration.

Guthridge, in a hastily called news conference in a parking lot, charged the merchants had formed a coalition with the Negroes.

"Little Rock is being run politically by Main street merchants and the Negroes," he said, adding that it was time the Negroes shared in the "suffering."

What effect, if any, the boycott would have remains to be seen. Business seemed to be going on as usual. Shoppers were coming and going with no outward appearance they were aware of the segregationists' economic war.

Houston Buford, president of Downtown Little Rock Unlimited, Inc., ignored Guthridge's declaration. So did the president of the Chamber of Commerce, E. Grainger Williams.

On the student front, 50 teenagers waving Confederate flags gathered on the campus of the now - closed, all-white private Raney High School.

Some carried white banners lettered in red. They were aimed at parents and other grown-ups. One read, "Should your children call you daddy or coward?" Another: "Have cowards, will integrate.

One girl, Sandra Jackson, called on the former students of Raney High to mass at the state capitol Wedneday for another anti-integration rally. Sandra is the daughter of Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of the segregationist Mother's League of Central High.

Integration came to Little Rock in 1957-58 at Central High School. It exploded into mob violence and federal troops were called out to police integrated attendance for the remainder of the term.

Twenty to 30 adults watched the demonstration at Raney from their cars parked across the street. A police car cruised by but did not stop.

"We are being forced to attend integrated schools simply because grown-ups don't care," one of the students, 16-year-old Johnnie Eskew, said.

The school board moved to tighten its controls over public high school discipline. It warned any infraction of rules would be dealt with firmly. Identification cards were being issued to students and teachers to keep down traffic around the schools.

Police Chief Gene Smith has ordered all available patrolmen to be on duty Wednesday. He has kept his own counsel on his plans but he said whatever measures necessary to enforce the law would be taken.

Six Negroes have been assigned to two once-white high schools, Central and Hall, under a state pupil placement law which the board is using to limit integration.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has challenged the law in a new federal court move. It contends all Negroes in a school's attendance area are eligible for admission. Sixty Negroes in all applied for admission to white high schools.

Students at Raney High Demonstrate

In Little Rock—

Boycott of stores reported in effect

Mon. 8-10-59

Birmingham Ala. News

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 10—(AP)—Diehard segregationists declared an economic war on Little Rock's Main Street today over school integration.

A spokesman for the Capital Citizens Council declared its boycott of downtown merchants was on "right now."

Amis Guthridge, council attorney, called a news conference in a parking lot near his office to hand out a list of stores, professional people and others who should be boycotted.

P. 1

THE COUNCIL announced Saturday a "buyer's strike" against Man Street merchants and employers of Negroes.

Houston Buford, president of Downtown Little Rock Unlimited, Inc., had no comment on Guthridge's declaration of economic war. The Little Rock Chamber of Commerce president, E. Grainger Williams, said "additional comment would be in poor taste."

Guthridge charged business men on his list had been instrumental in pushing for reopening of the four public high schools to token integration.

The schools are scheduled to open Wednesday under a state pupil placement law. Six Negroes have been assigned to former all-white schools.

Guthridge has refused to say how many members the council has. He said that was a secret, but he insisted membership was growing.

GUTHRIDGE charged that desegregation of the high schools was a "Communist-inspired determination to destroy our white civilization in Little Rock."

At one point, Guthridge called for letting the Negroes, "who up to now have been immune, share in the suffering."

Guthridge charged white persons had repeatedly been insulted by Negro employes in downtown stores. He charged, too, the council's office had been spied on, probably by a "federal agent."

Guthridge accused Main Street merchants of "secretly financing"

LITTLE ROCK

BOYCOTT OF STORES

the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and Mrs. L. C. (Daisy) Bates, its state president.

vancement of Colored People and some plans on desegregation. He wouldn't say what they were.

Mon. 8-10-59

EVEN AS Guthridge was firing away at Main Street, Mrs. Bates reported only one of the three Negroes assigned to Central High School was likely to attend opening day Wednesday.

P. 6

She said Jefferson Thomas, 16, would start but that one of the other Negro pupils, Carlotta Walls, was in Summer School in Chicago and the third, Elizabeth Eckford, appeared to have enough credits for graduation.

Through the new segregationist blast, Gov. Orval E. Faubus remained silent. He closed the four high schools last year to block integration. The state law he used has since been thrown out by the federal court.

Three Negroes are expected to attend classes at Hall High School in an upper-income area. The school has not been integrated before.

CENTRAL WAS integrated with nine Negroes in 1957-58, but only after mob violence was put down by federal troops.

Fifty Confederate flag-waving teen-agers gathered this morning on the campus of private, all-white Raney High School.

They carried signs which read:

"Wanted men, not cowards."

"Have cowards, will integrate."

Twenty to 30 adults watched the demonstration from cars across the street.

One 16-year-old high school boy, Johnnie Eskew, said, "We are being forced to attend integrated schools simply because the grown-ups don't care."

RANEY RECENTLY was closed because of lack of money to start the new school year. It was one of three private all-white high schools started after Faubus closed the public ones. The other two also have folded.

The daughter of Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of the segregationist Mother's League of Central High, called on the students to rally at the state capitol Wednesday for another demonstration against integration. She is Sandra Jackson.

Faubus over the week-end said he had no plans to call a special

Associated Press wirephoto

STUDENTS AT LITTLE ROCK'S CLOSED PRIVATE SCHOOL DEMONSTRATE
. . . Seek funds, blame "cowards" for letting Raney High School fold

Nothing is sure—

Little Rock quiet on eve of opening

BY JAMES E. JACOBSON, News staff writer

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 11—The only thing sure in this Arkansas City today is that nothing is sure.

One year and eleven months ago Gov. Orval Faubus ordered the Arkansas National Guard to patrol Central High School, "not as segregationists or integrationists, but as soldiers called to active duty to carry out their assigned tasks."

Those tasks, he added, were to maintain order and protect the lives and property of citizens in the face of what he believed to be impending violence.

Nine turbulent months later one Negro boy received a diploma from Central High School.

LESS THAN A YEAR AGO Faubus ordered the city's four public high schools closed rather than allow them to continue on an integrated basis. They were replaced by three privately operated schools for white students.

EIGHT MONTHS ago a Gallup poll placed Faubus 10th among the most admired men in the world. If Gallup had also conducted a poll to determine the 10 least admired men, chances are good that this controversial man would have ranked high in it as well.

He has had little to say publicly as Little Rock approaches its third major school showdown. The legislation under which he closed the schools last year has been knocked out by a federal court, and the private schools which filled the void have all folded.

The school board has used Arkansas' pupil placement law to assign six of 60 Negro applicants for admission to previously white high schools—three to strife-torn Central and three to Hall High in the well-to-do Pulaski Heights section — although only one of those assigned to Central will be on hand opening day.

THAT'S THE SITUATION as it stands now, and one one is sure just what will happen when the schools open Wednesday. The most commonly expressed sentiment is that while the majority of parents still are definitely opposed to integration of the schools, economic factors have resigned many of them to its acceptance on a token basis if that is what it will take to get the public schools reopened.

The economic pinch was felt in a number of ways. Most direct was the prospect of having to pay a monthly tuition this year for students enrolled in Raney High School, a private school which had been financed previously by donations. Registrations fell below the number Raney officials felt were needed to finance the operation, and so the project collapsed.

LESS OBVIOUS were financial losses such as are hinted at by the fact that for the Little Rock industrial district—which saw 10 new industries locate during the two years immediately preceding September 1957—not one commitment has been signed since Gov. Faubus ordered out his National Guard troops. This is the sort of thing which has led such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce to push for "peaceful reopening of the schools in compliance with the law"—with token integration, if necessary.

Reopening, apparently, they will get, although how peaceful it will be remains to be seen.

MOST CITIZENS apparently think that all will go off quietly, although many amend their statements to add that the police are the key to the whole situation. If they are firm, the opinion seems to be, they will keep everything in control; if they are lax, anything could happen.

Police Chief Gene Smith says that he will keep the peace, and every policeman on the Little Rock force will be on duty to carry out his orders.

There have been no solid indications that attempts will be made to breach the peace. But segregationists still maintain that they will fight integration of the schools "by lawful means." No one has defined exactly just what they have in mind, although one plan calls for a boycott of all Main-st merchants and firms which employ Negroes.

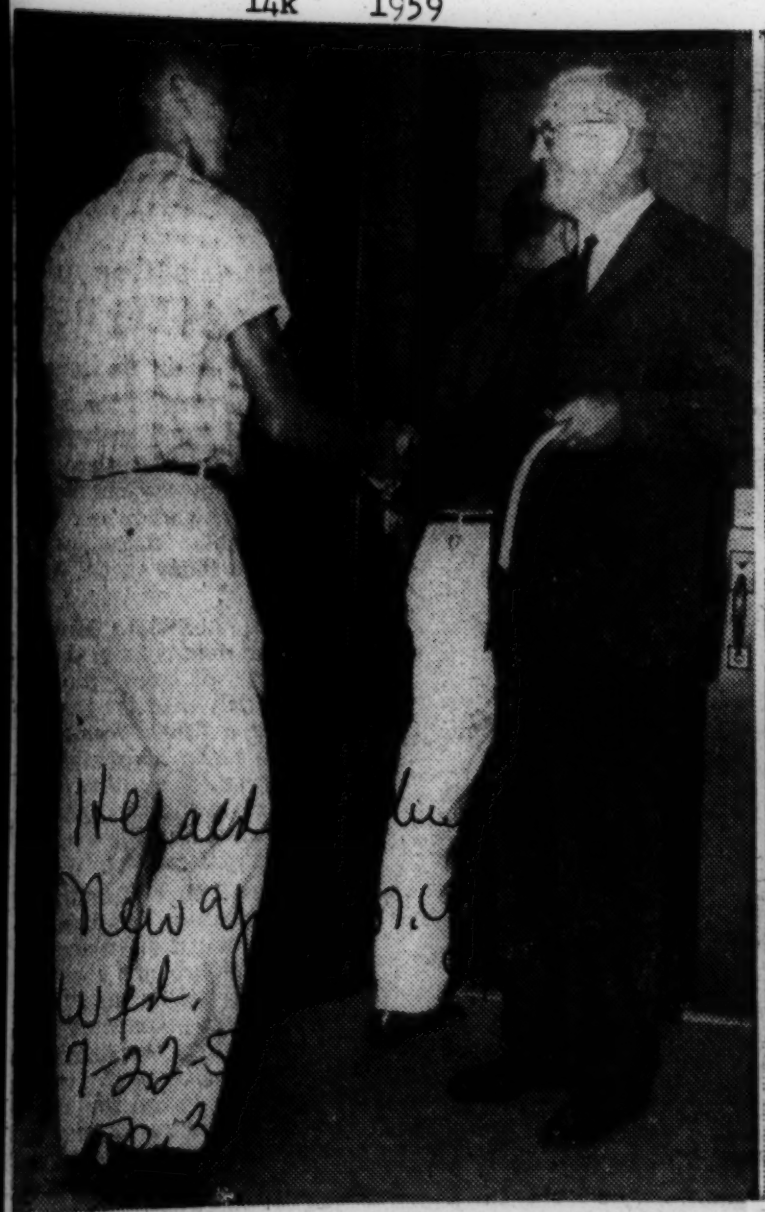
When Amis Guthridge, attorney for the Capital Citizens Council, was reminded that such action would mean cutting off telephones, gas and electricity, he replied that all the details "haven't been worked out yet." Guthridge was also asked if the boycott means that the council will move its office from its present location, since the building employs a Negro elevator operator. He said that the matter "will be discussed," and hinted that the office might be moved anyway since it was suspected that it had been "bugged" by a "federal agent."

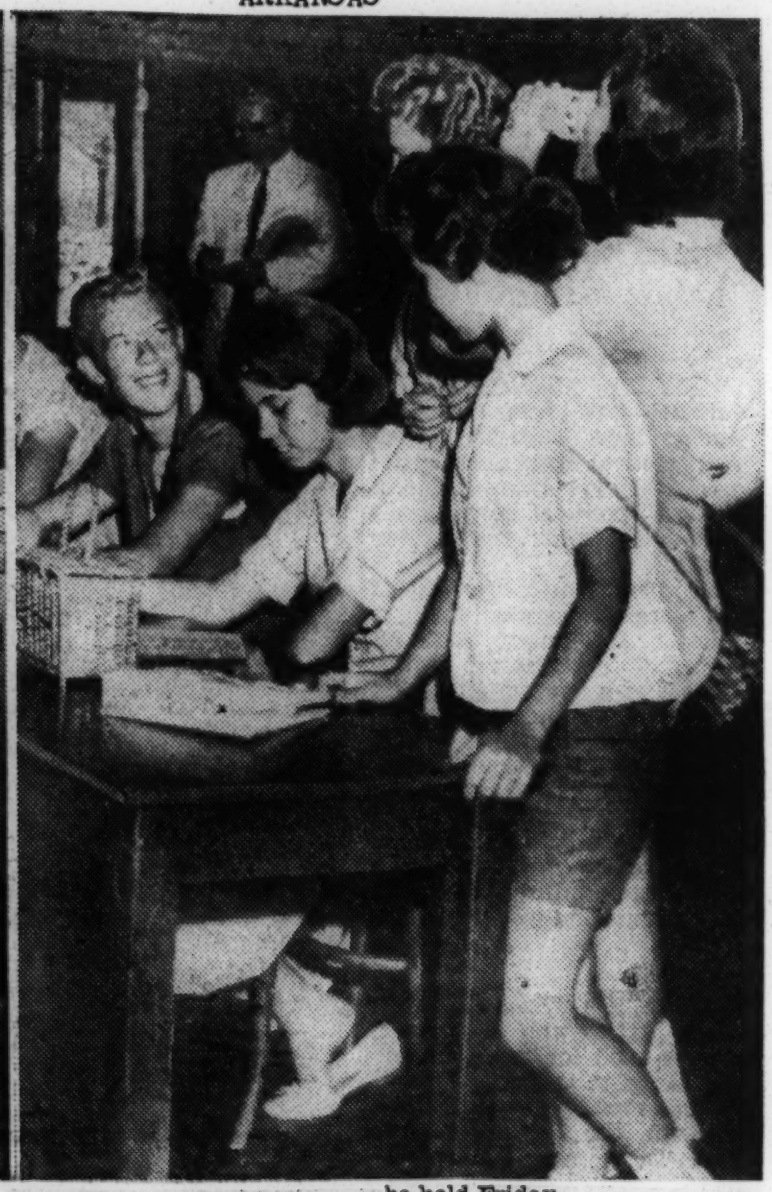
WHILE GUTHRIDGE was discussing the proposed boycott, 40 former students at Raney High School held a rally today to protest being "forced to attend integrated schools." They waved Confederate flags and banners inscribed with slogans such as "Should your children call you daddy or coward" and "Have cowards, will integrate," in order, a spokesman said, "to wake up the parents and make them stand up for what they believe in."

The rally was conducted in an orderly manner, and when a reporter and a movie cameraman urged the students to "give us a few cheers, liven this up," the youths refused, saying they did not want to cause a disturbance.

BUT THE MAN most looked to for an indication of what might happen had little to say. Gov. Faubus hinted that he has plans concerned with school desegregation but refused to say what they are.

The schools are still scheduled to open Wednesday. Meanwhile we wait.





Herald Tribune—UPI telephotos

BACK-TO-SCHOOL MOVEMENT—At left, Jessie Mathews, principal of Little Rock, Ark., Central High School, greets first Negro to register since school was closed last year on orders of Gov. Faubus. At right, a few senior students are signing in for fall term.

Limited-Integration Plan

Little Rock Again Enrolls Negroes for High School

(Herald Tribune) 7-22-59

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 21 (AP).—Only a few Negroes—one a girl on crutches—registered today in the first test at student level to reopen Little Rock public high schools to limited integration.

Students came and went, some in little clusters, under the eye of police without incident. Registration will go on through Friday.

It was mid-morning before the first Negroes appeared at Central High School where violence erupted in the fall of 1957 over the integration of nine Negro pupils.

Elizabeth Eckford, sixteen, and Thelma Mothershed, seventeen, who were among the nine who attended Central in 1957, were enrolled today by their fathers.

"Customers" Greeted

The first twenty white students to register at Central were greeted by principal Jess Matthews who told them: "I'm gklad to see you. It's good to have some customers again."

The four public high schools were closed throughout the last school year by Gov. Orval Faubus in his fight against integration. The law he used to close them only recently was declared unconstitutional by a Federal court and a new school board moved to reopen the the schools this fall. Federal troops were called out by President Eisenhower to enforce integration in the 1957-'58 term.

Today only seniors registered. Juniors register tomorrow and sophomores Thursday. Open registration for all classes will be held Friday.

Girl Hobbles In

Gloria Gant, a Negro girl on crutches, hobbled into Central High in the afternoon. She was driven to the school by a Negro youth. She was a student at the all-negro Horace Mann High before it was closed.

School officials emphasized that a student would not necessarily be assigned to the school at which he registered. The board plans token integration under a state pupil placement law. It will make student assignments late in August. School is scheduled to open Sept. 8.

Some 3,700 students were affected by the closing of the schools last fall.

Students Register For Classes In Four Little Rock Schools

Faubus Forces Remain In Background; Facing Defeat

Tulsa, Oklahoma

By Albert Anderson

LITTLE ROCK (ANP) Peaceful integration at long last came to Little Rock, as the city's new school board reopened the four public high schools closed by Gov. Orval Faubus last fall.

Negro and white students registered for classes at Central, Hall, Tech, and Horace Mann high schools under a new placement plan authorized by the board. The move followed closely a smashing victory by board members over segregationists led by Faubus in a special recall election. The election actually tested community reaction toward reopening of the schools.

Meanwhile, fears stirred to fever pitch by segregationists in 1957 seemed to have subsided and sanity returned to the community. This was evident in the formation of a group called the Committee for Peaceful Operation of Free Public Schools. The committee is working to prevent violence and other shameful acts, such as those perpetrated by segregationists at Central high last fall, from being repeated.

27 Negroes at White Schools

In the first three days of registration, a total of 27 Negro students signed up at the four schools, all of which were previously all-white. Included in the number were five of the original nine who integrated Central High in '57 under the protection of federal troops. So far, a total of 1,631 students have enrolled.

The five original Negro students are Elizabeth Eckford, 16; Thelma Mothershed, A. Carlotta Walls, 17; Melba Pattillo, 17; and Jefferson Thomas, 17. They did not appear in person, but were registered by their parents at Central.

Meanwhile, white students, anxious to resume their education, also registered at the schools. The first 20 to register at Central received a welcome from the principal who told them: "I'm glad to see you. It's good to have some customers again."

Reshuffle School Areas

The white students accustomed by tradition to accept segregation, said they did not like integration, but preferred it to no school at all. One of them remarked calmly, ". . . . I don't think there will be any trouble. However, police were on the alert at the schools for any possible violence."

The new placement law under which the schools were reopened is designed to minimize integration. It altered the attendance area to include some 25-30 Negro pupils. Under the plan, Negroes may now attend Hall high, located in the most fashionable part of Little Rock.

The plan also divides the city into three attendance areas for registration. But white students living in the Horace Mann (all-Negro school) area may register at Central, and Negro pupils living in either the Central or Hall areas may register at Horace Mann. Tech High is a vocational school with a city-wide attendance area.

Meantime, the Faubus forces were obviously staying in the background, still smarting from the defeat at the polls. It is likely, also, that Faubus himself is glad to be let off the political hook. The dour-faced governor had gone so far bucking integration that he obviously cannot retreat without losing favor with segregationists.

Leading up to the reopening of the schools was a federal court ruling knocking out the state law under which Faubus closed them. Federal courts had also restrained public school teachers from teaching in segregated schools.

Integration Developments Elsewhere

The Little Rock board had not moved hastily. Board members studied integration plans in Virginia and North Carolina before arriving at a decision. Said Everett Tucker, Jr., board president:

"We were tremendously reassured with the success and apparent ease with which this transition (integrated schools) has been accepted in Norfolk and Charlotte."

NAACP Files New Suit For Little Rock Mixing

Seek To Overturn Placement Law

Charleston, S.C.
News & Courier Sun. 8-9-59

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People sought Saturday to knock out Little Rock's screen against integration — a pupil-placement law. The attorneys filed a motion in U. S. District Court asking that the Little Rock School Board be required to admit all Negro students to public high schools according to "prescribed school zones" — the school district in which they live.

If granted, this would mean that 60 Negroes would attend formerly white high schools—Central, Hall and Technical. Forty-eight enrolled at Central, five at Hall and one at Tech.

The school board — using the placement law — cut to six the number of students assigned to white schools, three to Central and three too Hall. The rest were assigned to Horace Mann High School for Negroes.

TUCKER SURPRISED

Everett Tucker Jr., president of the school board, said the NAACP action surprised him. He said board attorneys had advised the body that the "course being followed is proper under the existing situation." Tucker also said it seemed to him "the Negroes, who were the principal victims of the school closings, should be gratified that the school board is making it possible for Negro children to resume their interrupted education. However, they elect to attack us in court."

Asked if the board would fight the motion, he replied: "I don't guess we have any choice."

Tucker said any pupil not satisfied with an assignment could request reassignment and the board "will give full and prompt consideration to all such requests in the manner specified in the regulations."

U.S. Dist. Judge Axel J. Beck of Elk Point, S.D., ruled here last week that the pupil-placement law was constitutional on its face.

TO OPEN WEDNESDAY

The high schools are to open Wednesday — a month ahead of schedule. They were closed all last year by Gov. Orval E. Faubus to stop integration. But Faubus' school-closing law since has been declared unconstitutional by a federal court.

The motion filed Saturday carried the names of two Negroes who attended Central in the violence-ridden fall of 1957—Thelma Mothershed and Melba Patillo, and also that of William J. Massie Jr. All three applied for admission to white schools but were sent to Horace Mann.

No date was set for court action on the motion, filed by Thurgood Marshall of New York and Wiley Branton of Pine Bluff, Ark.

Hours before the motion was received by mail at the federal courthouse, a segregationist leader voiced a new threat against the impending integration.

Amis Guthridge, attorney for the Capital Citizens Council, vowed that a "buyer's strike" would be called "if one Negro even attempts to attend a white high school."

CHARGES MERCHANTS

Guthridge directed his ire at merchants, whom he charged "are working as a team to make the parents of Little Rock submit—to integration—regardless of their own or their children's feelings."

The Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, which last winter officially went on record in favor of reopening the high schools, refused to comment on Guthridge's statement.

Meanwhile, Faubus remained silent on his aims in the situation. Rumors still persisted that he planned to call a special legislative session, perhaps to arm himself with a new package of school-closing laws.

Faubus' No-Mixing Plan Kept Secret

Jackson, Miss
Integration Due Wednesday;
Quick Special Session 'Out'

Mon. 8-10-59
Daily News

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., (AP) — Gov. Orval E. Faubus has apparently squelched persistent reports that he would take a hand against approaching school integration via a quick special legislative session.

The governor said he still had tentative plans to call a special session "within the next one to six months." But he said it would deal primarily "with industrial financing and perhaps some other minor problems."

He indicated he had plans connected with desegregation—scheduled to start in two Little Rock high schools Wednesday — but wouldn't say what they were. He said he had "no concrete reports at this time" about impending trouble over the integration.

Faubus closed the four public high schools last fall to block integration but the law he used has been struck down by federal court. Violence accompanied the initial integration of Central High School by nine Negroes in 1957. Three of the nine who went to Central then have been assigned there again by the school board. Three Negroes also have been assigned to Hall High.

The board used a pupil-placement law in holding down integration. Some 55 other Negroes who applied to enter white schools were assigned to Horace Mann High for Negroes.

Meanwhile, a "buyer's strike" against downtown merchants was scheduled to begin today. It was called by the segregationist Capital Citizens Council. Amis Guthridge, council attorney, charged the merchants with aiding the integration movement.

Reports circulated that a mass rally would be held Wednesday morning to ask Faubus to do something about stopping integration, but segregation leaders denied knowledge of it.

Faubus Sunday had no comment on new court action aimed at making the school board admit to white high schools any Negroes living in attendance area of those schools.

CHALLENGES LAW

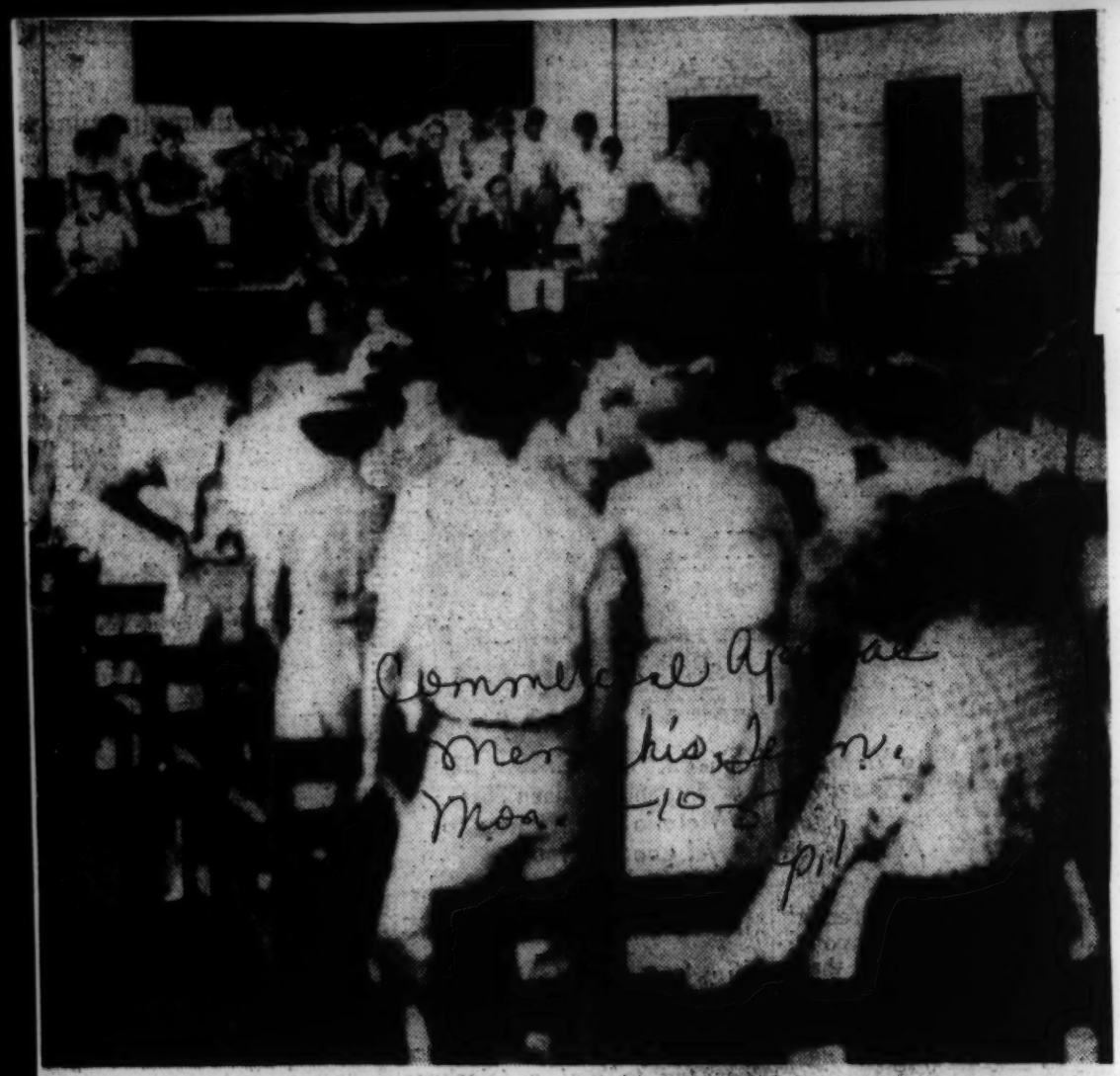
Attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People filed the action of U.S. District Court Saturday. They asked for an order restraining the board from using the pupil - placement law, on grounds that it denied the Negro students benefits of previous court decrees in connection with the court-approved plan of integration here.

No date was set for action on the motion.

Meanwhile, anti - integration posters apepared in the Dollarway district near Pine Bluff, 40 miles southeast of here. The district recently was ordered by a federal court to admit three Negroes to a white high school.

The posters announced a meeting to be held Friday night.

And recruiting posters for the Ku Klux Klan were found tacked on telephone poles and posts south of Little Rock.



PRAYER FOR PEACE—The Rev. M. L. Moser, pro-segregation pastor of the Central Baptist Church in Little Rock, yesterday led his congregation in a prayer that a peaceful solution will be found to Little Rock's troubled school problem. Two high schools are scheduled to open Wednesday on an integrated basis.

NAACP Files New Suit For Little Rock Mixing

Seek To Overturn Placement Law

Charleston S.C.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People sought Saturday to knock out Little Rock's screen against integration — a pupil-placement law. The attorneys filed a motion in U. S. District Court asking that the Little Rock School Board be required to admit all Negro students to public high schools according to "prescribed school zones" — the school district in which they live.

If granted, this would mean that 60 Negroes would attend formerly white high schools—Central, Hall and Technical. Forty-eight enrolled at Central, five at Hall and one at Tech.

The school board — using the placement law — cut to six the number of students assigned to white schools, three to Central and three too Hall. The rest were assigned to Horace Mann High School for Negroes.

Ark. Gazette 8-9-59

TUCKER SURPRISED

Everett Tucker Jr., president of the school board, said the NAACP action surprised him. He said board attorneys had advised the body that the "course being followed is proper under the existing situation." Tucker also said it seemed to him "the Negroes, who were the principal victims of the school closings, should be gratified that the school board is making it possible for Negro children to resume their interrupted education. However, they elect to attack us in court."

Asked if the board would fight the motion, he replied: "I don't guess we have any choice."

Tucker said any pupil not satisfied with an assignment could request reassignment and the board "will give full and prompt consideration to all such requests in the manner specified in the regulations."

U.S. Dist. Judge Axel J. Beck of Elk Point, S.D., ruled here last week that the pupil-placement law was constitutional on its face.

TO OPEN WEDNESDAY

The high schools are to open Wednesday — a month ahead of schedule. They were closed all last year by Gov. Orval E. Faubus to stop integration. But Faubus' school-closing law since has been declared unconstitutional by a federal court.

The motion filed Saturday carried the names of two Negroes who attended Central in the violence-ridden fall of 1957—Thelma Mothershed and Melba Patillo, and also that of William J. Massie Jr. All three applied for admission to white schools but were sent to Horace Mann.

No date was set for court action on the motion, filed by Thurgood Marshall of New York and Wiley Branton of Pine Bluff, Ark.

Hours before the motion was received by mail at the federal courthouse, a segregationist leader voiced a new threat against the impending integration.

Amis Guthridge, attorney for the Capital Citizens Council, vowed that a "buyer's strike" would be called "if one Negro even attempts to attend a white high school."

CHARGES MERCHANTS

Guthridge directed his ire at merchants, whom he charged "are working as a team to make the parents of Little Rock submit—to integration—regardless of their own or their children's feelings."

The Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, which last winter officially went on record in favor of reopening the high schools, refused to comment on Guthridge's statement.

Meanwhile, Faubus remained silent on his aims in the situation. Rumors still persisted that he planned to call a special legislative session, perhaps to arm himself with a new package of school-closing laws.

NAACP Pressures Board

Clarion-Ledger

Daily News

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Attorneys for the NAACP Saturday asked U.S. District Court here to require the Little Rock School Board to admit Negro students to public high schools under a "prescribed school zones" basis.

Jackson, Miss.

The motion also asks, in effect, an order restraining the board from using the 1959 pupil placement law to assign Negro students to various schools. It was under this law that the board hoped to keep integration to a minimum when the high schools open next Wednesday. Although 60 Negroes applied for admission to white schools, only six were assigned to attend them and the rest slated for Horace Mann High for Negroes.

Ark. Gaz. 8-9-59

School board members declined comment on the court action until they have had a chance to study it.

P.F.

The motion contends that the board's denying entrance to the Negroes to schools "in their appropriate school zones" deprived the students of th benefit of prior desegregation decrees from federal courts.

14k 1959

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK

Five Little Rock Negro Students Register

Limited Integration Gets 1st Test

Little Rock, Ark., July 21 (AP)—Five Negroes—one a girl on crutches—registered Tuesday in the first step at the student level toward reopening Little Rock public schools to limited integration.

Four of them were among the nine Negro pupils whose integration into Central High School in the fall of 1957 brought mob violence and finally federal troops to restore order.

Registration Slow, Quiet

None of the four came themselves. They were represented by their parents.

The first day of registration—it runs all week—moved along slowly and quietly. Students came and went under the stern eye of police.

No Negroes showed up at Hall High School in the fashionable part of Little Rock. It only recently was redistricted to include 25 or 30 Negro pupils.

A 19-year-old Negro girl, Gloria Gant, hobbled into Central High School in the afternoon. She was not one of the original nine, but was a student at all-Negro Horace Mann High School before it was closed.

Principal Greets Students

The first 20 white students to register at Central High School were greeted by Principal Jess Matthews, who told them:

"I'm glad to see you. It's good to have some customers again."

The four public high schools were closed throughout the last school year by Governor Orval E. Faubus in his fight against integration. The law he used to close them was declared unconstitutional recently by a federal court and a new School Board moved to reopen the schools this fall.

Only seniors registered Tuesday. Juniors register Wednesday and sophomores Thursday. Open registration for all classes will be Friday.

Police patrolled streets for several blocks around the schools. They had orders from their chief, Gene Smith to arrest and jail any disturbers. Smith himself ordered newsmen off school grounds, saying the School Board didn't want them there. Newsmen were given a trip through the registration centers later.

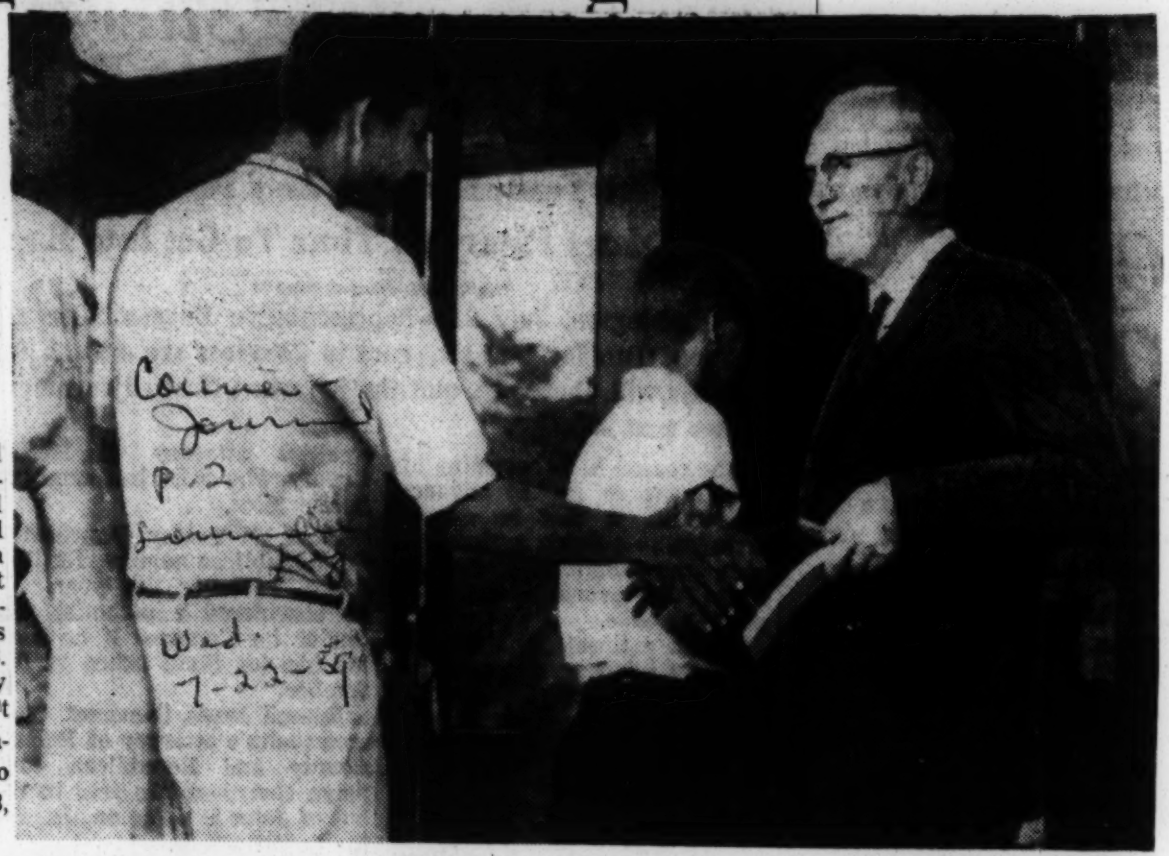
Assignments Due Later

School officials emphasized that a student would not necessarily be assigned to the school at wich he registered. The board plans token integration under a State pupil-placement law. It plans to make student assignments late in August. School is scheduled to open September 8.

White pupils, questioned by newsmen, indicated they don't like the idea of token integration, but preferred it to no school at all. John Thom, 18, said:

"I have no objections to Negroes but I prefer that they didn't go to school here. I don't think there will be any trouble."

Some 3,700 students were affected by the closing of the schools last fall. Some of them attended three private schools which grew out of the integration battle. Others attended nearby high schools and still others took correspondence courses.



Associated Press Wirephoto

REGISTRANTS WELCOMED . . . Central High School Principal Jess Matthews greets students arriving at the Little Rock school yesterday to register for the next term. The school has been closed by orders of Governor Orval Faubus since last September to avoid integration, but the School Board plans to reopen it and other Little Rock high schools under Federal Court orders to integrate.

Little Rock Sets School Registration

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Little Rock takes the first step this week toward re-establishing public high schools.

Prospective students will be registered for Central, Hall, Tech and Horace Mann high schools, all of which remained closed last year under order of Gov. Orval E. Faubus who shut them against integration.

School officials said they had no way of estimating how many students would register. The system had about 3,700 high school students during the 1957-58 school year.

Seniors will sign up Tuesday, juniors Wednesday and sophomores Thursday.

PLACEMENT LAW

The Little Rock School Board is opening the schools under a pupil placement law designed to minimize the effects of court-ordered integration. Placement procedures will not begin until all students have registered, a board spokesman said.

The city is divided into three attendance areas for registration, but white students living in the attendance area of the Horace Mann school may register at Central and Negro students living in either the Central or Hall areas may register at Horance Mann Tech, a vocational school, has a citywide attendance area.

The attendance area scheme itself minimizes the threat of integration, since a majority of the city's Negroes live in the area served by Horance Mann, which has been Little Rock's Negro high school.

STRONG STATEMENT

City officials last week issued a strong statement against possible violence when the schools are opened and a group called the Committee for Peaceful Operation of Free Public Schools was formed Friday.

Violence, which brought federal troops to maintain order, accompanied integration of nine Negroes into Central High in 1957. Eight of the Negroes attended Central through the 1957-58 school year and one was graduated. Seven were eligible to return when Faubus shut the schools.

There has been no estimate of how many Negroes will be admitted to previously all-white schools under the pupil assignment law, which permits the board to assign students to certain schools for a number of factors, although race is not mentioned.

An undetermined number of white students probably will elect to attend Raney High, a private, segregated school formed last year after public schools were closed.

5 Negroes Enrolled at Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Five Negroes—one a girl on crutches—registered at Central High School Tuesday in the first test at student level to reopen Little Rock public schools to limited integration under a pupil-placement law.

Four of them were among the nine Negro pupils whose integration into Central High School in the fall of 1957 brought mob violence and finally federal troops to restore order.

None of the four came themselves. They were represented by their parents.

The first day of registration—it runs all week—moved along slowly and quietly. Students came and went under the stern eye of police. School itself is scheduled to open Sept. 8.

No Negroes showed up at Hall High School in the fashionable part of Little Rock. It only recently had been redistricted to include some 25 or 30 Negro pupils.

Registering To Begin in Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Little Rock takes the first step this week toward re-establishing public high schools.

Prospective students will be registered for Central, Hall, Tech and Horace Mann high schools, all of which remained closed last year under order of Gov. Orval E. Faubus who shut them against integration.

School officials said they had no way of estimating how many students would register. The system had about 3,700 high school students during the 1957-58 school year.

Seniors will sign up Tuesday, juniors Wednesday and sophomores Thursday.

The Little Rock School Board is opening the schools under a pupil placement law designed to minimize the effects of court-ordered integration. Placement procedures will not begin until all students have registered, a board spokesman said.

The city is divided into three attendance areas for registration, but white students living in the attendance area of the Horace Mann school may register at Central and Negro students living in either the Central or Hall areas may register at Horace Mann. Tech, a vocational school, has a citywide attendance area.

Little Rock Enrollments Start Today

Post-Herald
Mon. 7-20-57

Action Is First Step Toward Reopening Schools

Birmingham News

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 19 (AP)—Little Rock takes the first step this week toward re-establishing public high schools.

p. 15

Prospective students will be registered for Central, Hall, Tech and Horace Mann High Schools, all of which remained closed last year under order of Gov. Orval E. Faubus, who shut them against integration.

School officials said they had no way of estimating how many students would register. The system had about 3700 high school students during the 1957-58 school year.

Seniors will sign up tomorrow, juniors Wednesday and sophomores Thursday. Only the seniors will have ever attended a public high school here before.

The Little Rock School Board is opening the schools under a pupil placement law designed to minimize the effects of court ordered integration. Placement procedures will not begin until all students have registered.

The city is divided into three attendance areas for registration, but white students living in the attendance area of the Horace Mann School may register at Central and Negro students living in either the Central or Hall areas may register at Horace Mann. Tech, a vocational school, has a citywide attendance area.

The attendance area scheme itself minimizes the threat of integration, since a majority of the city's Negroes live in the area served by Horace Mann, which has been Little Rock's Negro high school.

Police on duty as Little Rock pupils register

News
Mon. 7-21-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 21—(AP)—White and Negro high school seniors register today at Little Rock's four public high schools and police have been alerted for any disturbance.

A segregationist leader denounced a warning by city authorities that protest groups at the schools would be arrested.

The Little Rock School Board plans to open the high schools—closed for a year against integration—under a plan of minimum desegregation by using a state pupil placement law. This allows students to be assigned to certain school for several factors.

Birmingham

POLICE CHIEF Gene Smith cautioned that officers would patrol the school areas and "if any gathering occurs which looks as if it might have trouble as its object, disturbers will be arrested and jailed."

Dr. Malcolm G. Taylor, president of the Capital Citizens Council which spearheads segregationist forces, last night issued a reply to what he called a "heavy-fisted threat," and said it "appears to be a useless show of strength."

"I have been told that a move is on to remove certain policemen from the force who can't be counted on to be tough against their own neighbors who might resist integration come September," Taylor said. "Impossible arrest quotas assigned to the officers to be weeded out is one of the gimmicks to be used."

Little Rock Seeks Segregated School Opening

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 21 (AP) — The Little Rock School Board today asked U. S. District Court here for permission to reopen the city's closed public high schools on a segregated basis, at least temporarily.

This was the Board's answer to a court order to take immediate steps to implement desegregation in the schools under a court-approved plan. [The plan met immediate opposition by Negro leaders, United Press International reported.]

The Board said reopening of the schools would remove an air of tension in the community and would make it possible for the Board to complete a study of problems confronting it.

The Board said it would attempt to develop a desegregation plan acceptable to the Federal court and the people of the district, and report to the court no later than Aug. 15.

U. S. District Judge John E. Miller on Jan. 10 gave the Board 30 days to develop a desegregation plan.

The petition said the present Board has not had jurisdiction over the four closed high schools. Gov. Orval E. Faubus took over the schools and shut them down last Sept. 12 to prevent desegregation. The present Board was elected Dec. 6.

If the request is granted, the Board said, it will petition Faubus to return the schools to its jurisdiction and will open all of them, including the Horace Mann high school for Negroes, on a segregated basis.

Bus Segregation Ended in Atlanta

ATLANTA, Jan 21. (UPI) Enforced racial segregation ended quietly today on the metropolitan transit system in Atlanta, one of the last major Southern cities where separate seating of Negroes and whites had been required.

Although the enforced segregation was dead, the practice was continued by many—out of habit, preference or individual choice. A great majority of Negro passengers took seats as usual in the rear of buses and trolleys. No incidents were reported.

Leaders of Atlanta's Negro community gave the signal at a mass meeting last night to begin "peaceful" desegregation today. Negroes were told to be courteous and remain calm.

LITTLE ROCK ISSUE PUT TO U. S. COURT

N.A.A.C.P. Moves to Upset School Closings—Faubus Doubts Opening Soon

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 12—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked Federal District Court today to nullify the Arkansas law under which Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed Little Rock's four public high schools.

Governor Faubus, meanwhile, told a news conference at the State Capitol that he did not think the schools would reopen in the "foreseeable future."

The N.A.A.C.P. seeks to have a three-judge Federal court pass on the validity of the Arkansas anti-integration acts and then order the schools reopened. Wiley A. Branton, Pine Bluff lawyer who filed the association's motion, also asked that state fiscal and education officers be made parties to the original Little Rock suit.

This move was obviously aimed to head off the payment of state money for a high school for white students operated by the Little Rock Private School Corporation. The school is not getting state money now, but it would be eligible for the payments if it is accredited by the state.

Federal Judge John E. Miller will hear the N.A.A.C.P.'s motion at 9:30 A.M., Central Standard Time, Saturday.

Mr. Faubus told his news conference, just before the formal opening of the sixty-second session of the State Legislature, that he believed "the people of Little Rock are not going to accept integrated schools at the present time."

He said a state law provided for the removal of school board members who operated schools on an integrated basis after the majority of school district patrons vote for segregated schools.

Little Rock voters balloted overwhelmingly for segregation after the Governor closed the schools in September, 1958.

Mr. Faubus said that the "people of Arkansas are not going to accept integrated schools at the present time, despite the hullabaloo created by such integrationist groups as the Women's Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools."

He referred to an organization of about 850 Little Rock women who advocate accepting integration to save the city's public school system.

Mr. Faubus said that if public sentiment toward integration shifted at Little Rock, he would not object to the integration of the schools.

He said he planned to offer three anti-integration proposals in the current legislative session to supplement those now in the books.

TEACHERS ATTEND LITTLE ROCK CLASS

Central High Staff Remains Active While Ex-Students Learn Elsewhere

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 10—Students filed into a classroom one day this week at Central High School and sat to listen attentively while an instructor explained Spanish verbs.

Although Central and the city's three other high schools have been shut since last September because of the desegregation controversy, the class has been held regularly for weeks.

There is no defiance of Gov. Orval E. Faubus' closure order in this activity because all of the students are on the school's teaching staff.

Bored and restless over their enforced inactivity, teachers of Spanish and German, ceramics, music and sewing organized classes for their colleagues to help pass the time.

This is only one of the many adjustments growing out of the Governor's refusal to allow Central to readmit six Negro students in compliance with the orders of the United States Supreme Court.

The students displaced by his closure order probably face the most difficult problem.

Terrell E. Powell, Superintendent of Little Rock schools, said this week that of an average of 3,345 students who attended the three white schools and one Negro institution last year, 2,873 had found a way to continue their education.

A total of 391 Negroes and eighty-one whites were not known to be enrolled in any form of educational activity. However, Mr. Powell based these statistics on the number requesting transcriptions. Some of the latter group have entered schools without them, he said.

More than 400 students are taking correspondence courses from the University of Arkansas, while about 350 are attending public and private schools outside the state.

2,132 Have Transferred

Students transferring to other schools in Arkansas, both accredited and unaccredited, numbered 2,132. Rainey High School, established by the Little Rock Private School Corporation reported an enrollment of 840, although Mr. Powell's figures showed that only 691 of them had applied for transfers. The Baptis High School, recently established here, has 363 students.

Education officials said they believed that virtually all of the white students displaced by the closings were obtaining schooling of some kind. Some have taken jobs while others have joined the armed forces. No provisions have been made, however, for a substantial number of the Negroes.

A random check of parents drew widely varying opinions as to the quality of instruction being dispensed by the makeshift private schools and the correspondence courses. With few exceptions, the stanch segregationists considered it fully adequate and even superior to that of the public schools. The person who was willing to accept token integration if necessary to get the public schools opened was generally critical.

Mrs. G. N. Wilson said her tenth-grade daughter's correspondence work had been "satisfactory," but that it did not replace public school education by any means. "We just hope hopelessly that the schools will be opened," she said.

Mrs. Bob O. Cook was "extremely happy" over her daughter's school at Rainey—referred to by the moderates here as "Defiance High" because it was established by pro-Faubus factions in answer to the courts' desegregation orders.

"All the frills and rig-marole are gone, leaving the basic courses," declared Mrs. Cook. "There is no limit to what I would do to keep that school in operation. The private schools are putting education back into the hands of the parents."

Asked if she would like to see the public schools reopened, she replied, "For heavens sake, no! I don't care if they sit there and fall down brick by brick."

Many students are attending public schools in the Pulaski [Little Rock] County system. Mrs. Norman Siegel said her son, a senior, drove fifty miles each day to Jacksonville and back with four other students. "It's dangerous to have teenagers driving that far and it's also very expensive," she said. "I'm fit to be tied."

Official's Girl in School

Ed I. McKinley, recently elected president of the Little Rock School Board, is sending his tenth-grade daughter to a private school here. He would like to see the public schools reopened but not at the sacrifice of permitting desegregation.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Lasker have a daughter at a private school in Wisconsin and must decide what to do about their son, who will finish junior high this year.

"We are in a quandary over what to do with him," said Mrs. Lasker. "If this situation isn't settled, we might move away from Little Rock." She knows others who are considering the same course of action.

The city also faces the possible loss of many of its high school teachers, whose contracts come up for renewal in April.

A school official, who asked that her name not be used, said that morale was low. Many of the younger teachers have applied for jobs eleswhere and the older ones are concerned over the possibility that they may lose their retirement benefits.

"What is worse," declared the official, "are the attitudes being picked up by the younger children."

LITTLE ROCK BOARD PRODDED BY COURT

U.S. Judge Orders a Report Within 30 Days on Plan to Integrate City Schools

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 10—The Little Rock school board was ordered by a Federal judge today to move forward "within its official powers" to carry out the integration plan for the city's public schools.

District Judge John E. Miller directed the board to give him within thirty days a "specific and detailed report" of the affirmative steps taken and proposed to carry out the order.

Judge Miller, in issuing his order, acted on the direction of the Federal Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. The higher court had instructed him to enjoin the school board from leasing its facilities for segregated use and to order the board to proceed with integration on its own initiative.

Not 'Clearly' Required

Judge Miller in his opinion today noted that the mandate from the Eighth Circuit Court "clearly" did not require him to order the schools opened. But he said, "Implicit in the order is the requirement that when and if the high schools are opened, they must be opened as a desegregated system."

From the six members of the school board, there was divided reaction today as to what the board could do to reopen the city's four public high schools that have been closed by the state since September.

Ed I. McKinley, board president, said he did not know just yet how the board might try to comply with the order. He said he was going out of town for the week-end and did not expect any board action right away.

Robert W. Laster, who with

Mr. McKinley was among three segregationists elected to the board last month, said he thought the board was powerless to act because of the state law under which the schools had been closed.

But Ted L. Lamb, one of three racial "moderates" elected to the board, said he would try to get the schools open "by the end of January—midterm."

The order by Judge Miller today forbids the board to lease the property or to engage in "any other acts, whether independently or in participation with anyone else, which are capable of serving to impede, thwart or frustrate the execution of the integration plan."

Judge Miller did not specify whether he expected the board to reopen the schools or whether he would be satisfied if it simply prepared an integration plan and had it ready when and if the schools were reopened.

Under the state law by which Gov. Orval E. Faubus ordered the high schools closed, the board would commit a misdemeanor by opening the schools without the Governor's approval.

The judge observed in the twenty-page opinion that his court was "not unmindful of the profound effect of the decisions" on the mores and traditions of the nation.

"However, this court is one of limited jurisdiction and is bound by the decisions of Appellate Courts," he said. "It is not for this court to reason why nor make reply. Its duty in this case is clearly defined, and its action is commanded and restricted by the former adjudication."

The original suit was filed early in 1956 after several Negro children had been turned away in an attempt to register at white public schools at Little Rock.

Retained Jurisdiction

Judge Miller ruled in August, 1956, that the Little Rock school board's integration plan was acceptable. He retained jurisdiction for the Federal District Court then to assure that the plan was carried out.

The school district's plan called for limited integration of the public schools in three phases, starting with the high schools in September, 1957. The junior high schools and elementary schools were to be integrated by September, 1963.

Delay Ruling Reversed

The school board asked for a two-and-one-half-year delay in integration last summer. Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley granted the request but his decision was reversed by the Eighth Circuit Court. The United States Supreme Court later affirmed the reversal.

THE NATION

Moves on Integration

As the first half of the 1958-59 school year draws to a close, Little Rock's 3,600 high school students still have not yet attended one class this term in any of the city's four high schools. Most of them have been enrolled either in a segregated school operated by a private corporation or in the county system. The issue that forced them into this situation—the Federal vs. state battle over school integration—has been moving through the courts.

Last week the Federal District Court issued yet another order in the controversy. This one dealt specifically with the private-school system and with the public school board's immediate course.

This is the background: After Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed the four high schools last Sept. 12 rather than comply with a Supreme Court order to resume the integration program, he urged the board to lease the schools to a private corporation for operation on a segregated basis with public funds. Both the board and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—backed by the Justice Department—challenged the legality of the proposal and the case reached the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. Last December the Circuit Court enjoined the board from changing the public schools' integrated status, ordered the school board to take action toward resuming the integration program, and directed the District Court at Little Rock to decide what the "affirmative steps" should be.

Miller Rules

Yesterday District Judge John E. Miller ordered the board members to "move forward" with the integration program and to report to the court, within thirty days, what "affirmative steps" they have taken. He also enjoined the board from leasing the public schools to any private group for segregated operation. He said the Circuit Court's order did not require him to direct that the schools be closed, "but it was implicit in the order that when and if the high schools are opened they must be operated as a non-segregated system."

In another major Federal court ruling in the South last week, Atlanta District Judge Boyd Sloan struck down racial bars to the admission of qualified Negroes to the Georgia State College of Business Administration. The ruling will have sweeping implications throughout the state university system, which under state law is required to close if integrated.

The Press' Ignorance Of The Little Rock Story

The Arkansas Gazette

THE EFFORT of propagandists to rewrite the early history of Little Rock's school tragedy has been so effective that even the wire services no longer seem to be able to keep the record straight.

This was apparent in a remarkable series of dispatches moved by the Associated Press from Washington Feb. 11 after the Department of Justice released the official text of former Attorney General Brownell's memorandum to President Eisenhower upholding the President's authority to order troops here to restore and maintain order at Central High School.

Included, and offered as a startling revelation, was the text of a telegram from then Mayor Woodrow Mann informing the President that the situation was beyond the control of his local police and requesting federal intervention. Throughout the day the Associated Press stated:

"Until now, for all the general public could tell, the bitterly controversial decision was the Eisenhower Administration's own idea."

WITH apparent reluctance to admit its own error, the AP only slightly modified its report after being reminded by its Little Rock bureau that the text of the Mann telegram had been carried on its own wires more than a year ago.

If the general public did not know that Mayor Mann requested aid from Washington, it was only because the general public did not read the reports published at the time—or more likely because a portion of the general public has been deluded by an unrelenting propaganda campaign intended to convince the people that President Eisenhower arbitrarily usurped local authority when he called out his troops at Central High School.

More than a year ago the mayor published in the *New York Herald-Tribune* and other newspapers subscribing to its syndicate a detailed account of his negotiations with the White House during the critical period. The account contained the text of the telegram released last Wednesday in Washington.

This confusion would be bad enough if it were simply the product of faulty research. In this instance the report stands as a major, if innocent, contribution to the effort of some Southern political leaders and some Southern newspapers to re-cast the Little Rock story to obscure salient points of great embarrassment to Gov. Faubus, and of great significance in any fair appraisal of what happened here:

1. The fact that Orval Faubus was the first to use armed force in the Little Rock situation, and that he did so without notice, and before there was violence.

2. That he seized Central High School, before it opened, by force of arms, not upon the request of responsible local officials, but over their repeated protests.

3. That he used his troops solely to bar the entry of Negro students under federal court order, and never to disperse the mob that was allowed to gather without interference day after day.

4. That the National Guard was federalized, and regular troops sent here to restore order, only after the Governor had refused to use his police powers in support of local authorities who were attempting to enforce the law and preserve the peace.

There is, of course, room for a variety of judgments on the correctness of President Eisenhower's course. But the President's decision can be understood only in the context of Orval Faubus' prior actions—and it is a major aspect of the Little Rock tragedy that so many people, here and elsewhere, have allowed their own strong feeling, and the deliberate distortions of the propagandists, to blur the record.

Too late now to do any good—

Most Little Rock students resigned to finish year without public schools

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 22—(AP)—Most Little Rock high school students and their parents apparently are resigned to finishing this year without public schools, despite recent efforts who first looked on the school closing as a temporary measure but who now are prepared to extend emergency educational provisions indefinitely, certainly through this school year.

Caught in a massive battle between federal and state governments on the school integration question, 2000 Little Rock students this week finished first semester work in schools in other communities. Another 1100 are nearing midterm at newly organized private schools here.

About 700 students, including 450 Negroes, remain out of classes altogether.

Community sentiment is divided on the school issue. Many prefer that the schools remain closed if integration is the only alternative.

The Little Rock school board has asked U. S. District Court here to permit reopening of the schools on a segregated basis until it can develop a plan for operating them in a manner acceptable both to the court and residents of the district.

PRESUMABLY, such a plan would have to provide for some degree of integration under standing court orders.

On the other hand, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has asked the court to overturn a state law under which Faubus closed the schools and to order immediate reopening under the original Little Rock integration plan, which would make Negroes immediately eligible to attend any high school.

Neither the school board's request nor the NAACP motion has been set for a hearing.

Students apparently continue to take the situation in good spirits. The novelty of attending new schools, even at great inconvenience, has not worn off. Many said they prefer the new schools to the federal court moves to reopen the facilities immediately.

"It's too late to do any good this year," said one mother. "My Billy is settled at a private school and he'll probably stay there because we couldn't be sure the public schools would stay open if they are reopened."

THE SPEAKER was representative of thousands of parents who first looked on the school closing as a temporary measure but who now are prepared to extend emergency educational provisions indefinitely, certainly through this school year.

Caught in a massive battle between federal and state governments on the school integration question, 2000 Little Rock students this week finished first semester work in schools in other communities. Another 1100 are nearing midterm at newly organized private schools here.

About 700 students, including 450 Negroes, remain out of classes altogether.

Community sentiment is divided on the school issue. Many prefer that the schools remain closed if integration is the only alternative.

The Little Rock school board has asked U. S. District Court here to permit reopening of the schools on a segregated basis until it can develop a plan for operating them in a manner acceptable both to the court and residents of the district.

PRESUMABLY, such a plan would have to provide for some degree of integration under standing court orders.

On the other hand, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has asked the court to overturn a state law under which Faubus closed the schools and to order immediate reopening under the original Little Rock integration plan, which would make Negroes immediately eligible to attend any high school.

Neither the school board's request nor the NAACP motion has been set for a hearing.

Students apparently continue to take the situation in good spirits. The novelty of attending new schools, even at great inconvenience, has not worn off. Many said they prefer the new schools to the

UNMIXED SCHOOL OPENING SOUGHT

Little Rock Board Promises Integration Plan

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The Little Rock school board Wednesday asked federal court permission to reopen Little Rock's four closed public high schools on a segregated basis while it works out a plan for compliance with court orders to integrate.

The board promised a plan acceptable to both the court and residents of the school district by Aug. 15.

Board president Ed I. McKinley Jr. said the schools could be opened by next Monday if the court approves the request and Gov. Orval E. Faubus will return control of the schools to the board.

FAUBUS REACTION

Faubus, reached at Foreman, Ark., where he was attending a plant dedication, said he would be glad to discuss reopening of the schools under the board's proposal.

"However, I cannot comment at length on the plan until I have studied the actual petition," he said.

The board's request was filed for consideration of U. S. District Judge John E. Miller who on Jan. 10 ordered the board to show it was taking positive steps toward implementing a plan of integration in the closed schools and called for a report within 30 days. Wednesday's petition serves as this report.

Judge Miller said he would set a hearing on the petition as soon as possible.

"But I don't see how I'll be able to get to it before the week of Feb. 2 because of the press of other court business," he said.

'Old Plan Rejected'

The board, elected Dec. 6 after the previous board resigned en masse, said that it had never had jurisdiction over the high schools, which Faubus closed Sept. 12 to forestall integration.

"This board is acting in good faith and with all possible speed," McKinley said. "We simply do not feel it is possible at this time to operate the high schools under the old plan of integration which has been rejected by the people."

He referred to an election late in September, when Little Rock residents voted overwhelmingly to keep the schools closed rather than reopen them integrated."

The "old plan," submitted by the former board and upheld in a long series of federal court decisions, calls for gradual integration beginning at the high school level.

It has been stymied by the school closings.

Little Rock Pleads For Time

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —(AP)— The Little Rock School Board Wednesday asked U.S. District Court here for permission to reopen the city's closed public high schools on a segregated basis, at least temporarily.

This was the board's answer to a court order to take immediate steps to implement integration in the schools under a court-approved plan.

The board said reopening of the schools would remove an air of tension in the community and would make it possible for the board to complete a study of problems confronting it.

The board said it will attempt to develop an integration plan acceptable to the Federal Court and the people of the district, and report to the court no later than Aug. 15.

U.S. District Judge John E. Miller on Jan. 10 gave the board 30 days to develop an integration plan.

LITTLE ROCK:

It Hurt Business, Too

When the Little Rock integration crisis broke a year and a half ago, many people wondered: Will it hurt local business? Last week, after polling 85 professional and business men, the Little Rock branch of the American Association of University Women finally came up with an answer. It hurt most local businesses plenty.

"It has very definitely hurt the real-estate business," said a broker. "Just about killed it, as a matter of fact."

"General unrest is never good for business," said a construction-firm owner. "This year we hoped to double our volume. This hasn't happened."

"Not only are our clients not in a buying mood," groaned one life-insurance agent, "but some of our agents are too emotionally disturbed to be effective salesmen. They waste valuable working hours arguing among themselves."

"Anyone who doesn't think the school situation will affect local business has rocks in his head," said a merchandising executive.

All told, 44 of the businessmen polled said business had suffered; 35 Little Rockers said there had been no change. "It depends on the kind of clientele the person has," noted an attorney.

A slim sample (six) actually grew more prosperous but they admitted to ironical circumstances. "It has increased our business," reported a filling-station manager. "Many times's stop here and ask directions to Central High School and also buy gas."

A moving-company official had his own bonanza: "We are moving families away from Little Rock faster than ever before."

ARKANSANS REJECT SCHOOL RECALL BID

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 1—In a record turnout, residents of the northeast Arkansas town of Hoxie voted yesterday not to remove from office five school board members who were on the board when integration came to Hoxie in 1955.

Residents voted against recalling Guy Floyd, 69 years old, and Leo Roberts, 50.

The unofficial returns showed: for recall of Mr. Floyd, 341;

Little Rock congressman fails again

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Representative Dale Alford, s[illegible] Rock segregationist, was defeated Tuesday in his move to have the House deny the Justice Department an appropriation of $390,000 to cover the costs of recruiting and sending 110 deputy marshals to Little Rock last fall.

The second supplemental appropriation bill carried an item of $2,032,000 for salaries and expenses of United States attorneys and marshals. The Justice Department originally requested $900,000 to meet emergency situations, such an enforcement of Federal court orders in school desegregation cases, and to pay salaries and expenses of the 110 deputy marshals recruited and sent to Little Rock.

The House Appropriations Committee denied the Justice Department $510,000 of its request, which was to be a contingency fund, and approved the $390,000 for obligations already incurred.

* * *

MR. ALFORD moved to strike the $390,000 from the bill. He called the item "an insult to a wonderful peace-loving community."

The deputy marshals were recruited and sent to Little Rock to prevent race riots at the opening of the public schools in September.

against, 385. For recall of Mr. Roberts, 333; against, 392.

Petitions for the election were filed by Herbert Brewer, an outspoken segregationist who is on the school board. Eamon Nichols, another board member, was among the 299 signers.

Hoxie integrated its public schools in July, 1955, the third Arkansas community to do so. The transition was accompanied by protests and demonstrations by pro-segregation groups. A Federal court later enjoined these groups from interfering with the integration program. About twelve Negroes are enrolled with about 850 white students.

LITTLE ROCK FINDS BUSINESS HARMED

Decline Since School Crisis Reported by Majority Polled in a Survey

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 31—How has the school integration dispute affected business at Little Rock?

The Little Rock branch of the American Association of University Women asked that question of eighty-five business men here during the last three months.

The answers: Forty-four said their businesses had been hurt by the school dispute; thirty-five said they noticed no effect; six said their businesses had improved.

The association concluded that Little Rock's "present prosperity" was due to expansion before the start of the school crisis in September, 1957.

No Business Moves In

"Since the school crisis," the association summed up, "no new business has moved into Little Rock, which bodes ill for the future. As one prominent company president said: 'Anyone who doesn't think the school situation will affect his business adversely has rocks in his head.'" Seven of the eight real estate dealers interviewed said their businesses had been hurt. They said many persons were moving out of the city and few were buying houses because of the uncertain school situation.

"I have some desirable residential property near school that used to sell before you could run an ad," said one real estate salesman. "Now I don't even get any bites."

Others who said business had declined were pharmacists, manufacturers and variety store owners. The business men who reported "no effect" were mainly retail store owners, insurance men and bankers.

Moving Families Away

Two of the three moving van owners questioned said their business had improved since the school dispute began. "We are moving families away from Little Rock faster than ever before," said an executive of a long-distance moving company. "Incoming moves are predominantly government personnel rather than large corporations."

Gov. Orval E. Faubus, who has closed the four public high schools at Little Rock to avert integration, challenged the association's findings the day after they were announced.

He said he disputed the survey results because retail store sales over the last few months had shown an increase. "That doesn't seem to coincide with the survey," he said.

Department store sales, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, have continued higher than a year ago and above the 1947-1949 average. For the four weeks ended at mid-January Little Rock sales were 16 per cent higher than a year ago.

LITTLE ROCK FAILS IN BID ON SCHOOLS

U.S. Court Denies Board's Request for Reopening on Segregated Basis

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 3—A Federal judge refused today to permit the Little Rock School Board to reopen temporarily its four high schools on a segregated basis.

District Judge John E. Miller of Fort Smith, Ark., said his court did not have the right to suspend the school district's plan of integration unless the board provided a substitute plan at the same time.

The board had asked permission to reopen the high school's while it drafted a new integration plan to start next fall.

Judge Miller said he knew of no way that the school board could reopen the high schools so long as the state law under which they were closed remains in effect.

A court test of this law appears to be the next step in the complicated school integration case.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has challenged the law and a three-judge panel to consider it has been appointed by the Federal Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. A date for the hearing has not been set.

Test in State Court

A suit testing the validity of the school-closing law also is pending in the Arkansas Supreme Court. It was filed in the state courts on Sept. 12, 1958, the same day that Gov. Orval E. Faubus used the law to close the public high schools at Little Rock.

Judge Miller in the hearing today criticized the Justice Department for its "friend of the court" brief that had attacked the school board's motion as having been offered "in bad faith."

He said the department's brief appeared "entirely arbitrary and utterly unmindful of the problems" that confronted the school board. He said he was gratified that Donald McGuineas of Washington, who represented the department, took a different attitude in his oral argument.

But the judge took no action on a school board motion that the Justice Department be denied further participation in the Little Rock case.

Faubus Offers School Hopes For This Fall

Hints Possible Reopening Of Four On Limited Integration Basis

COMPROMISES NEEDED

Neither Side Has Given Any Yielding Sign—Comment By Arkansas Governor Could Be Trial Balloon

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 6.—Gov. Orval Faubus cautiously qualifying his statements, Monday declared there is a possibility Little Rock's closed high schools can be reopened this fall on a limited integration basis.

"Personally, I'd like to see them reopened right now," the Governor told newsmen. And he added if opposing groups could get together on compromises "something might be worked out."

The Governor's statements represented a marked departure from his previous utterances on the school question. They could have been a trial balloon on his part, aimed at getting reaction to a reopen-the-schools movement backed here by certain groups which seemingly has been gaining strength.

No Softening Seen Yet

The Governor said he has seen nothing definite to indicate any softening of the unyielding attitudes displayed both by segregationist groups and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people. He inferred—but didn't specify exactly what would be required—that some compromises would be necessary before he would reopen the schools.

Under state law, and barring court orders to the contrary, the Governor holds exclusive authority to reopen the schools or to keep them closed. Last week he vetoed a legislative proposal which would have provided for automatic reopening of the schools in September. Some of his remarks Monday came when newsmen brought up the veto.

"If Acts 4 and 5 should be upheld, we would be in a very strong position to get something worked out," observed Governor Faubus.

Did that mean he was implying there was a possibility of the schools being reopened on a limited integration basis? When he was asked that, he replied in the affirmative.

Acts Under Challenge

Acts 4 and 5, now under challenge in both Arkansas and Federal courts, were adopted during the special session of the Legislature the Governor called last August to deal with the integration crisis.

Act 4 gives him school-closing authority, which he invoked last fall in closing the city's four high schools. Act 5 transfers state funds to districts which provide schooling for students whose schools have been closed. Further transfer of such funds has been temporarily enjoined by a three-judge Federal court, with next hearing set for May 4.

The state's school-closing act now is before the Arkansas Supreme Court, which conceivably could rule on it next Monday.

Doubt Is Cast On School Vote

Little Rock Ballot Recount Indicates Moderates In Control Of Board

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 8.—A recount of votes completed Wednesday indicated Mrs. Charles W. Stephens may have defeated Judge R. W. Laster in the Dec. 6 school board election. However, there's further litigation impending.

Re-examination of 425 disputed votes in the race showed Mrs. Stephens the apparent winner by four votes. Judge Laster had been certified the winner by 11.

Votes May Be Illegal

Circuit Judge J. Mitchell Cockrill, who ruled there was a prima facie showing that 292 votes cast for Judge Laster were illegal, said there would be further proceedings Monday. He held that the 292 votes apparently were cast by persons not owning poll tax receipts, which is a prerequisite for voting in Arkansas.

He also held that 133 votes may have been cast in the wrong precincts, which also would invalidate them. If the prima facie showing holds up under closer examination, Mrs. Stephens evidently will be declared winner.

However, Judge Cockrill said there was still extensive investigation to be made before he could make a final ruling. "It looks as if we're just getting started," he said.

If Mrs. Stephens should be seated, it would give "moderates" a four-two voice on the board. Judge Laster is numbered among the three segregationists on the six-member agency. Mrs. Stephens was among a slate of self-described moderates on the racial question who have taken a stand for reopening the closed Little Rock high schools on a "limited integration" basis.

New Law Enforced

Meanwhile, one member of the board predicted Wednesday that the city's four closed high schools would be open on an integrated basis next fall.

"I think the high schools will be open next fall and I don't think the courts will let them open without at least a minimum of integration," said Ted Lamb, one of three moderate members.

Governor Faubus closed the schools last Sept. 12 to block Supreme Court-ordered integration.

Ed I. McKinley Jr. is president of the board. The other segregationist member is Ben Rowland Jr. Everett Tucker Jr. and Russell Matson Jr. are the other "moderate" members.

Meanwhile, the board is putting into operation a new state law which requires teachers to sign affidavits listing all organizations to which they have belonged for the past five years. Refusal to sign or to give the information will subject them to loss of contracts.

The measure—passed by the special session in August — is aimed at weeding out members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A later law adopted in the regular session early this year forbids any public agency from hiring members of the NAACP.

Reveals He Tried To Dissuade Faubus Acts

ST. LOUIS — (NNPA) A Winthrop Rockefeller appealed for "unity, patience and understanding" of the problems of racial integration in an address here Wednesday night.

Mr. Rockefeller, who is chairman of the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, spoke at the forthieth anniversary meeting of the St. Louis Urban League at Hotel Statler Hilton.

He said it is easy for notherners to critize southern integration policies but that "it is just as easy for southerners to lose confidence in the North because of the apparent lack of understanding of racial problems as the South sees them."

In a press conference earlier, Mr. Rockefeller told of trying to dissuade Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas from interfering in the orderly desegregation of Little Rock public schools.

INDUSTRY KEEPS OUT

leading proponent of industrial development in Arkansas, Mr. Rockefeller pointed out that no new industry has moved into Little Rock since the beginning of the desegregation troubles there.

He said, however, there were as many prospects for new industry moving into other parts of the state as ever before.

A trustee of the National Urban League, Mr. Rockefeller expressed the belief that the voice of moderation in the South was beginning to be heard and would soon assume leadership in integration problems.

He predicted that breakdown of massive resistance in Virginia and Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's acceptance of reality" would serve to break the integaration deadlock in Arkansas and elsewhere in the South. He declined to predict, however, what course Faubus would take.

Annual achievement awards were given to Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner, president of the St. Louis Argus Publishing Co.; Local 88, Manufacturers Union, and the Government Employees Mart.

Mrs. Mitchell was cited for her "unqualfied support of movements to promote democracy and justice." The Local 88 award was for establishing a health institute and for integrated membership policies. The Employees' Mart award was for a "democratic policy of employment.

Senate Backs School Opening For Little Rock

Enrollment Next Fall Would Be By Regular Process—Closing Is Possible

GOVERNOR KEEPS RIGHT

Pulaski House Delegation Is Split Over Addition To Education Board — Call For Hearing Expected

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 27. — A proposal to reopen Little Rock's closed high schools next school year cleared the Arkansas Senate Friday by a vote of 29-0, without debate.

A provision in the bill says the Governor's authority to close the schools again would not be affected. An act adopted during August's special legislative session gives the Governor school-closing powers during an integration dispute.

The proposal adopted Friday and sent to the House was introduced by three members of the Little Rock delegation, Senators Ellis Fagan, Max Howell and Artie Gregory.

Automatic Reopening

The bill says any closed school shall automatically be reopened at the start of the next school year and pupils enrolled "according to regular procedures established for pupil assignment. Start of the next school year will be Sept. 1.

But the Governor could step in and close the schools again if in his judgment such an order was warranted. He ordered the four schools here closed last fall when Federal courts reaffirmed integration.

Governor Faubus reportedly had endorsed the measure, which accounted for no Senate opposition. The bill is viewed as a first step toward getting the school situation back to normal before another school term.

Board Now Divided

Meanwhile, the Pulaski House delegation split over a proposal introduced Thursday by one of its members to give the Governor authority to add three more members to the six-member Little Rock School Board. The board now is divided three-three on the segregation question.

Representative T. E. Tyler of Little Rock, who introduced the bill, said Friday he thought the bill was necessary to provide a workable board during the integration dispute. But he conceded not all of the seven-member Pulaski delegation agreed with him.

They met Friday to discuss the proposal and probably will ask for a public hearing on the bill next week.

School Group Meets

The board, which is headed by Ed I. McKinley, Little Rock attorney who is on friendly terms with the Governor, met Thursday night and heard a discussion of plans pointing to future schooling here but no action was taken.

One proposal came from board member R. W. Laster, local municipal judge, who advocated the board open the closed high schools immediately as segregated institutions in outright defiance of Federal Court orders. Mr. McKinley earlier had criticized that plan or any school-opening step as playing into the hands of integrationists.

The board chairman contended that regardless of how schools might be reopened, to open them at all would "place them in reach" of Federal courts again. That places him on record as preferring a continuation of the closed-school status.

BLOSSOM GETS INTEGRATION IN NEW JOB

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (UPI)—Virgil Blossom, who as superintendent of Little Rock public schools was credited with authorship of the gradual integration plan at Central High School, has taken a job as superintendent of an integrated school system in San Antonio.

M. V. Stob'e, a board member of the Northeast Independent School District, announced yesterday that Blossom had accepted a three-year contract that will pay him $17,000 the first year, $18,000 the second and $19,000 the third year.

LITTLE ROCK SHIFT OF FUNDS BARRED

U. S. Court Blocks Diversion of State Education Aid to Segregated Schools

By CLAUDIE SIMONS

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 7—The Federal District Court here today barred further diversion of state funds from this city's four closed high schools to other public and private institutions.

A three-judge panel issued a temporary injunction barring state officials from control of the money. The action had been requested by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The order will stand until the panel decides whether the two laws under which Gov. Orval E. Faubus had closed the schools and cut off their allocations violated the United States Constitution.

His action last September followed a Supreme Court direction to the Little Rock School Board to proceed with its plan of gradual desegregation.

Lawyers for the Governor and the board asked the court to delay consideration of the laws until the State Supreme Court had ruled on two suits challenging their constitutionality.

But the court ordered the filing of pleadings in the case within ten days and scheduled a hearing for May 4.

Judge John B. Sanborn of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, who presided over the panel here, declared that the issue "will be tried and decided regardless of what is before the Supreme Court of Arkansas."

The N. A. A. C. P., with the support of the Justice Department, contends that the laws contravene the "equal protection" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Precedent in Norfolk

In a similar case, a three-judge district panel in Norfolk, Va., recently held that a state could not provide education for one group while denying it to another.

The laws in question here are Acts 4 and 5, passed at the Governor's request by an emergency session of the Legislature last August.

Act 4 permits the Governor to close schools ordered to desegregate. Act 5 provides that students from these schools may use part of their school district's state aid to pay for their education at other public or private institutions.

Today's hearing brought out that $500,000 had been withheld by state officials since last September from the Little Rock district. Of this amount, $187,768 has already been disbursed to segregated institutions that have accepted Little Rock students.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., told the court that this had caused "irreparable harm" to the rights of Negro students because the funds could not be recovered.

But a review of the laws' constitutionality was the chief issue in contention before the panel, which, besides Judge Sanborn, included Judges John E. Miller of Arkansas and George Axel J. Beck of South Dakota, temporarily assigned to Little Rock.

Tom Harper Jr., representing Governor Faubus, requested the court to await the State Supreme Court's decision. He said he thought it would act shortly.

Mr. Harper also contended that the question of both the state and Federal constitutionality of the laws was before the Arkansas court.

Mr. Marshall, however, introduced a copy of the brief filed in the Act 4 suit and pointed out that the argument made no reference to the Federal Constitution.

Donald B. MacGuineas, who represented the Justice Department in the case, supported Mr. Marshall's contention. He said that if a delay were granted, there would be "serious doubt that the matter would be resolved before next September."

In another matter, the court extended until May 1 the date for the Dollarway School District of Pine Bluff, Ark., to reply to a suit seeking to desegregate the district.

VOTE IN LITTLE ROCK BACKS OPEN SCHOOLS

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, March 2—A poll of Little Rock Chamber of Commerce members revealed today a decisive majority in favor of re-opening the city's public high schools under a plan of "controlled minimum" integration.

The chamber's board of directors adopted a resolution calling on the Arkansas Supreme Court to render a prompt ruling on the validity of the state laws under which the schools were closed.

E. Grainger Williams, president of the chamber, said that 819 members voted in favor of re-opening the schools and 243 voted against.

The chamber did not explain what was meant by "controlled minimum" integration. The phrase is understood here to mean a plan similar to the old Little Rock School Board plan that provided for integration over a seven-year period with liberal transfer provisions. These would permit students to transfer across attendance area boundaries to go to schools preponderantly of their own race.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 2 (UPI)—The Arkansas House of Representatives today overwhelmingly voted Gov. Orval E. Faubus the power to appoint three new members to the deadlocked Little Rock School Board.

The resolution was tabled, however, in the Senate.

The six-member school board is deadlocked because three members are pro-Faubus and the rest are opposed to his policies. The split occurred in a regular school election last Dec. 6.

Arkansas Still Defies U. S. Supreme Court School Order

Little Rock Struggles While Oklahoma, Other States Integrate Peacefully

LITTLE ROCK — (ANP) — Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas suffered a jolting setback in his latest anti-integration move Thursday, when the Senate rejected his proposal for a special election to add three new members to the embattled Little Rock school board. The defeat came as the Arkansas General Assembly ended its session here.

In Oklahoma, for example, the situation is encouraging. There integration, with support from local officials, has progressed so smoothly that Gov. Raymond Gary was able to announce recently that the state saves $1 million a year as a result of the integrated schools. The morale of the students is high, he added.

In general, according to Atty. Gen. C. Ferdinand Sybert, the people in Maryland "have accepted that integration is here to stay, and school officials have proceeded to integrate the schools, noticeably in Baltimore.

Even in Virginia, where a hard core "massive resistance" was put up by forces led by Sen. Harry Byrd, integration is now forging ahead, without the traditionally predicted [illegible]

Little Rock Suffers

But in Arkansas, where the state government, led by Gov. Orval Faubus, has elected to defy the federal courts, it's a different story In Little Rock, focal point of the integration struggle, the four public high schools have been closed by state edict to prevent federally ordered integration. As a result, the bulk of the 3,600 students have been shut out, and the rest are attending makeshift schools under trying circumstances.

Two jim crow schools have been set up to take care of "white students only" from the closed schools Both of these are makeshift institutions. Not only are their teaching faculty and facilities far below the standards at the closed schools, but in many instances there are none.

For instance at Raney High school, founded by the arch segregationist Dr. Thomas J. Raney, [illegible] students are split up into two groups in different buildings because of the lack of adequate facilities. The teaching staff, for the most part, consists of old retired teachers.

At Baptist High school, the other jimcrow setup, the 367 enrollees really have a trying time. Many of them have to go to neighboring buildings and facilities to obtain the training lack at the school The classes are too large, there is no gymnasium, no facilities for business training, and once a month students must commute 66 miles for laboratory work in science courses.

Both schools are supposed to be financed by donations, but the state has granted $72 000 in pupil-aid to Raney. This, however, has been ordered stopped by a three-judge federal court in Little Rock, March 7.

And while all this is going on, Central High, the $5 million dollar institution, which nine Negro pupils integrated under federal troops during the 1957-58 school year, remains deserted, attended only by the 77 highly trained teachers which the state must pay for showing up daily at the school. Other teachers under the Little Rock school board's jurisdiction are forbidden by federal edict from teaching in the jim crow schools. Neither can the facilities and equipment of the closed schools be used for segregatd schools.

One of the students at Raney is Sammy Dean Parker, the 17-year-old girl expelled last year from Central High as a ringleader of the white students who harrassed the nine Negroes. She, of course, said she was "very happy at Raney."

Different in Arlington

In contrast to the hardships at Little Rock high, integrated high schools in Virginia are operating on adequate, efficient basis. There is no trouble, as predicted by racists.

Stratford Junior High, is an example. Four Negroes are enrolled there. All have gained acceptance and some white students have gone out of their way to be nice to them. In fact, the situation at the school is so favorable that one official remarked that the students (Negro and white) — seem to have forgotten that there was ever a problem about this." School authorities credit the stability to firmness on the part of administrators. White students were told: You have a good school. Let's keep it that way."

The same firmness was adopted by school officials in Oklahoma to obtain stability and respect for the law. According to Gov. Gary, the Oklahoma Crime Bureau, including one Negro agent, went to work immediately warning trouble makers what to expect if they resorted to violence to defy the law. They usually quieted down, he said.

No Solid Southern Bloc

Our study shows also that there is no such thing as a unified Southern block pledged to fighting integration. In fact even some deep South states are wavering.

At the recent Southern Regional Conference of Attorneys General Atty. Gens. Wilson of Texas and Jo. M. Ferguson of Kentusky would go no further than to say that integration was a problem of local school boards.

On the other hand, Atty. Gen. Mac Donald Gallion of Alabama said any attempt to integrate Alabama schools would be met with violence. He did not elaborate.

FILIBUSTER KILLS FAUBUS SCHOOL BILL

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 12 (UPI)—Senator Sam Levine, a Pine Bluff, Ark., attorney, filibustered almost a half-hour Thursday to kill Gov. Orval E. Faubus' bill to add three new members to the Little Rock school board.

The bill, a revised version of an earlier one, would have authorized a special election to provide three new members. An earlier measure would have allowed Governor Faubus personally to appoint the new members.

The Governor got the measure introduced in the Arkansas Legislature because half the board is against him and the rest of the six-man board is for him. Governor Faubus closed the four Little Rock high schools last Sept. 12 to block integration. They are still empty.

The bill passed the House yesterday. The Senate had just time enough before adjournment to pass either the board bill or an appropriation bill, but not both.

Senator Levine, who has consistently voted against Faubus-sponsored bills, kept up a running chatter about his wife, geographical longitude and latitude and even read the bill. With one minute left to adjournment, he yielded the floor to Senator Tom Allen of Brinkley, Ark., and the appropriation bill was passed.

a hotly contested school board race last December.

McKinley and the remaining two board members are considered staunch advocates of the attitude taken by Faubus, who prohibited the schools from opening last fall in a maneuver aimed at averting court-ordered integration.

Tucker skirted a direct answer to a question about whether McKinley, Rowland and Laster had been asked to attend the meetings.

He said, however, "The other members would have been welcome to come if they wished to."

Tucker emphasized that the meetings were informal and "completely unofficial."

He estimated the trio visited eight or 10 schools. Lamb's estimate was 12 or 13 schools.

Tucker indicated other visits to schools might be made by the three board members.

According to Lamb, the visits included Central and Hall high schools, two of those closed in the integration controversy.

Lamb said he thought some form of "redistricting" might help solve the integration deadlock but did not elaborate.

He said the members told teachers, "We believe the high schools will be operating this September and that we do not believe the court will permit them to operate without a minimum of integration.

"We have not tried to sell them (the teachers) integration or segregation," he added.

Faubus' Foes Think Schools May Re-open As Integrated

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Three Little Rock school board members think the city's four closed public high schools will be operating in September with some degree of integration.

Ted L. Lamb, a member of the six-man board, Wednesday confirmed reports that he, Everett Tucker Jr. and Russell Matson Jr. had predicted this in a series of informal meetings with principals and teachers at various schools here during the past two weeks.

Ed I. McKinley Jr., president of the board, and members Ben Rowland Sr. and traffic Judge Robert Laster did not accompany the others to the meetings.

Lamb, Tucker and Matson are considered foes of Gov. Orval Faubus' stand in the integration dispute. The governor attacked them as "integrationists" during

14k 1959

Faubus Says Little Rock Police Use Tactics Like Reds In Hungary

Believes Quiet Is Temporary

Little Rock Aug. 14 (UP)—Governor Orval E. Faubus accused Little Rock police Friday of breaking up an anti-integration demonstration at Central High School Wednesday the same way the Russians suppressed the Hungarian revolt.

Nevertheless, Faubus said at a news conference, if the Little Rock police had failed to handle the demonstration, he would have ordered the State police and the National Guard to take over.

Four Negroes attended integrated classes at Central and Hall high schools Friday in complete peace.

24 Were Arrested

Police and firemen broke up the demonstration Faubus was talking about with night sticks and high-pressure hoses and arrested 24 demonstrators. There hasn't been any trouble since.

Faubus said the director of State police told him it looked "relatively quiet" and he was leaving Little Rock for three or four days to go fishing.

Faubus denounced as a "grandstand play" a plea of Mrs. L. C. Bates to President Eisenhower for protection. Mrs. Bates is the Arkansas president of The National Association for Advancement of Colored People and leads the integration drive in Little Rock.

Telegraphed President

She telegraphed the President late Thursday after State police had arrested, for carrying concealed weapons, three Negroes who, she said, were "volunteer guards" of her home.

As to the situation at the integrated schools, Faubus said:

"Of course, it's quiet now. It's quiet in Hungary. The burdens of (police chief) Gene Smith have just begun. So have the burdens of those who give Gene Smith his orders.

"It is not likely to be peaceful here for a long, long time. By that, I mean without incidents or force."

Virginia School Quietly Registers Negro Students

Front Royal, Va., Aug. 14 (UP)—Warren County High School, boycotted by its entire white student body last February to avoid integration, Friday quietly began registering white and Negro students for the new term.

It marked the first time both Negroes and whites had entered the huge school, the only white public high school in the county. It was closed last fall to avoid a Federal Court desegregation order, but reopened in February with 21 Negroes as its entire student body.

Thirty-five whites and two Negroes had registered by mid-day. Registration continues through Monday.

Faubus Flays Police Chief

DARDANELLE, Ark. (UPI) — Gov. Orval Faubus said Wednesday night that anti-integration demonstrators at Little Rock's Central High School were "blackjacked by police because they stood up for what they believed."

Faubus, who referred to the forceful method through which Little Rock police put down a near-riot, spoke at a chicken fry at Mt. Nebo.

Faubus criticized as "integrationists, puppets and hypocrites" Little Rock Police Chief Eugene G. Smith and School Board President Everett Tucker.

About 600 persons heard the speech.

"I don't know what I can do about it," said Faubus, "but if there is, anything, I'll do it."

He held up a newspaper carrying photos of police in action at Central High. The governor said Chief Smith "personally blackjacked a woman."

He accused police of tearing up an American flag being waved by one of the integration protesters.

FAUBUS OFFERS OPTIONAL PLAN OF INTEGRATION

Half of Willing Pupils Would Be Mixed

Little Rock, Ark., July 28 (UPI)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus offered a plan Tuesday for what he called "peaceful integration" of the troubled Little Rock public schools.

He suggested the voluntary integration of Horace Mann [Negro] High school, and Hall High, in the elite residential section of the city.

Central High school, integrated with the assistance of federal troops in 1957, and kept closed last year by the governor, would remain segregated for white students.

Faubus said he had offered his plan to the Little Rock school board for its consideration.

The governor said at a news conference that parents of white and Negro students would indicate whether they had objections to their children's attending integrated schools.

Would Separate Sexes

Then the school board would assign half of the willing white students to Horace Mann and half of the willing Negro students to Hall.

"There would then exist two integrated schools, leaving Central High school available for those students whose parents are unwilling to accept integration," Faubus said.

Faubus said that under his plan, boys would attend one school and girls the other. "This would take care of any moral problems which might arise," he said.

He said the plan would be legal under the Arkansas constitution. The 44th amendment to the state constitution authorizes the state to take "appropriate action and pass laws opposing in every constitutional way" the effectuation of the United States Supreme court's decisions of May 17, 1954, and May 31, 1955.

No Attack on Law

Faubus also quoted a state law saying no person shall be required to attend a school with students of "another or different" race. He said neither the amendment nor the law had been attacked in the courts by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Faubus said his plan could be substituted for the pupil placement law, which the school board plans to use to open Little Rock's four public high schools this fall.

Under the pupil placement law, school officials will screen students for placement in various schools on the basis of a number of criteria other than race.

Signup Figures Told

The schools have just completed formal registration of white and Negro high school students to find out how many Negroes want to attend white schools when classes open on Sept. 8.

Thru Monday, 55 Negroes had signed up at Central, Hall, and Little Rock Tech, the city's three white schools. Of the total, 49 had signed at Central.

The school board has said it would announce in the near future the machinery it would use to screen the pupils for assignment to specific schools, and then announce the actual assignments.

Faubus Hints No Plan To Call Legislature

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 1 (AP).—Gov. Orval E. Faubus apparently has squelched persistent reports that he would take a hand against approaching school integration via a quick special legislative session.

The Governor said he still had tentative plans to call a special session "within the next one to six months." But he said it would deal primarily "with industrial financing and perhaps other minor problems."

He indicated he had plans connected with desegregation, scheduled to start in two Little Rock high schools Wednesday, but wouldn't say what they were. He said he had "no concrete reports at this time" about impending troubles over the integration.

Meanwhile, a "buyer's strike" against downtown merchants was scheduled to begin today. It was called by the Capital Citizens Council. Amis Guthridge, council attorney, charged the merchants with aiding the integration movement.

Rally Plans Denied

Reports circulated that a mass rally would be held Wednesday morning to ask Gov. Faubus to do something about stopping integration, but segregation leaders denied knowledge of it.

Gov. Faubus yesterday had no comment on new court action aimed at making the school board admit to white high schools any Negroes living in attendance areas of those schools.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed the action in United States District Court Saturday. They asked for an order restraining the board from using the State pupil-placement law, on grounds that it denied the Negro students benefits of previous court decrees in connection with the court-approved plan of integration here.

No date was set for action on the motion.

Posters Appear

Anti-integration posters appeared in the Dollarway district near Pine Bluff, 40 miles southeast of here. The district recently was ordered by a Federal court to admit three Negroes to a white high school. The posters announced a meeting to be held Friday night.

L. D. Pointer, president of the Arkansas Association of Citizens Councils, said the posters were put out by the Dollarway Citizens Council. However, Dick Ryburn, Dollarway council president, denied knowledge of them. He said he ahd not called the meeting, but would attend as a school patron interested in retaining segregation.

Faubus Says Board Action No Surprise

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Segregationists and Negro leaders alike were quick Wednesday to use a move for the early reopening of Little Rock's public high schools to blast anew at limited integration.

The showdown in the long squabble was almost at hand. The School Board, in a surprise move Tuesday night, advanced the starting date for the fall term from Sept. 8 to next Wednesday.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus looked out across his desk at a news conference, shook his head and said: "It looks like they're trying to get the Negroes in."

Six Negroes are assigned to attend two formerly all-white schools. Fifty-four others registered for all-white schools but were assigned to the all-Negro Horace Mann High School under a state pupil placement law.

Faubus said the board's action came as no surprise to him. He said he had no present plans to call a special legislative session. First, he said, someone had to come up with a proposal of how to stop intergation.

Last fall, Faubus stopped integration by a quickly enacted state law under which he closed the high schools. Recently he was stripped of this power in a federal court decision holding the law unconstitutional.

There have been rumors current for weeks that Faubus would call a special session. Everett Tucker Jr., the board president, said he had heard them but he denied the board was trying to beat Faubus to the punch.

One segregationist leader charged the school board move was to "force integration" in the face of a polio epidemic which grips the state. Arkansas has had 104 polio cases this year compared to eight at this time last year.

Dr. Malcolm G. Taylor, president of the Capitol Citizens Council, gave no indication what plans, if any, the segregationist group had to resist integration.

Dr. Mason G. Lawson, city health officer, said the polio rate was not serious enough to delay opening of the high schools.

A state legislator seized on the polio angle as a possible means of thwarting the opening.

State Rep. N. B. (Nap) Murphy, of Hamburg, Ark., suggested that Faubus could keep the high schools from opening, using his emergency powers and declaring the polio outbreak to be an epidemic. Murphy also appeared in favor of a special session.

Amis Gutheridge, Citizens Council attorney, called the early opening a maneuver "to evade the authority of the Arkansas Legislature." He said he thought a special session still was possible.

Gutheridge said he knew of "several types of legislation that could be enacted that would prevent race mixing in our schools."

Faubus Requested To Fight Mixing

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI)—Gov. Orval Faubus was under pressure today to use "all of the forces at your command" to oppose a federal court order for desegregation of a school district 42 miles south of Little Rock.

A petition was being circulated in the Dollarway School District, situated outside of Pine Bluff, asking Faubus for "relief from the illegal federal court orders and injunctions" ordering the desegregation Sept. 8. A spokesman for the group behind the petition said it would be presented to the governor next week.

14k 1959

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Thurs. 8-13-59 P.1

Off to the police wagon go two unhappy demonstrators seized near Little Rock's Central High School, where a crowd of segregationists protested the entry of Negro children into the school.—AP Wirephoto.

Peace Expected Today At Little Rock Schools

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Thurs. 8-13-59 P.1

Firm Police Action Blocks Parade Of Segregationists at Opening

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 13 (AP).—Four Negro children headed back to school with their white classmates today, with police standing by to crush any further mass protests from segregationists.

Police used clubs and fire hoses to break up a parade of some 200 men, women and children near Central High when integrated classes opened today.

The paraders, coming from two schools yesterday, but peace apparently was in sight a rally at the State Capitol where Gov. Orval Faubus addressed them, shouted "Cowards!" at the policemen and 21 of them were arrested. Three teen-agers were arrested at the rally.

In the schools officials said everything was normal.

No Plans for Rallies

One segregationist said he knew of no plans for any rallies today. He is the Rev. Wesley Pruden, past president of the Captial Citizens Council, which spearheads segregation forces here.

Other segregation leaders could not be contacted.

Gov. Faubus, who advised the rally yesterday to avoid violence, remained at his mansion. He said he would keep in touch with his "people" for developments.

Two Negroes went to Central yesterday, but only one will go back today, said Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Consulted Counselor

She said Elizabeth Eckford went the first day of school only to consult with her counselor. Elizabeth, one of nine Negroes enrolled at Central in 1957, has been taking correspondence courses and may have gained enough credits to enter college.

That leaves Jefferson Thomas, 16, another who attended Central in 1957, is the only Negro now at Central. He is a senior.

Young Thomas said the students at Central "didn't do anything or say anything." He said he believed their attitude is changing.

"They seem to understand that integration is not so bad and even if they don't approve it, violence is not the way to solve it," he said.

At Hall High School, situated in the fashionable Pulaski Heights area, three Negro girls planned to return to classes today. They are Effie Jones, 17, and Estelle Thompson and Elsie Robinson, both 16.

"Everything was okay," Elsie said of first day classes.

Moved In With Clubs

The violence at Central broke out after the crowd marched from the capitol rally to within a block of Central. Police Chief Gene Smith shouted for them to disperse.

When they didn't the police moved in on them with clubs. Several men were struck over the head. A fire truck stood by and Chief Smith ordered a hose turned on the crowd. The crowd broke and reformed later, but this time it only jeered and held back.

The three teen-age boys arrested at the rally were picked up after Chief Smith said he found nine tear gas bombs in their car. Since they were on State property, they were turned over to State police.

Evening Star

Lt. Paul McDonald of the State police said no charges had been filed and the youths were turned over to their parents. He said an investigation is continuing.

P.8-A

Released on Bail

The 21 arrested near Central were released on bail after being charged with offenses including loitering, disturbing the peace, resisting arrest and assaulting an officer. All were ordered to appear in Municipal Court next Wednesday.

The school board said six identity cards—issued to students and faculty members so they can pass police lines—were taken up from pupils. But Everett Tucker, jr., school board president, said the disciplinary measures had nothing to do with desegregation.

Gov. Faubus, in his brief speech to the Capitol rally, called it "a dark day," but said nothing could be gained by being "beaten on the head." He urged the massed throng—many waving United States, Arkansas and Confederate flags—to continue the struggle against integration in the political arena.

In a television speech the night before, Gov. Faubus had denounced the school board and officials and said the people should elect officials "who will not betray you."

60 Applied to Attend

The four Negroes enrolled at Central and Hall were among 60 who applied to attend. The others were referred to all-Negro Horace Mann High by the school board, which used a State pupil-placement law.

The NAACP attacked this law in Federal Court, and seeks an order to make the board assign students solely on the basis of attendance areas.

Integration first began at Central in September, 1957. Gov. Faubus sent National Guardsmen to the school to keep Negroes out that year, but the guard was Federalized and removed. Then crowds formed at the school and paratroopers were sent in to restore order.

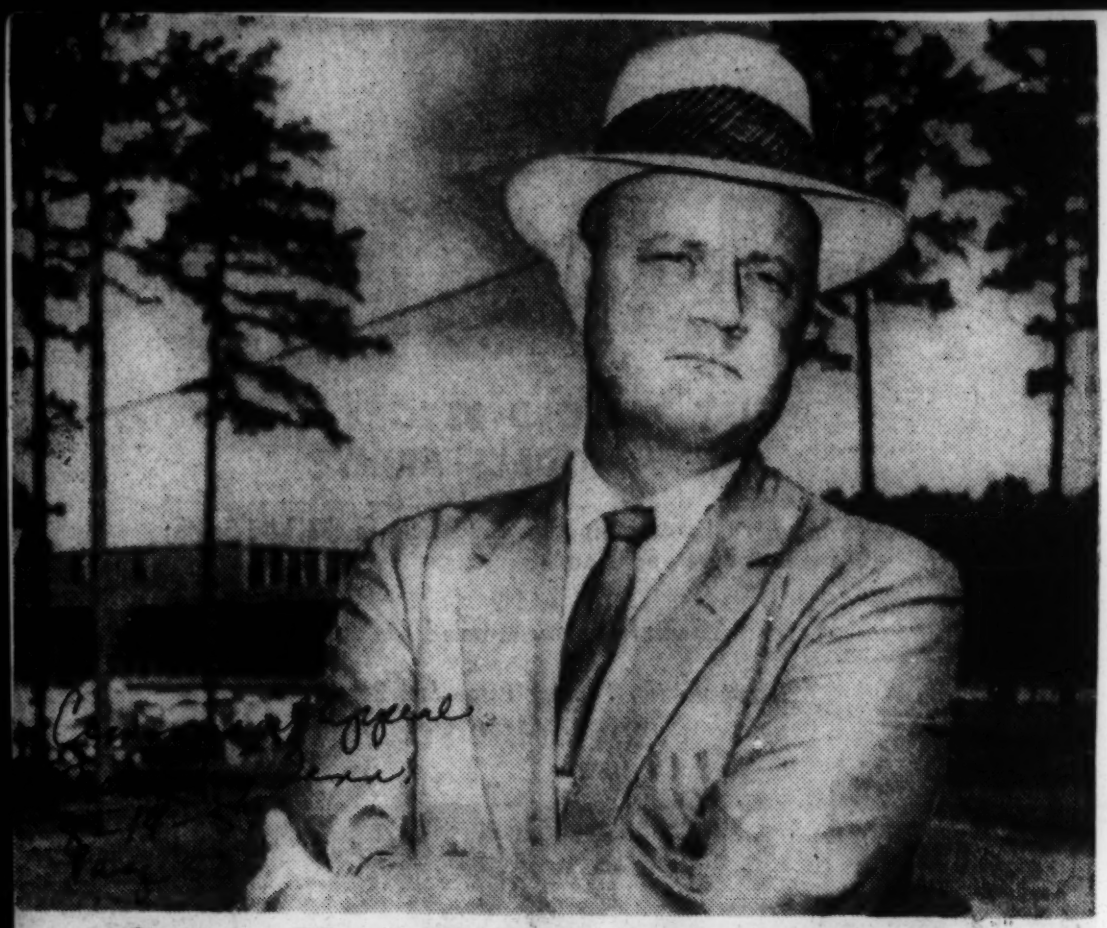
Gov. Faubus closed the schools last fall to stop integration. But the law he used to do so has been declared unconstitutional by a Federal court.

School Trouble Is Tapering Off At Little Rock

Only Scattered Incidents Reported On Second Day Of Integration

CROWD GROWS SMALLER

One Negro Fails To Appear



Quiet Under His Watchful Eye

Little Rock Police Chief Gene Smith kept a watchful eye on spectators milling around Hall High School yesterday as the second day of integration began. In contrast to the first day of school, there were no serious incidents yesterday.

—AP Wirephoto

(Story on Page One)

At Central—Four Florida Youths Held For Having 'Fake Gun'

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 13.—The Little Rock school scene Thursday calmed down to only scattered incidents as Negro students and whites attended classes in two high schools for the second day.

The school board, at end of the day, said conditions were peaceful and that enrollment had increased by 117 over Wednesday's opening.

Only a handful of spectators turned up at Central High, which was the scene Wednesday of an angry clash betwen about 200 segregationist demonstrators and policemen who blocked their path.

Negroes Dwindle

The number of Negro students entering Central and Hall had dwindled from five to four. Elizabeth Eckford, who had entered Central Wednesday, didn't appear Thursday, leaving Jefferson Thomas the only Negro student in Central High.

Three Negro girls again showed up for classes at Hall High. They are Ethel Jones, Elsie Robinson and Estella Thompson.

Police, at the end of Central High classes Thursday afternoon, arrested four youths driving a Florida licensed car. Police said they hadn't been booked, but had been questioned about a "fake" gun found in their car.

Prior to Central's opening at 1 p.m., three North Little Rock youths were arrested for the second day in a row. Police Wednesday had arrested them for hurling a bottle at a Negro near Central High. Police indicated the latest charge probably would be carrying weapons.

The three, released on bond, were listed as Jim Fugatt, Edward Faulkner and William D. Bruce.

Mrs. Daisy Bates, official of the NAACP in Arkansas, Thursday sent a telegram to President Eisenhower asking protection. She charged that "State Police have begun to arrest and harrass the upstanding citizens who have provided us with volunteer protection."

Thomas' Father Arrested

This followed the disclosure of Arkansas State Police that they had arrested the father of Jefferson Thomas early Thursday.

Lt. Paul McDonald, head of the criminal investigation division of State Police, said Ellis Thomas, as well as Isaac Mullen and Negro dentist G. P. Freeman, were arrested. Mullen was identified as a guard at the home of L. C. Bates, Negro publisher and husband of Mrs. Bates.

Lieutenant McDonald said a State Police patrol car had spotted a taxi whose driver appeared to be drunk and started following it, and that Thomas later started trailing the police car. State Police then questioned Thomas, found a gun in his possession, and later also arrested Mullen and Freeman when they drove up and started asking questions.

Mullen was released, and both Freeman and Thomas charged with carrying concealed weapons.

Little Rock Stands In A Storm

GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS told the mob which gathered on the Capitol lawn at Little Rock Wednesday to "act so posterity will be justly proud."

These were good and brave words, but in Little Rock for the last two years words have meant different things. The crowd interpreted Governor Faubus exactly as he intended. Accordingly it marched away, flags flying in a display of perverted patriotism, to demonstrate against the opening of integrated high schools.

The mob did not act so that posterity will be justly proud. Instead it did the community of Little Rock and the nation a sad disservice.

But both Little Rock, through its law-abiding citizens, and the nation, can applaud the decisive action of the police under Chief Gene Smith.

Smith and his men blocked the path of the demonstrators and ordered them firmly to disperse. When some defied law and order, the police cracked a few heads, arrested 24 persons — including women and children — and routed the disorderly crowd with streams of water from fire hose.

THE DETERMINATION of the police kept the crowds away from the schools, which went peacefully about the business of starting a new term. It was a happy event in Little Rock, where some schools have been closed for a year.

"The situation (in the schools) . . . was entirely normal and I say that without qualification of any kind," said the president of the school board.

Little Rock demonstrated that mobs cannot operate in the face of police firmness. Had the police acted two years ago as they did Wednesday, federal troops need never have been called on to preserve order, and a disgraceful chapter in our history need never have been written.

The situation Wednesday also demonstrated that the vast majority of the people of Little Rock want public schools where their children can be educated in dignity. That is more important than the screaming demonstrators, the cracked heads and the desecrated flags.

Little Rock Calm -- But Police Are Prepared

L.R. Showdown Is Seen Today

Negroes Again Enter Hall High Peacefully

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI) — Little Rock was quiet Tuesday on the eve of "voluntary" integration of two high schools, but 150 police were prepared to squelch instantly any attempts at violence.

At least four and perhaps more Negroes will integrate Hall High School and Central High School today.

Central was the scene of bloody fighting in September 1957, and President Eisenhower ordered 1,000 troops of the 101st Airborne Division to Little Rock to protect nine Negroes.

None of Little Rock's four high schools opened last year because of special laws passed by the Legislature for Gov. Orval E. Faubus. Federal courts have since declared the laws unconstitutional.

Integration today will be under a plan put into action by the Little Rock School Board, purged of rockbound segregationists in a recall election.

Police Chief Gene Smith ordered all patrolmen on his force — a total of 150 men — out on integration duty today.

The Committee for the Peaceful Operation of Our Public Schools instructed 18 lawyers on its staff to take any person who interferes with the integration of Little Rock's high schools to "the appropriate court."

The lawyers can proceed, under Federal Court mandates, against any person, from Faubus on down, who tries to stir up trouble.

The Rev. Wesley Pruden, former president of the segregationist Capital Citizens Council, said a "freedom fund" will be used to fight the expulsion of any white students from integrated schools. He meant students who protest integration.

"The freedom fund was not organized to encourage violence, but to give legal assistance to worthy persons in need of assistance," Pruden said.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI) — Three Negro girls returned to Hall High School today for their second day of integrated classes, almost ignored by 700 white students.

There were no surface indications of new violence today at Central High School, where firemen and police broke up an unruly crowd Wednesday with high-pressure fire hoses and nightsticks. Police arrested 24 persons.

One Negro was scheduled to attend Central when it opened early in the afternoon.

Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said that if the integration attempt can get through today, "We've got it licked."

There was no trouble Wednesday at Hall, although a heavy police guard was prepared for it. Police still guarded a four-block perimeter about Hall today, but there was a noticeable air of relaxation.

The three Negroes — Effie Jones, Elsie Robinson and Estella Thompson — got out of an automobile four minutes before school opened at 9:30 a. m. They walked slowly up the driveway to the entrance. A white girl and white boy walked behind them but paid no attention to them.

Two Negroes attended Central High Wednesday but one of them, Elizabeth Eckford, did not plan to return today. An NAACP spokesman said she completed school through correspondence, and went there only to consult her counsellor.

Hall High operates today from 10:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (EST); Central, from 2 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. They won't go on a full day's schedule until next week.

There were these other developments:

—The Little Rock Committee for Peaceful Operation fo Free Public Schools charged that many of the demonstrators who clashed with police Wednesday "were not citizens of this school district."

—A source close to Gov. Orval E. Faubus said he still could close the schools, as he did in 1958 to preserve segregation, through use of his executive powers since the school board is no longer using a federal court-approved integration plan.

LEADERS FURIOUS

—Segregationist leaders, who said they were furious about use of police billies and fire hoses Wednesday to break up a protest demonstration, met secretly Wednesday night, perhaps to decide on their moves today.

Firemen turned high pressure hoses on demonstrators at Central High Wednesday. Police whacked three men with their clubs and arrested a total of 24—including four women and girls—and put them in jail.

All 24 got out on bond of $15.50 each and were ordered to appear Aug. 19 for trial on charges ranging from assaulting an officer to loitering.

Segregationist leader Amos Guthridge, lawyer for the Capital Citizens Council, said he was "too angered even to make a statement" on police action in breaking up the demonstration. He said other segregationist leaders were as angry as he.

There were numerous reports of plans for new demonstrations today but none could be confirmed.

The Committee of Peaceful Operation of Free Public Schools, which made the charge of outside interference, is a group that sprang up in recent months to get Little Rock's high schools open. The committee said many of the estimated 500 persons involved in the demonstration came from well outside the school district.

Newsmen counted many cars bearing license plates from Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi.

The crowd that formed near Central, battleground of the 1957 integration wars, had marched from the state capitol where Gov. Faubus told them that there was no need for them to get "beaten on the head." He said local police soon would tire of their "burdensome illegal duties."

Gov. Orval Faubus
... the big test today

All Quiet On Little Rock's School Front

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Four Negroes stolled calmly to and from classes at two high schools Friday as Little Rock ended its third day of integration.

Police kept an eye on the situation, but no protests were heard, no taunts or insults directed at the Negroes.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus indicated Friday, for the first time, that he might use state police and troops if there are further integration disorders. Previously, the governor said emphatically he would never use his powers to enforce integration.

No Resentment.

At Hall High School, in a fashionable residential area, three Negro girls entered and left without a sign of resentment. Effie Jones, Estella Thompson and Elsie Robinson were hardly noticed.

The situation was the same at Central, where 16-year-old Jefferson Thomas is the only Negro student.

Faubus told a news conference he had been prepared to send state police and Arkansas National Guardsmen into action Wednesday if local authorities had been unable to quell a segregationist demonstration.

About 200 foes of racial mixing advanced on Central behind flags that day but police broke up the march. Officers used billy clubs on the paraders and turned fire hoses on them. More than a score of arrests were made.

Faubus did not say what kind of future trouble might spur him into ordering out soldiers and state troopers.

He blocked integration of nine Negroes at Central in September, 1957, with Guardsmen. Later, the Negroes attended under the protection of federal troops.

Swipe At Police.

Faubus took a swipe at Police Chief Gene Smith, who led the officers who stopped the segregationist march on Central.

After saying he could not do what Smith had done, Faubus added: "I couldn't go out and beat people on the head because of their beliefs."

Little Rock's Schools Calm

First Full Week Of Term Opens Without Incident Despite Integration

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 17. — High school classes started their first full week's schedule without incident Monday following Wednesday's reopening of the four schools, two of them in-

Times 8-18-59

Four Negroes—a boy at Central and three girls at Hall—were in attendance as police again guarded against disorders. The school area police force had been reduced sharply from Wednesday's opening, but there appeared to be more suad cars.

Attendance Increases

Supt. Terrell O. Powell said Monday's attendance was up 113 over Friday's. Monday's attendance was 2,596 compared with a registration of 3,100 in all four high schools. Attendance has increased every day.

If there was to be any wholesale request for application of a 1958 "separation-by-classroom" law, it hadn't materialized.

John A. McLeod, an attorney, last week disclosed he had asked the school board not to assign his Hall High daughter to classes attended by Negroes. Monday, Supt. Powell said he had received only one other request since then to apply the law—also at Hall. There had been no such requests at Central.

Act 7 of 1958, which the board has said it will follow and which Negro spokesmen have threatened to attack with new legal action, says a child cannot be compelled to attend classes with a child of another race.

Police Action Protested

Resentment against police dispersal of demonstrators Wednesday at Central continued to be voiced in segregationist circles.

Mrs. Dale Alford, wife of Representative Dale Alford (D., Ark.), asked Mayor Werner Knoop and members of the City Manager Board to investigate what she called "brutal force" used by police.

Mrs. Margaret Jackson, head of the Mothers League of Central High, made a similar request over the week end.

tegration of the all-white Dollarway School were reported in circulation.

Three Negro children sued in federal court for admission to Dollarway School on the outskirts of Pine Bluff. On Aug. 4, U.S. District Judge Axel J. Beck of Elk Point, S.D., ordered the Dollarway School Board to admit the Negroes when the fall term begins Sept. 8.

Judge Beck, on temporary assignment in Arkansas, ruled the board had misapplied the state pupil placement laws in a "cover-up to conceal its segregationist attitude."

Under the placement laws — used by the Little Rock School Board to control desegregation—students may be assigned to schools for numerous reasons but not race.

Stay Denied

The Dollarway board asked Judge Beck for a stay of his integration order but today he denied the motion.

The petitions being circulated in the Dollarway district ask Faubus for "relief from illegal federal court orders" and urge him to use all forces at his command to permit local control of school affairs. A spokesman for the distributors said the petitions would go to the governor later this week.

Faubus was vacationing in norrh west Arkansas and could not be reached for comment.

Schools Closed

Faubus was vacationing in north public high schools last year to avoid integration but a federal court recently declared unconstitutional the state law he used.

A new, moderate school board assigned six Negroes to once-white high schools for the 1959-60 term —three to Central and three to Hall.

The three Negro girls assigned to Hall have gone to school without trouble since opening day. So has Jefferson Thomas, the only Negro boy assigned to Central. A Negro girl placed at Central found she had enough credits to graduate and another girl still is going to summer school in Chicago.

New School Race Mixing Storm Rises

Times-Union Jacksonville, Fla. P. 1

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 17 (AP)—School integration proceeded uneventfully in Little Rock today but a storm over racially mixed classes gathered at nearby Pine Bluff.

Times 8-18-59

Petitions urging Gov. Orval E. Faubus to block court-ordered in-

Despite unrest claim— All reported quiet in L. R. schools

News Miami, Fla. Times 8-18-59 P. 19

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 18—(AP)— Despite a segregationist's claim of unrest among students, a Negro youth went to integrated Central High School today without encountering trouble.

Three Negro girls sauntered peacefully into Hall High, the other integrated school.

School officials denied that 16-year-old Jefferson Thomas, the only Negro at Central, had been in fights with white students. The boy, a senior, also denied it.

A segregationist minister made the claim.

THOMAS SAID he was jeered and hooted at by a small group of white pupils as he left school yesterday. It was the first such incident reported at 1200-pupil Central since public high schools opened Wednesday.

A few minutes after Thomas entered Central, a car with a Kentucky license tag passed the school and the driver shouted:

"Are the jigaboos going to school there?"

Someone among the few spectators, mostly tourists and newsmen, replied "Yes" and he drove off.

The Negro girls at Hall have had no trouble.

Ted L. Lamb, school board secretary, said Supt. of Schools Terrell E. Powell had assured him no disciplinary problems had arisen in the schools, in connection with fighting or other incidents.

THE DOLLARWAY School Board at Pine Bluff announced it is appealing to the Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis its request for a stay of the desegregation order. Federal Judge Axel J. Beck, who also issued the directive, denied the stay yesterday.

PETITIONS WERE circulated in the Dollarway District calling on Gov. Orval E. Faubus to "use all the forces at your command" to halt entrance of three Negro students to the all-white Dollarway High School as Beck ordered. The petitions were to be presented to Faubus later this week.

Dollarway is set to open Sept. 8.

Lee Parham, Dollarway School Board president, said the board had "absolutely nothing" to do with the petitions. He said the board would begin today to prepare for assigning students to Dollarway under a pupil-placement law. This law, designed to minimize integration, also was used by the Little Rock School Board.

But Judge Beck told Dollarway, in his ruling, that it had misapplied the law in a "cover-up to conceal its segregationist attitude."

IN CONTRAST to the jeering incident at Central, three Negro girls at Little Rock's Hall High have had no trouble.

The Rev. Wesley Pruden charged in a telegram to Mayor Werner Knoop and the city board of directors last night that unrest permeated Central, and that fights had occurred between Thomas and white pupils.

Mayor Knoop said he had passed Pruden's message on to the board of directors, but added that he believed the minister—past president of the segregationist Capital Citizens Council—had erred in not directing the note to school officials. Pruden also asked permission for a committee of white parents to inspect Central.

KNOOP ALSO PASSED on to the board a plea from Mrs. Dale Alford, wife of an Arkansas congressman, that the board investigate a police rout of segregationists who marched on Central last Wednesday. She charged the police acted brutally.

Faubus used National Guardsmen to keep nine Negroes out of Central in 1957 before the guard was federalized and paratroopers sent in to enforce integration. Then he closed the high schools last year, but the law he used to do so has been truck down by a federal court.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, state president of the NAACP, received a reply yesterday to her telegram to President Eisenhower asking for protection. The reply, from Gerald D. Morgan, deputy presidential assistant, said the matter had been turned over to the Department of Justice.

Private school opens for registration

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Aug. 18—(AP)—The Warren County Educational Foundation, which ran a segregated high school for white children last year during an integration crisis, opened a two-day registration for the Fall term today.

Foundation officials have indicated they will go ahead with plans to run the school a second year if as many as 650 to 700 students register.

Whereas tuition last year was free, the foundation has said it would charge $220 this year.

County school officials wound up a three-day registration period at the Warren County High School yesterday. Two hundred ninety-eight white students registered, along with 18 Negroes.

The public high school has an enrollment of 1050 when it was closed last September to avoid court-ordered integration.

Houston system pleads for time

HOUSTON, Aug. 18—(AP)—Houston school trustees told a federal judge yesterday immediate desegregation of the South's largest segregated school system could not be made "without irreparable injury to all the school district."

The board pleaded for more time to comply with Judge Ben Connally's 1957 order to "desegregate with all possible speed."

It said it has two integration plans under study. Neither, it said, could be adopted without holding a referendum election or the district would stand to lose $5 million annually in state aid.

The report also cited classroom shortages and what it called the academic lag of Negro students behind whites.

The board acted in response to an order by Judge Connally two months ago to submit a progress report with respect to its compliance to his 1957 ruling. The five-volume report ran 373 pages.

14k 1959 ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK
MRS. L.C.(DAISY) BATES URGES
PROTECTION FROM PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Appeal Made To Eisenhower

NAACP LEADER ASKS PROTECTION

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — An integration leader whose home has been the target of bombs, bullets and bricks has appealed to President Eisenhower for protection.

But integration of two high schools here continued peacefully.

At Gettysburg, Pa., the temporary White House withheld comment on the telegram. Acting Press Secretary Wayne Hawks said it had not been seen by the President. Hawks said the telegram was addressed to the White House in Washington where it was not received until this mornnig.

If the usual procedure is followed, Hawks said, the telegram will be referred to Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers.

WOMEN ARRESTED IN LITTLE ROCK OUTBREAK— A woman demonstrator (center) begs policemen to turn her loose after they arrested her in the outbreak of anti-integration violence at Little Rock, Ark. But her pleas fell on deaf ears. The officers marched her off to jail along with the woman dressed in white at left. The outbreak erupted two blocks from Central High School in which a Negro boy has enrolled. These two women were among the 24 persons arrested in the violence. (AP Wirephoto).

Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, sent Eisenhower a telegram Thursday. She said her pleas for aid from local authorities were futile.

There was no immediate comment from officials at the temporary White House in Gettysburg, Pa.

Four Negroes return to Central High School today to round out the first school week. Their attendance provoked no incidents Thursday and no disturbances were reported inside the police-patrolled schools.

Mrs. Bates has led the integration movement here for the past years. Her plea for protection came after her house guard and two other Negroes were arrested by state police.

Mrs. Bates, at a press conference, related a list of incidents which have occurred at her home in southwest Little Rock—bombs thrown on the lawn, shots fired at the house and bricks hurled through windows.

"In the face of all this," she said, "we have begged for protection by city and county law enforcement authorities — but to no avail. In all the assaults on our home there never has been a single arrest of any offender or suspect."

One of the Negroes arrested was Ellis Thomas, 48, father of Jefferson Thomas, a 16-year-old senior and the lone Negro at Central.

Only a few persons stood around outside Central when Thomas attended Thursday. Four white youths were arrested for carrying weapons in the vicinity and disobeying police orders to move. Four others were questioned but released later.

At Hall, located on a pine-tree-studded hillside in the upper-income Pulaswi Heights district, three Negro girls went to classes in a peaceful atmosphere. The girls are Effie Jones, 17, and Elsie Robinson and Estella Thompson, both 16. They report no trouble. A white student said they sat by themselves, away from other pipils, when possible.

More Telegrams To D.C. Urged; Chief Smith Is Censured

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (SNS)—A telegram from Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas NAACP president, to President Eisenhower asking for "protection" after the arrest of guards at her home Saturday had received an announcement from the White House, according to press information.

The announcement said that the matter had been turned over to the Attorney General and the Justice Department.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Bates urged all Negroes to send telegrams to President Eisenhower to insure "basic protection and freedom from fear of violence."

State police had arrested Isaac Mullen, 42, a special deputy sheriff who guarded Mrs. Bates' home; Dr. Garman P. Freeman, 35, a dentist, and Ellis Thomas Sr., 46, father of one of the four students attending integrated high school classes.

MOTHERS BLAME CHIEF

While the city of Little Rock remained quiet as the first 1959 week end of school integration began, the Central High School Mother's League accused Police Chief Gene Smith of using "Police brutality" in breaking up an anti-integration demonstration.

Segregationists are angry because Smith and his policemen used billy clubs and fire hoses to break up the demonstration when Central High School was integrated Wednesday.

Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of the league, sent a telegram to Mayor Werner Knoop asking that Smith and the city's board of directors appear at a public meeting to answer charges of brutality.

She asked that the meeting be called immediately.

"We want to ask who gave Gene Smith the right to use such brutal force against such unarmed people who were peaceably assembled in protest of the integration of Central High," Mrs. Jackson said.

"He went too far in clubbing two men over the head without any provacation."

MONDAY NIGHT MEETING

Mayor Knoop said he would have to take the request up with the city directors. He said there was a meeting Monday night, and it might be brought up then.

Smith said he had "no comment" on the charges.

There has been no disorder since police broke up the demonstration shortly before Central opened its doors for the first time since 1957. Governor Orval Faubus closed the high schools last year. But both sides of the integration controversy warned that there was more trobule to come.

Before Faubus left for a weekend fishing trip, he told newsmen that people will not come to Little Rock for "a long, long time." He said police handled the demonstration like the Russians handled the Hungarian revolt.

14k 1959

ARKANSAS

MINNIJEAN BROWN

Minnijean Finds Happiness Here

Little Rock Negro Learns to Forget She's Colored

By SHEILA GALLAGHER,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Minnijean Brown, the 17-year-old Negro girl who last year was expelled from Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., smiled broadly today and said, "I guess I'm happier now than I've ever been before in my life."

A scholarship student for the past year at the New Lincoln School, 31 W. 110th St., a private interracial school, she will be graduated June 6.

"The kids at this school are the most wonderful I've ever met in my life," she said. "There's no trouble here at New Lincoln and no prejudice. After a while I stopped thinking I'm a Negro and that girl is white and the one over there is Jewish. I'm telling the truth when I say this is the first time I've ever been completely accepted for what I am. And what a feeling it is!"

'Average Work.'

Minnijean has been doing what she calls "average work" at New Lincoln. "But," she added, "I've had to keep my nose to the grindstone.

"The education I'm getting here is so superior to what I got in Little Rock. Some things I'm just beginning to learn now most of the kids here knew way back in junior high school."

"It's true," said Dr. John J. Brooks, director of the New Lincoln School, "that Minnijean has had to work hard. But she's done beautifully and lived up to all our expectations.

"By the time she is graduated," Dr. Brooks added, "she will have been with us almost a year and a half. During this period she has grown a great deal and has made an excellent social adjustment to both the school and city."

Will Take Up Nursing.

Hoping to be able to spend some part of her life helping others, she has decided to take up nursing — preferably in New York City. Under no circumstances she added matter-of-factly will she resume her education in her home state. "My memories there are too bitter."

She was expelled from Little Rock's Central High School because of what school officials called her repeated involvement in racial incidents. Minnijean said she did no more than to answer back after intolerable provocation.

"I took abuse from them," she recalled. "I was kicked twice. I was called all kinds of unmentionable names but I always walked away and laughed at it. But finally I couldn't. I just got mad one day and called one girl who continually harassed me 'white trash.' That did it. The next thing I knew I was kicked out of the school."

'What a Difference.'

"What a difference it was," she recalled, "my first day of school at Little Rock and my first day at New Lincoln. At Little Rock the school was surrounded by troops and police and there was a mob of 1000 people outside all shouting at us 'Go home, You're not wanted here.'"

When she arrived at New Lincoln she was met by about 50 of her classmates. They knew she had been through a lot so they didn't ask her questions right away. "Now every once in a while," Minnijean said, "we get into discussions about the whole racial question—but they are peaceful talks."

MINNIJEAN BROWN.

14k 1959

ARKANSAS

Eisenhower Called

Little Rock NAACP Asks 'Protection'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—An official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People called on President Eisenhower Thursday night for protection at the end of Little Rock's second day of high school integration.

Mrs. L. C. (Daisy) Bates, state president of the NAACP, made the appeal. Her personal bodyguard and two other Negroes had been arrested by state police for having firearms.

One of the Negroes was Ellis Thomas, the 48-year-old father of the Negro boy who integrated Central High School.

The boy, Jefferson Thomas, walked in and out of the school Thursday unharmed, but eight white boys were arrested in incidents near the campus.

WHITES ARRESTED

Four white boys were arrested just as he walked out of the school at the end of classes. Police found what they thought was a pistol in the car, but it turned out to be a toy.

Before the Thomas boy reported to the school shortly before 1 p.m., four other white boys were picked up. Three were taken into custody when they drove up in a car bedecked with Confederate flags.

Across town from Central, three Negro girls entered and left Hall High School in fashionable Pulaski Heights for the second day without trouble.

CHARGES POLICE

Mrs. Bates charged police and federal authorities in Little Rock had declined to give her "minimum physical protection." Her house was fired on from a speeding car the night before two of Little Rock's four public high schools were opened to limited integration.

Mrs. Bates' bodyguard—43-year-old Isaac Mullens—was released without charge but Thomas and Dr. Garland P. Freeman, the third Negro, were charged with carrying concealed weapons. They were released on bond.

The state NAACP head charged Gov. Orval E. Faubus and the state police with trying to coerce her organization. She said she thought Eisenhower should be aware of the "Communist-type police tactics involved."

In her telegram to the President, Mrs. Bates told of incidents of bomb blasts at her home, shots fired and rocks and bricks thrown through her windows.

LONE NEGRO

Thomas went to Central alone. A score of white students were sitting on the steps of the 1,400-pupil school when he arrived. They did not even look at him as he went in.

He was accompanied to class Wednesday by Elizabeth Eckford, 17, another of the three Negroes assigned to Central by the Little Rock School board. She is not expected to return because she has earned enough credits through correspondence courses to enter college. The third Negro assigned to Central, Carlotta Walls, is in summer school at Chicago.

Police found a brass-weighted rubber hose, a tire tool and a wrench in the flag-decorated auto carrying the three white youths.

At Hall, the only sign of protest occurred when two white girls drove by in a convertible plastered with anti-integration banners. Police ignored it.

The three Negro girls, Effie Jones, 17, and Elsie Robinson and Estella Thompson, both 16, did not report any trouble inside Hall. A white student said they sat by themselves, away from other pupils, when they could.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus, who cautioned segregationists against violence shortly before the demonstration near Central Wednesday secluded himself.

Segregationist leaders had little to say. Margaret Jackson, president of the Mothers League of Central High, told newsman: "What is there left for the vanquished to say? Except that in a police state, the billy clubs and the guns are mightier than the spoken word."

The Rev. Wesley Pruden, a Baptist minister and vociferous segregationist, said a fund he heads would defend 24 persons arrested in Wednesday's violence. Most were charged with loitering and disturbing the peace.

LEGAL ACTION

Amis Guthridge, attorney for the segregationist Capital Citizens Council, said it was considering legal action over the street fight near Central. He said it might involve trying to prosecute the police.

Mrs. Bates angrily criticized the arrest of the three Negroes. She said the police were supposed to be giving "us protection, not arresting us."

She had reported the men to the missing persons bureau. She charged they were held incommunicado overnight, but one man was allowed to call his family Thursday morning.

Mullen is an honorary deputy sheriff and Mrs. Bates said he was entitled to carry a pistol. Police said he would not be charged with carrying concealed weapons, like the other two, but his commission would be picked up.

White Attorney Invokes Law

John A. McLeod Jr., a white attorney, announced he has invoked the law to keep his 15-year-old daughter, Ann Lane, from studying in the same classes with Negroes. The girl attends Hall High School, where three Negro girls are assigned.

The law simply provides that no student will be forced to attend classes with members of another race.

"It's no different from a ruling by the United States Supreme Court in the case of McLaurin vs. the Oklahoma Board of Regents," Branton said. "The court ruled that a Negro once admitted to an integrated school could not be segregated within the school."

School officials said they would follow the law as long as it was not ruled unconstitutional. If a white student asks not to be put into class with a Negro student, the request will be granted.

Branton said McLaurin was admitted to the University of Oklahoma to study for a doctorate, but was required to sit in a segregated section of a cafeteria and the library, and in one instance in an alcove off of a classroom.

Unconstitutionality Claimed

"The Supreme Court ruled it it is the individual's right not to stand in line with a Negro or study next to him if he so wants, but for the state to impose a restriction is unconstitutional," Branton said.

Integration at Central and Hall High School opens Monday for the second week. Negro students are attending classes with white students, and using the same facilities in the school. They report they are "merely being ignored."

There has been no incident since Little Rock police broke up a demonstration Wednesday at Central with fire hoses and billy clubs.

NAACP Warns Of New Battle

Will Resist Any Move To Segregate Classes In Little Rock Schools

By United Press International

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 16. — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People promised Sunday to fight any attempt to segregate students in integrated schools.

Wiley Branton, Arkansas attorney for the NAACP, said if the Little Rock School Board tries to conduct segregated classes under provisions of a 1958 state law, he would take it into court.

LITTLE ROCK

MRS. I.C. (DAISY) BATES URGES PROTECTION FROM PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Arkansas NAACP Head Asks Ike for Protection

Asserts Local Authorities Won't Supply Guard

Picture in Sec. 1, Page 1

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — The president of the Arkansas chapter of the NAACP Thursday appealed to President Eisenhower for protection.

Mrs. L. C. Bates said in a telegram to the President that local and federal authorities have declined to provide the "minimum physical protection that we have requested."

"Now state police have begun to arrest and harrass the upstanding citizens who have provided us with volunteer protection," the telegram said.

She obviously referred to the arrest Wednesday night of the father of one Negro student attending Central High school, an honorary deputy sheriff who helped guard her home and one other Negro man.

REPORT GUNS IN CAR

State police said guns were found in the car carrying the three men.

The telegram to President Eisenhower said:

"Dear Mr. President: Despite repeated bombings, attacks by gunfire and rocks, and other assaults on our home — attacks provoked b ythe fact that we have stood steadfast for this community's compliance witn the federal law—both local and federal authorities have declined to provide the minimum physical protection that we have requested.

"Now state police have begun to arrest and harrass the upstanding citizens who have provided us with volunteer protection, leaving us defenseless before those who constantly threaten our lives. I appeal to you, President, to provide the basic protection that will give us the freedom from fear to which citizens of our free American society are entitled."

THREE ARRESTED

State police arrested the Negro men near Mrs. Bates' home Wednesday night. The men are Ellis Thomas Sr., 48, father of Jefferson Thomas, a Central student; Isaac Mullen, 43, house guard for Mrs. Bates, and Dr. Garland P. Freeman.

Police said Thomas and Dr. Freeman would be charged with carrying concealed weapons. Mullen will not be charged because he is an honorary sheriff, officers said.

Mrs. Bates issued a statement saying she thought it important that "the American people and the President of the United States himself be made aware of the Communist-type police state tactics involved and of the fact that the governor of this state and his police agents now have embarked on a desperate effort to coerce and intimidate us into submission."

BOYS' PISTOL TOY

Earlier Thursday, four white boys were arrested in front of Central High. Police found a pistol, at first thought to be real, in their car. Later, detective Capt. Albert Haynie said the pistol was a toy and the boys probably would be released.

Three white boys also were seized as they rode a flag-decorated auto past Central. Then another white youth was arrested when he refused police orders to leave the school area.

Second-day integration in the two integrated Little Rock High schols, Central and Hall, was peaceful.

Jefferson Thomas, 16-year-old senior, is the only Negro at Central.

The placid atmosphere Thursday contrasted vividly with the uproar near Central Wednesday, when club-swinging police charged into a parade of howling segregationists and stopped its advance on the school.

Across town from Central, three Negro girls entered and left Hall High School for the second day without trouble.

LONE BOY IGNORED

Thomas went to Central alone.

A score of white students were sitting on the steps of the 1,400-pupil school when he arrived. They did not even look at him as he went in.

He was accompanied to class Wednesday by Elizabeth Eckford, 17, another of the three Negroes assigned to Central by the Little Rock School board. She is not expected to return because she has earned enough credits through correspondence courses to enter college. The third Negro assigned to Central, Carlotta Walls, is in summer school at Chicago.

Police found a brass-weighted rubber hose, a tire tool and a wrench in the flag-decorated auto carrying the three white youths.

BANNER-DRAPED CAR

At Hall, the only sign of protest occurred when two white girls drove by in a convertible plastered with anti-integration banners. Police ignored it.

The three Negro girls, Effie Jones, 17, and Elsie Robinson and Estella Thompson, both 16, did not report any trouble inside Hall. A white student said they sat by themselves, away from other pupils, when they could.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus, who cautioned segregationists against violence shortly before the demonstation near Central Wednesday secluded himself.

Segregationist leaders had little to say. Margaret Jackson, president of the Mothers League of Central High, told newsman: "What is there left for the vanquished to say? Except that in a police state, the billy clubs and the guns are mightier than the spoken word."

DEFENSE FUND AID

The Rev. Wesley Pruden, a Baptist minister and vociferous segregationist, said a fund he heads would defend 24 persons arrested in Wednesday's violence. Most were charged with loitering and disturbing the peace.

Amis Guthridge, attorney for the segregationist Capital Citizens Council, said it was considering legal action over the street fight near Central. He said it might involve trying to prosecute the police.

A state police car was following a taxi from Mrs. Bates' house Wednesday night when the three men in an automobile tailed the police. The patrolman said the Negroes forced their car to a curb and Mullen got out, approached and said: "Who is y'all?"

The arrests followed the discovery of arms in the Negroes' car.

FAUBUS APPEALS

Attorneys for Faubus made an expected legal move Thursday. they filed notice in U.S. District Court that the governor would appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court from a recent three-judge decision declaring a state school-closing law unconstitutional.

Faubus used the law to close Little Rock's four public high schools against court-ordered integration in the 1958-59 term. The three-judge federal court knocked it out along with a law which permitted state school money to follow an integration-displaced pupil.

Police Continue Vigil at Little Rock's Central High

(AP Wirephoto)

Arkansas NAACP Head Asks Ike for Protection

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 13 (AP)—The President of the Arkansas chapter of the NAACP today appealed to President Eisenhower for protection.

Daisy Bates said in a telegram to the President that local and federal authorities have declined to provide the "minimum physical protection that we have requested."

"Now state police have begun to arrest and harrass the upstanding citizens who have provided us with volunteer protection," the telegram said.

She obviously referred to the arrest last night of the father of one Negro student attending Central High School, an honorary deputy sheriff who helped guard her home, and one other Negro man.

State police said guns were

Guns in Car

found in the car carrying the three men.

The telegram to President Eisenhower said:

"Dear Mr. President: Despite repeated bombings, attacks by gunfire and rocks, and other assaults on our home — attacks provoked by the fact that we have stood steadfast for this community's compliance with the federal law — both local and federal authorities have declined to provide the minimum physical protection that we have requested.

"Now state police have begun to arrest and harrass the upstanding citizens who have provided us with volunteer protection, leaving us defenseless before those who constantly threaten our lives. I appeal to you, Mr. President, to provide the basic protection that will give us the freedom from fear to which citizens of our free American society are entitled."

Near Bates Home

State police arrested the Negro men near the Bates home last night. The men are Ellis Thomas Sr., 43, father of Jefferson Thomas, a Central student; Isaac Mullen, 43, house guard for Ruby Bates, and Dr. Garland P. Freeman.

Police said Thomas and Dr. Freeman would be charged with carrying concealed weapons. Mullen will not be charged because he was an honorary sheriff, officers said.

Earlier today, four white boys were arrested in front of Central High. Police found a pistol, at first thought to be real, in their car. Later, Detective Capt. Albert Haynie said the pistol was a toy and the boys probably would be released.

A trio of white boys also was siezed as they rode a flag-decorated auto past Central. Then another white youth was arrested when he refused police orders to leave the school area.

Second-day integration in the two integrated Little Rock high schools, Central and Hall, was peaceful.

Vivid Contrast

The placid atmosphere today contrasted vividly with the uproar near Central yesterday, when club-swinging police charged into a parade of segregationists and stopped its advance on the school.

Across town from Central, three Negro girls entered and left Hall High School for the second day without trouble.

Thomas went to Central alone. A score of white students were sitting on the steps of the 1,400-pupil school when he arrived. They did not even look at him as he went in.

He was accompanied to class yesterday by Elizabeth Eckford, 17, another of the three Negroes assigned to Central by the Little Rock School Board. She is not expected to return because she has earned enough credits through correspondence courses to enter college. The third Negro assigned to Central, Carlotta Walls, is in summer school at Chicago.

Police found a brass-weighted rubber hose, a tire tool and a wrench in the flag-decorated auto carrying the three white youths.

At Hall, the only sign of protest occurred when two white girls drove by in a convertible plastered with anti-integration banners. Police ignored it.

The three Negro girls, Effie Jones, 17, and Elsie Robinson and Estella Thompson, both 16, did not report any trouble inside Hall. A white student said they sat by themselves, away from other pupils, when they could.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus, who cautioned segregationists against violence shortly before the demonstration near Central yesterday, secluded himself.

Segregationist leaders had little to say. Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of the Mothers League of Central High, told newsmen:

"What is there left for the vanquished to say? Except that in a police state, the billy clubs and the guns are mightier than the spoken word."

14k 1959

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK

GOV.FAUBUS FLAYS POLICE FOR HALTING RIOTS

POLICE ABUSE CHARGED

Faubus Flays Police For Halting Riots

LITTLE ROCK — (UPI) — Gov. Orval E. Faubus accused Little Rock police Friday of breaking up an anti-integration demonstration at Central High School Wednesday the same way the Russians suppressed the Hungarian revolt.

Nevertheless, Faubus said at a news conference if the Little Rock police had failed to handle the demonstration, he would have ordered the state police and National Guard to take over.

Four Negroes attended integrated classes at Central and Hall High Schools Friday in complete peace. It was the third day of "voluntary" integration in two of Little Rock's four high schools.

Police and firemen broke up the demonstration that Faubus was talking about with nightsticks and high pressure hoses and arrested 24 demonstrators. There hasn't been any trouble since.

FAUBUS GOING FISHING

Faubus said the director of state police told him it looks "relatively quiet" and he is leaving Little Rock for three or four days to go fishing.

He said he will order the state police and National Guard to take over in the future if local police can't handle segregationist demonstrators.

Faubus denounced as a "grandstand play" a plea of Mrs. L. C. Bates to President Eisenhower for protection. Mrs. Bates is the Arkansas President of the National Association for Advancement of the Colored People and leads the integration drive in Little Rock.

Mrs. Bates' telegram to Eisenhower reached the White House Friday, but there was no comment on it.

She telegraphed the President late Thursday after state police arrested for carrying concealed weapons three Negroes who, she said, were "volunteer guards" of her home.

DOESN'T FAVOR DEMONSTRATIONS

They were Dr. Garman P. Freeman, a dentist; Isaac Mullen, 42, who had a deputy sheriff's commission to guard her home, and Ellis Thomas Sr., 45, father of Jefferson Thomas, the Negro student attending Central.

"There certainly was no harrassment on the part of state police and under the laws of this state anyone carrying weapons illegally will be prosecuted," Faubus said.

As to the situation at the integrated schools, Faubus said:

"Of course, it's quiet now. It's quiet in Hungary. The burdens of police Chief Gene Smith have just begun. So have the burdens of those who give Gene Smith his orders.

But he said he does not think more demonstrations will do any good.

Little Rock Police Abuse Is Charged

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 15 (UPI)—The Central High School Mother's League today accused Police Chief Gene Smith of using "police brutality" in breaking up an anti-integration demonstration.

Segregationists are angry because Smith and his policemen used billy clubs and fire hoses to break up the demonstration when Central High School opened integrated Wednesday.

Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of the league, sent a telegram to Mayor Werner Knoop asking that Smith and the city's board of directors appear at a public meeting to answer charges of brutality.

She asked that the meeting be called immediately.

"We want to ask who gave Gene Smith the right to use such brutal force against such unarmed people who were peaceably assembled in protest of the integration of Central High," Mrs. Jackson said.

"He went too far in clubbing two men over the head without any provocation."

Monday Meeting

Mayor Knoop said he would have to take the request up with the city directors. He said there will be a meeting Monday night, and it might be brought up then.

Smith said he had "no comment" on the charges.

There has been no disorder since police broke up the demonstration shortly before Central opened its doors for the first time since 1957. Gov. Orval Faubus closed the high schools last year.

But both sides of the integration controversy warned that there was more trouble to come.

Before Faubus left for a weekend fishing trip, he told newsmen that peace will not come to Little Rock for "a long, long time." He said police handled the demonstration like the Russians handled the Hungarian revolt.

Urges Telegrams

Daisy Bates, Negro integration leader, urged all Negroes to send telegrams to President Eisenhower to insure "basic protection and freedom from fear of violence."

Smith showed reporters a stack of letters he has received since he broke up the demonstration. The majority of the letters were favorable.

Twenty-four persons were arrested Wednesday, and two of them were clubbed by police. Another was whacked in the ribs with a billy club. Police restrained about 500 persons.

"A policeman is to use only the force that is necessary to subdue a person," Mrs. Jackson said. "If a man is merely standing in a crowd . . . and he is not resisting arrest, then a billy club is very unnecessary."

Mrs. Jackson said the city directors should be at the meeting too, because Smith was at the high school under their orders.

14k 1959

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK
BOYCOTT

Buyers' strike in Little Rock called failure

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 15—(AP)—An economic boycott called as an anti-integration action appeared a failure Saturday.

The buyers' strike started Monday, two days before high school integration, which began on a note of brief violence but continued peaceably afterwards.

Amis Guthridge, attorney for the Capital Citizens Council, called the boycott after charging the Main Street merchants with aiding integration. The merchants supported a moderate stand on the school issue.

He said Saturday he still feels it has been "generally effective." But a Chamber of Commerce official and officials of a merchant's group both said the boycott had not even been noticed. The manager of a large department store said there had been no signs of business falling off. Streets were crowded with shoppers.

No rallies planned

GUTHRIDGE SAID he didn't know of any protests or rallies planned by segregationists.

As spokesman for the Citizens Council, Guthridge had planned a press conference in connection with the boycott, but called it off at the last minute Saturday.

"Our board has been drawing up concrete approaches to this thing," he said. "I'm deferring any comment until we get our plans thoroughly worked out."

Four Negroes return Monday to Central and Hall High Schools. All said their attendance so far has provoked no open hostility from white students.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus said Friday Little Rock has not seen the last of its integration trouble. He added that he was ready to use state police and National Guardsmen if "anything bad" broke out.

14k 1959

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK
NAACP FILES SUIT
(PUPIL PLACEMENT LAW)

NAACP Files Little Rock Suit

Sunday Star
Washington D. C.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 8 (AP).—Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sought today to knock out Little Rock's screen against integration—the State's pupil-placement law.

8-9-59

The attorneys filed a motion in United States District Court asking that the Little Rock School Board be required to admit all Negro students to public high schools according to "prescribed school zones"—the school district in which they live.

P. 8-A

If granted, this would mean that 60 Negroes would attend formerly white high schools—Central, Hall, and Technical. Forty-eight enrolled at Central, five at Hall and one at Tech.

6 Assigned by Board

The school board, using the placement law, cut to six the number of students assigned to white schools; three to Central and three to Hall. The rest were assigned to Horace Mann High School for Negroes.

Asked if the board would fight the motion, School Board President Everett Tucker, jr., replied:

"I don't guess we have any choice."

Mr. Tucker said any pupil not satisfied with an assignment could request re-assignment and the board "will give full and prompt consideration to all such requests in the manner specified in the regulations."

Federal Judge Alex J. Beck of Elk Point, S. D., ruled here last week that the pupil-placement law was constitutional on its face.

Schools Open Wednesday

The high schools are to open Wednesday—a month ahead of schedule. They were closed all last year by Gov. Orval E. Faubus to stop integration. But Gov. Faubus' school-closing law since has been declared unconstitutional by a Federal court.

The motion filed today carried the names of two Negroes who attended Central in the violence-ridden fall of 1957—Thelma Mothershed and Melba Patillo—and also that of William J. Massie, jr. All three applied for admission to white schools but were sent to Horace Mann.

The motion asked an order restraining the board "from refusing to admit, enroll . . . (all) Negro students who present themselves for admission to such of the Little Rock senior high schools as they may be entitled to enter pursuant to prescribed school zones."

Court Action Date Not Set

No date was set for court action on the motion, filed by Thurgood Marshall of New York and Wiley Branton of Pine Bluff, Ark.

Hours before the motion was received by mail at the Federal courthouse, a segregationist leader voiced a new threat against the impending integration.

Amis Guthridge, attorney for the Capital Citizens Council, vowed that a "buyer's strike" would be called "if one Negro even attempts to attend a white high school."

He directed his ire at Main street merchants, whom he charged "are working as a team to make the parents of Little Rock submit (to integration) regardless of their own or their children's feelings."

The Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, which last winter officially went on record in favor of reopening the high schools, refused to comment on the statement.

14k 1959

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK- NEGRO STUDENTS

Negroes at Little Rock Find Students Friendly

Interview story Thurs. 8-13-59
Washington, D.C.

By DR. BENJAMIN FINE
North American Newspaper Alliance

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 13.—The Negro students who went to the white schools yesterday found a friendly atmosphere in the classroom. They were not molested in any way.

P-8-H

An interview with the four girls and one boy who broke the segregation barrier here disclosed that all went smoothly and quietly. Three girls were admitted to the formerly all-white Hall High School. There are Elsie Robinson, 16, a sophomore; Estelle Thompson, 16, a junior, and Effie Jones, a senior.

Jefferson Thomas, 16, a senior, entered Central High School. In a surprise, last-minute development, Elizabeth Eckford, 17, walked into the school with Jefferson. However, Elizabeth went to visit the guidance counselor to find out whether she has enough credits to enter college. If so, she will not enroll at Central.

Normal Day, They Say

"It was a normal day," the students all agreed. "Nothing exciting happened."

"Two white girls were very friendly to me," said Effie Jones. They helped me with my program card and talked to me."

Estelle, whose father is a lumber worker and who wants to be a social worker, found that the white students were pleasant enough. "No one jeered at us or said anything unkind," she said. "We weren't scared a bit."

The three girls arrived at 9:28 a.m., just two minutes before the bell rang. They walked slowly up the winding path and climbed the steps to the ranch-type sprawling school built two years ago. "I'll have to learn my way around," Effie said. She plans to attend college, although she is not sure what she'll do later. "Everything seemed so strange. "I'm sure I'll make many nice friends at school," Elsie, who plans to be either a nurse or a recreational worker, added. "I've never been treated better any place."

Teachers Were Nice

The teachers were "very nice," the Negro students agreed. "I didn't have much to do with them, since it's the first day, but they acted real friendly," all three of the Hall students said happily.

A similar story came from the two Negroes who went to Central High. Elizabeth had gone through the roughest days two years ago. She was hooted at, insulted and made miserable in many ways. But she stuck it out on a matter of "principle."

"It wasn't like that at all today," she said. "Every one was nice to me. The guidance counselor gave some friendly advice and good help. I'm not sure whether I have to continue this term. After I pass my exams in my correspondence courses I may have enough credits to enter college this fall. But I wanted to come today. I didn't want Jeff to go into the school all alone. He needed company."

And as for Jefferson: "I'm not nervous anymore. It wasn't strange any more. I'd been through it before. No one bothered me at all."

Proud of His Son

Ellis Thomas, father of Jefferson, is proud of his son. The experience at Central did not leave a scar, the father said.

"Jeff has not bitterness in his heart," Mr. Thomas, who has been deacon at the Arch Street Baptist Church for the last 15 years, continued. "He is kind and trusting. He'll never do anything to hurt anyone. He's an active church worker you know."

Two blocks from Central High, as near as the police would permit them to go, a crowd of segregationists yelled, jeered and screamed against integration. The police had to use their billy clubs and fire hoses to keep the crowd from spilling onto the school

NAACP Tells Baptist Leaders Little Rock Forced Legal Move

NEW YORK.—The filing of papers in court in behalf of Little Rock Negro students was necessary in order that their legal rights under a Federal court order would not be waived the NAACP asserted here last week.

Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., wired Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, expressing regret "at the filing of suit at this time against Little Rock school board on student placement question."

"The struggle for democracy in education is not only a legal question," Dr. Jackson wired, "but is also a question of constructive human relations and good will. We must not sacrifice the latter in meticulous contention for the former."

The NAACP reply voiced its "distress" at the release of Dr. Jackson's telegram to the daily press "in the light of the readily available factual data on the Little Rock situation." It cited the headline in a New York morning paper, "Negro Hits NAACP" and stated, "We can imagine the elaborate and enthusiastic displays in the southern dailies."

Pointing out that the Little Rock school board had failed to assign the remaining Negro students who had attended Central High in 1957-58 under an order of the Federal court, Secretary Wilkins wrote, "unless legal action was undertaken in behalf of these students, their rights—already determined—would have been waived. Under the original plan approved by the Federal court, school officials were to allocate children to the high schools on the basis of attendance areas . . . and officials were not to change the original plan without prior approval of the court. The papers filed last week were for the purpose of discovering whether or not the original plan had been followed."

The NAACP declared its wholehearted agreement with the Baptist leader that "constructive human relations and good will" are part of the struggle, but asserted that "white Southerners themselves have made legal action more necessary than ever through enactment of hundreds of laws . . . to circumvent the Supreme Court ruling and to force Negro citizens to engage in long court battles in behalf of their children."

Yancey Count, N. C., where 27 Negro children must travel 80 miles a day for schooling, and where the school board has denied a petition of parents for integration, was cited by the NAACP letter as a flagrant case where the "white officials of that county have not employed 'constructive human relations and good will,'" thus forcing Negro parents to take legal action.

"We join in the fervent hope," the NAACP letter said, "that justice and good will will stimulate corrective action in the school desegregation field. However, having before us abundant evidence that . . . our die-hard opponents have not dealt fairly in good faith on basic issues, we stand ready to assist with legal advice to any Negro citizens who requests our aid in securing or vindicating his constitutional rights."

The NAACP letter hailed the support the organization has received from the National Baptist Convention, Baptist clergymen and lapmen, recalling Dr. Jackson's personal invitation to Executive Secretary Wilkins to address the 1956 convention in Denver.

"We very much hope that we may continue to enjoy this support," the letter said. "I welcome further discussion in the interest of making clear to friend and foe alike the unity I am sure exists on the fundamental issue, irrespective of the diferences of opinion on the particular situation in Little Rock."

Attys. Want Admission On School Zone Basis

Little Rock, Ark. — Attorneys for the National Association for the Adancement of Colored People this week sought action to invalidate Little Rock's pupil placement law after it was announced that only 6 of the sixty Negro pupils enrolled in the citys 3 formerly all-white high schools would be accepted.

Federal Judge Axel J. Beck of Elk Point, South Dakota, ruled here last week that the pupil placement law was constitutional on its face. As in the Alabama testing of the law, it was ruled constitutional if it is not used to discriminate because of race or color.

The NAACP attorneys filed a motion in the United States District Court which asked that the Litle Rock School Board be required to admit all the Negro students according to the school districts or zones in which they live. The schools involved are Central, Hall and Technical.

Using the pupil placement law, which NAACP officials have asserted is a screen to prevent integration, the school board assigned 3 Negro students to Hall and 3 to Central. The rest of the registrants were assigned to the all Negro Horace Mann High school.

Everett Tucker, Jr., president of the Little Rock school board expressed surprise over the NAACP action. He said that the board had advised the NAACP that "the course being followed was proper under the existing situations."

Tucker indicated that the board would fight the motion by the NAACP. He also stated that any pupil not satisfied with his assignment could re-contact the board and be given full and prompt consideration of his case.

White School Closed

Tucker also expressed the view that "Negroes who were the principal victims of the school closing, should be gratified that the School Board is making it possible for Negro children to resume their interrupted education."

This point is debateable, however, since the T. J. Raney private segregated white high school, to which dedicated segregationist from all over the world contributed money, closed on August 4 because it was "flat broke." This development also left Little Rock's white students without a school.

The school was in the midst of a $435,000 building program and more than 1,200 high school students had enrolled for the fall semester. Land had been broken for a modern school, including a football field and field house.

Said Dr. T. J. Raney, president of the board and for whom the school was named, "and in so doing we have completely depleted our funds." Raney, a physician, said the "spontaneous financial support the board had expected failed to materialize."

School Zones

The motion filed by the attorneys asked an order restraining the board from refusing to admit or enroll Negro students who present themselves for admission to such of the Little Rock Senior High schools as they may be entitled to enter pursuant to prescribed school zones.

2 Negroes Enter Central; Police Hold Back Crowd

Club-Swinging Cops Halt March in Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Two Negroes integrated Central High School Wednesday as club-swinging police held back a crowd of jeering segregationists.

Elizabeth Eckford, 17, and Jefferson Thomas, 16, walked quietly into the massive school to join 1,400 white students.

A block away, nearly 400 white men, women and children milled at an intersection where violence exploded only an hour earlier.

Some in the crowd had taken part in a march on Central from the state Capitol. Gov. Orval E. Faubus told a segregationist rally there that nothing was to be gained by fighting in the streets.

Police Chief Gene Smith and a score of patrolmen met the marchers—200 strong—just before they reached Central.

24 PERSONS ARRESTED

He shouted for the paraders to disperse but his order brought yells of defiance and cries of "you cowards."

Swiftly, officers closed with the marchers. Several men were beaten over the head with billy clubs. A fire truck was standing by and Smith had it turn hoses on the crowd.

The demonstration wavered and broke. Later it formed again and was reinforced by others who booed and catcalled at police.

At least 24 persons were arrested. Three were teen-age girls, hauled kicking and screaming to police cars. One demonstrator, who said he had been clubbed, was hospitalized.

Inside Central, classes went on peacefully and the two Negroes ended their first day without incident. They walked out of the school, waited on a corner for their car but when it failed to show they called a taxicab.

Only scattered remarks were heard from white students. One boy urged a girl to kick the Negroes as she walked past them. Another girl told the Negroes while they were waiting for their ride that "it's not polite to stand in the streets."

All of the four public high schools are on half-day basis this week with full schedules beginning Monday.

Central was the second high school integrated Wednesday. In the morning, three Negro girls entered Hall High School uneventfully. Tech High School, a small vocational school where no Negroes were assigned by the school board, started classes without incident. So did the all-Negro Horace Mann High School.

The four high schools opened nearly a month ahead of schedule. Faubus shut them against court-ordered integration during the 1958-59 school year.

NO WORDS PASSED

The school board, determined to obey federal integration mandates, assigned three Negroes to Hall and three to Central for the next term.

Sixty Negroes registered for once-white high schools but the board assigned the other 54 to Horace Mann High School under a state pupil placement law.

Only Thomas was expected to appear at Central Wednesday. A spokesman for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said recently that the Eckford girl had enough credits for graduation and the third Negro assigned to Central, 16-year-old Carlotta Walls, was at summer school in Chicago.

A few white students stood on the lawn in front of Central as Thomas and Elizabeth Eckford approached the entrance. No words were passed.

The Eckford girl and Thomas were among the nine Negroes who integrated Central two years ago amid other segregationist violence. President Eisenhower sent federal troops to the school that year and the Negroes attended classes under military guard.

FAUBUS CAUTIOUS

Elizabeth Eckford was the first Negro to appear at the massive school when it was first integrated on that morning of Sept. 4, 1957. She was turned back then by state guardsmen posted at the school by Faubus.

A mob surging in the street before Central screamed taunts and threats at her then. Wednesday, there was silence as she walked across the campus with Thomas.

The segregationist rally on the Capitol lawn Wednesday morning was orderly. A thousand persons displayed anti-integration placards, sang "Dixie" to the strains of a phonograph in a sound truck.

Faubus showed up an hour after the rally began. He was cheered wildly during and after a brief speech. The governor told the segregationists he was behind them, but cautioned against violence.

LED BY SOUND TRUCK

"Let us continue the struggle, and never grow weary," Faubus said, "But let us do this in a way of which our posterity can be proud."

The words had no effect on some.

Led by the sound truck, still blaring "Dixie," the march to Central got under way.

The marchers chanted, "2-4-6-8, we don't want to integrate." Five men bearing American and Arkansas flags headed the parade. A boy pranced along, playing a military charge call on a bugle.

Smith and his officers — some hurriedly summoned from Hall High School—waited near Central.

Shouting his orders for the marchers to halt, Smith said, "I'm giving you this one chance to get out of the way."

They kept coming. The police moved in. Clubs were swinging.

Six men were pulled out of the crowd and shoved into patrol wagons. Smith ordered the fire hoses turned on.

HALL HIGH QUIET

Resistance broke. Hoses played on the street but demonstrators regrouped on sidewalks.

Two boys began walking up and down the street, waving American flags. The crowd cheered. Police arrested them.

Police warned that anyone insulting them would be arrested. Laughter and insults greeted this. More arrests were made, including three teen-age girls.

By midafternoon the crowd had dwindled to less than a hundred.

The violence at Central was in sharp contrast to what happened at Hall High School. Only a few spectators there watched three Negro girls walk in.

They were Effie Jones, 17, and Estelle Thompson and Elsie Robinson, both 16. They were all new to integration, and so was Hall High School.

Hall's classes ended at noon. One of the Negro girls said there was "no trouble worth reporting" inside the school.

Faubus called the school board and Smith traitors and puppets of the federal government in a last-hour surprise appearance on television Tuesday night.

SOLON'S CHILD PRESENT

Faubus had no immediate comment on Wednesday's violence.

One of those carrying a sign at the segregationist rally was Ann Alford, 8-year-old daughter of Rep. Dale Alford (D-Ark). Her mother, who accompanied her, expressed happiness over the big turnout.

Alford, a diehard segregationist, ousted veteran Rep. Brooks Hays in last November's 5th Congressional District election. He charged Hays with being too moderate on the racial issue.

Everett Tucker Jr., president of the school board, earlier had said Little Rock was at the crossroads Wednesday.

He said the action of the people of Little Rock would determine whether it would again take its place of leadership in the South or continue to be held up as a "symbol of bigotry and defiance of constituted authority."

The federal government watched the school situation but took no part. Integration was first ordered by a federal court three years ago.

troops if there are further integration disorders. Previously, the governor said emphatically he would never use his powers to enforce integration.

At Hall High School, in a fashionable residential area, three Negro girls entered and left without a sign of resentment. Effie Jones, Estella Thompson and Elsie Robinson were hardly noticed.

The situation was the same at Central, where 16-year-old Jefferson Thomas is the only Negro student.

Faubus told a news conference he had been prepared to send state police and Arkansas National Guardsmen into action Wednesday if local authorities had been unable to quell a segregationist demonstration.

—UPI Telephoto.

WITH A POLICEMAN ON EACH ARM, a woman demonstrator is led away from a street skirmish between police and marchers protesting integration at Little Rock's Central high school. The demonstration was broken up by police clubs and fire hoses.

Four Negroes Enter School At Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Four Negroes strolled calmly to and from classes at two high schools Friday as Little Rock ended its third day of integration.

Police kept an eye on the situation, but no protests were heard, no taunts or insults directed at the Negroes.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus indicated Friday, for the first time, that he might use state police and

Little Rock Boy Takes to Water in Demonstration

—AP WIREPHOTO.

ON HIS STOMACH, with arms outstretched, the boy in the foreground seems to be getting a kick out of the spray from the fire hoses being sprayed on the pavement to keep demonstrators near Little Rock's Central High at a distance. The spray was played at the feet of the flag-bearing demonstrators as violence broke out near time for the school to open on an integrated basis.

14k 1959

ARKANSAS

PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOL
LITTLE ROCK

Private High School Folds in Little Rock

Washington, D.C.
Post p. A10
Aug 7
Used 8-5-59

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 4 (AP)—The integration front in Little Rock today saw:

• The last of the all-white private schools fold because of lack of money.

• A Federal judge uphold state pupil-placement laws being used to reopen the four public high schools to token integration.

• Legality of Gov. Orval E. Faubus' plan to integrate only two of the high schools called "iffy" by the School Board's attorney.

Raney High School was closed by the Little Rock Private School Corp. because, as its president, Dr. T. J. Raney, said, "We are broke."

Raney was the largest of three private all-white schools started last fall after Gov Faubus closed the public high schools to stop integration enforced by Federal troops in the 1957-8 term.

The decision to close Raney came unexpectedly. Registration of 1235 pupils there for the new term and plans for a new building had indicated it would open again.

U. S. District Judge Axel J. Beck of Aberdeen, S. D., upheld two state pupil-placements acts as constitutional on their face.

His decision, handed down here, came in an order for the Dollarway School near Pine Bluff, Ark., to admit three Negro pupils. Beck said the Dollarway School Board had misused one of the placement acts to conceal its pro-segregation attitude.

Herschel Friday Jr., attorney for the Little Rock School Board, said Faubus' plan to integrate only two of the high schools probably could pass a Federal court test only if all parties concerned agreed to it. He doubted that would happen.

Faubus has proposed to integrate Hall High School in fashionable Pulaski Heights and Horace Mann, leaving Central and Tech all white.

Both segregationists and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have attacked both the Governor's and the School Board's integration plans.

The law Faubus used to close the schools last Sept. 12 has been thrown out by a Federal court and the School Board has been ordered once more to integrate the schools.

14k 1959

New Weapon In Little Rock School Integration Situation

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — A brand new weapon was unlimbered in the Little Rock school battle today—segregated classes in an integrated school.

School officials re - scheduled classes for Ann McLeod, one of 700 white students at Hall High, so she won't have to sit with any of the three Negro girls who integrated Hall last week.

Ann's father, attorney John A. McLeod Jr., invoked a little-noted state law to get segregated classes for his daughter. School officials agreed the law, passed with a batch of other segregation measures in the 1958 special legislature, was valid. The law says no student can be forced to sit in the same classroom with a person of another race.

An attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Wiley Branton of Pine Bluff, said the NAACP would go to court to fight any attempt to segregate Negro students in class. He said the U. S. Supreme Court had ruled in an Oklahoma case that a Negro, once admitted to an integrated school, could not be segregated within the school.

School Board Secretary Ted L. Lamb said McLeod's request was the only one received so far. He said he hoped not many others would follow.

Four Negro pupils joined white classmates at two public high schools today in the start of Little Rock's first full week of integration.

The atmosphere was peaceful at Central and Hall high schools. Police stood guard.

1958 State Law To Be Honored

Little Rock Schools Would Segregate Classes In Integrated Units

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16. — School Board President Everett Tucker Jr. said Sunday Little Rock school would honor a 1958 Arkansas law permitting segregated classes within integrated schools.

The law has been invoked by a Little Rock attorney on behalf of his 15-year old daughter. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has said it would test the statute in court if it is honored.

'We'll Abide By It'

Appearing on the television program, Face the Nation, Mr. Tucker said of the law: "As long as it is on the books, we'll abide by it."

He said he did not know how long it would take for the law to get into the courts. But he said he did not anticipate that the legal fight would cause any problem in the day-to-day operations of the integrated schools in the meantime.

Asked what would happen if parents of all white children at the integrated schools sought segregated classes, Mr. Tucker said, "I assume we'd have to go along."

Mr. Tucker, who described himself as a segregationist, declined to say whether he would "welcome" a test of the law. He said merely he was "confident" that it would be tested.

Legal Choice Cited

Mr. Tucker said that while he favored separation of the races, he believed that legal choice now was some degree of desegregation or no public school at all.

He said he felt it was possible for Little Rock to open schools on an integrated basis this year because of a "complete change in City Hall," a new police chief, new police uniforms and higher paychecks. He said it all had "worked wonders" and improved morale.

Asked about Governor Orval Faubus' comment that the Little Rock School Board has "betrayed" the people, Mr. Tucker said Governor Faubus, up for re-election, has asked the people to remedy the situation at the polls.

Mr. Tucker said the Little Rock board already has gone through two elections. While its present members were not "overwhelmed by a great mandate," he said, they were elected.

ARKANSAS

Students Ignore "Sleeper Law In Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—School officials reported Monday that apparently white students are ignoring the opportunity to use a state law which would keep them from attending classes with Negroes.

And 42 miles south of Little Rock segregated schools lost another battle, when the Dollarway School near Pine Bluff was brought closed to integration by a federal judges action.

Everett Tucker Jr., president of the Little Rock School Board, had said Sunday that a sleeper" law providing for segregated classes in integrated schools would be honored.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People quickly announced, however, that if it is applied to cause discrimination to the four Negro students enrolled in Central and Hall high schools, it will be attacked in court.

The application of the law-one of a package of segregation bills passed in 1958 is the newest tactic in the integration battle. The law provides simply that no student will be forced to attend classes with members of another race.

BROUGHT IT IN TO OPEN

But officials said there was only one request to invoke the "sleeper" statute on Arkansas law books as the school went into the second week.

John A. McLeod Jr., a white attorney, brought the virtually unnoticed statute into the open. He announced he invoked it to keep his 15 - year - old daughter, Ann Lane from having to study with Negro students.

The girl is a student at Hall High School, where three Negro girls have been assigned. He said he wanted other parents to be aware of it and use it if they wished.

REFUSES DELAY

Judge Axel J. Beck refused meanwhile to give the school a delay in an injunction forcing the school near Pine Bluff to accept three Negros when it opens Sept. 8. He said as long as the Negro students lived in the Dollarway area, they should be admitted to the school.

Segregation leaders say they have information that two of the Negroes have decided against any attempt at integration, and the third "might pull out too,' before school opens."

On another front Mrs. Dale Alford, wife of the U. S. representative from Little Rock, sent a letter to Mayor Werner Knoop demanding action on charges of brutality brought against police chief Gene Smith by segregationists who are angry at him for using billy clubs and fire hoses to break up a demonstration Wednesday at Central High school.

Knoop said he might bring the request up Monday night with the city directors aldermen.

FIRST INCIDENT

Meanwhile, the first open harassment of Negro students attending integrated classes broke out at Central High School Monday.

A group of white students jeered at Jefferson Thomas as he walked out of the school and stood waiting on a street corner for a car to pick him up and take him home.

The three Negro girls attending Hall High School walked to and from school undisturbed.

"SLEEPER LAW"
1958 STATE LAW . . .

Judge OK's School Law in Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 4 [Special]—Reopening of public high schools in this city with token segregation and without competition from private, all-white schools such as were operated last year apparently was assured by developments here Tuesday.

One was a United States District court ruling that Arkansas' 1959 pupil-placement law, under which the school board plans to reopen the schools, is "constitutional on its face," and the other was an announcement that privately-operated Raney High school is going out of business.

"Assure Equal Rights"

Judge Axel J. Beck of Aberdeen, S. D., sitting in the United States District court here, upheld the pupil-placement law with an observation that its provisions "assure equal rights to all chil-

dren in any Arkansas school district."

The school board relied on this law in its recent assignment of three Negroes to Little Rock's Central High school, three others to the city's Hall High school, and 54 to the city's all-Negro Horace Mann High school. This disposed of applications from 60 Negroes seeking assignment to white schools.

The decision to discontinue Raney High school was announced by Dr. T. J. Raney, president of the Little Rock Private School corporation. He said, "We are out of money."

Contributions Fail

Raney High was the largest of three private schools established to handle some of the white students displaced when Gov. Orval Faubus shut Little Rock's four public high schools against court-ordered integration last fall. The other two, set up by churches, had previously been discontinued.

Raney High operated in the 1958-59 school year with 750 pupils and was financed with contributions of $297,540. No tuition was charged. Applications for enrollment from 1,200 pupils for the coming fall term had been received. Officials said they needed $435,000 for 1959-60 operation.

"Since it appears the Little Rock public high schools will be open," Dr. Raney said, "and since spontaneous support has failed to materialize, we find no alternative but to release our students so they may register at the public school of their choice."

Orders Integration

Gov. Faubus, who had conferred with Dr. Raney before the foldup of Raney High was announced, commented: "You can't operate a school without money."

Racial school integration in Arkansas won another victory in another decision by Judge Beck Tuesday.

Ruling on a case arising from the failure of the board of Dollarway School district, near Pine Bluff, Ark., to assign Negro pupils to an all-white school, Judge Beck ordered the board to admit three Negroes for the coming term.

The judge said the Dollarway board and school officials had maintained a "rigid racial segregation policy in all of its schools," and accused the board of using a 1956 pupil-placement act as a "cover-up" for this policy.

14k 1959

ARKANSAS

Faubus' Authority Challenged

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 12 (AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus said today he saw no chance of Little Rock's closed schools reopening soon. Simultaneously, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked a Federal court to nullify Faubus' authority and reopen the schools.

While Faubus was holding a press conference prior to the formal opening of the 1959 Arkansas Legislative session, an NAACP attorney, Wiley Branton of Pine Bluff, was filing a motion in United States District Court seeking to have Faubus' state-law power declared unconstitutional.

Removal of the Governor's authority to close the schools would pave the way for court action seeking to reopen them.

The NAACP sought to have a 3-judge court pass on the validity of the Arkansas anti-integration acts and then order the reopening of the schools. The latter action would presume that the Federal judges would strike down the Arkansas laws as invalid.

The lengthy NAACP motion also sought to have all members of the State Board of Education and all state fiscal officers made a party to its court action, obviously attempting to head off Faubus' plans to use State money in support of Little Rock's private, segregated high school.

The school, Raney High School, was founded after the Governor closed the four public high schools last September and has been financed by public contributions. Faubus has said the Legislature will be asked to pass laws designed to make it possible to give State aid to the private high school.

The NAACP motion, encompassing all of these requests to the Federal judiciary, has not been set for hearing.

Faubus' stand-pat statement about the closed high schools included a disclosure that he would seek three pieces of anti-integration legislation from the General Assembly, which convened today.

The Governor declined to say what form the new legislation might take. In the past, he has said he felt a package of segregation laws passed at an August, 1958, special legislative session was adequate to handle the integration problem.

Under one of these laws, Faubus closed the city's four high schools last Sept. 12 after the United States Supreme Court refused a delay in court-ordered integration.

Discussing a ruling by U. S. District Judge John E. Miller of Fort Smith, who on Saturday gave the Little Roock School Board 30 days to produce a workable integration plan, Faubus said he thought School Board members would be removed from office if they attempted to reopen the schools on an integrated basis.

Bennett Offers Series Of Bills On Integration

Arkansas Attorney General Goes Over Old Ground In Some Measures

15 PRESENTED IN HOUSE

Part Of Package OK'd Last August — Alabama Pupil Placement Is Copied — NAACP Is Prime Target

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 4.—Fifteen separate measures designed as further state barriers against integration and activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were introduced in House of Representatives today.

Drafted by Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, the bills range from proposals to draft a new pupil placement law to forbidding the NAACP to practice law in Arkansas. They were introduced without prior notice.

Some of the measures would re-enact bills adopted during the August special session of the General Assembly, when Mr. Bennett offered a package of seven bills. Some are similar to segregation proposals already acted on in this three-week-old session.

Similar Bill Passed

For instance, about the time the bills were introduced Wednesday, the House approved a measure by Representative George W. Davis of Sevier County which is similar to Alabama's pupil placement law. The vote was 81 to 1.

One Bennett proposal would rewrite as Arkansas law the Alabama placement law "in its entirety," Mr. Bennett said. His proposals were introduced separately by various House members.

The Alabama pupil placement law has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court "on its face," but the court warned it would be invalidated if applied with discrimination.

One of the attorney general's proposals also would make it unlawful for anyone to solicit or urge "nonconformance with the established traditions, customs and usages" of the state. He said this bill is designed to prevent Negro demonstrations such as those in Oklahoma City restaurants last year. The General Assembly already has approved a similar measure this session.

Disposal Provided

The newest proposal would authorize the state, or any city or county, to sell, lease "or otherwise dispose of property" in cases where integration threatened public swimming pools, parks, playgrounds or golf courses.

Two proposals aimed against the NAACP, which the attorney general has been in litigation against for two years, would prohibit a nonprofit organization from engaging in political activity and from practicing law as a corporation in the state. The NAACP is a non-profit organization.

Would Clear Title

Still another of the package bills would clear the title to property being used by the Thomas J. Raney High School here. Raney High was organized after Gov. Orval Faubus closed Little Rock high schools last year. It has functioned since as a segregated, privately-supported school.

Coinciding with House introduction of the bills was routine Senate approval of a resolution by Senator Max Howell of Little Rock urging Congress to draft an amendment to the United States Constitution to give states "exclusive control" over their public schools.

Senator Howell said, "This is one sure way we could get something done about the school situation."

Issues Shape Up For Legislature At Little Rock

Arkansas Assembly Will Convene At Noon Today For 62nd Session

ASSESSMENT IS TOPIC

Revision Bills May Be First Major Legislation— Faubus To Tell Program Tomorrow

By KENNETH JOHNSON
From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 11. — Arkansas legislators started arriving here Sunday for Monday's opening of the 62nd General Assembly, with some expecting assessment revision bills to be the first major legislation attempted.

Whether Judge John E. Miller's integration ruling of Saturday will prompt new segregation legislation remained to be seen.

There was some speculation the new integration order might encourage a previously rumored move to introduce legislation to abolish the public school system.

LITTLE ROCK

May Be In No Hurry

The chief reaction, however, appeared to be that since Judge Miller gave the new Little Rock School Board additional time to comply with integration — and also left the door open to come up with a new integration plan if it desires—there will be no immediate legislative action on the integration issue.

Some legislators met Sunday afternoon with Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett in a discussion of the communist probe he headed several weeks ago. Meeting with him were members of a legislative council committee which sponsored the communist hearings. Mr. Bennett is preparing a report to the legislature.

There also was the prospect of the House being asked to rule on whether one of its new members should be seated. A last summer's contest in Searcy County involving State Representative Dewey L. Massey of Marshall may provide that controversy.

Mr. Massey, defeated by one vote by incoming Representative Ezra Horton, indicated Sunday he would attempt to keep Mr. Horton from being seated. A House investigation of the contest would have to be undertaken if his request was acted upon.

Monday's proceedings for the most part, however, are expected to be largely routine. Both House and Senate will convene at noon to get organized, and then will settle down to await Tuesday's third term inaugural speech by Gov. Orval Faubus.

Faubus Speaks Tomorrow

The Governor will outline his legislative program in Tuesday's address, although he has given advance indications he doesn't plan to offer a "major program."

Representative Eugene Fleeman of Manila, who's slated to be named House speaker, said Sunday that judging from talk he has heard assessment bills will be among the first introduced in the new 60-day Assembly.

Some counties have expressed dissatisfaction with the reassessment program set up in 1955, and there may be attempts to repeal it. Governor Faubus has declared himself against repeal.

Mr. Fleeman said he wasn't necessarily for repeal, but that he believed some revisions in the law were needed. An East Arkansas delegation, including some property owners from Mr. Fleeman's own county, called on the Governor last week to discuss the reassessment issue.

Faubus To Tell His Aims Today At Joint Session

Inauguration Address By Governor Expected To Set Assembly Keynote

REASSESSMENT ACT HIT

Proposal Seeking Repeal Of Law Is Offered On Opening Day — Some Racial Bills Slated

By KENNETH JOHNSON
From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 12. — A proposal calling for repeal of the state's reassessment law and abolishment of the agency which administers it got the Arkansas Legislature off to a controversial start Monday.

The measure was introduced in the House along with several other major bills even before the Assembly had heard Gov. Orval Faubus' inauguration address, which is expected to set the keynote for most legislative action this session. The Governor will speak at 11 Tuesday morning before a joint House-Senate session.

State Representative N. B. Murphy of Namburg, a new House member from Ashley County, is author of the assessment repeal bill. He asked that the law be repealed, that the Assessment Co-ordination Department be abolished and that assessment problems be transferred back to a tax division of the Arkansas Public Service Commission.

Faubus Against It

Governor Faubus, who has said he is against repeal of the reassessment law, is expected

to outline his views on that issue Tuesday — as well as on other questions facing the Assembly.

Representative Murphy's bill bore out previous speculation that an attempt would be made to abolish the assessment program which is shaping up as a major issue before this Assembly.

Also introduced were measures dealing with income tax credits, city financing authority, labor union regulation and one which revived an old issue—proposed exemption of seed and fertilizer from the state sales tax. All were introduced in the House.

Meanwhile, the Senate received what spokesmen there described as the longest bill ever introduced in that body. It was a 449-page proposal introduced by the Senate Insurance Committee and drawn up by the State Insurance Department. It calls for a "comprehensive revision, consolidation and classification" of insurance laws of the state.

Salary Bills Offered

Both bodies submitted appropriation measures to cover legislators' salaries and expenses of the session. The Senate appropriation totals $145,410, the House $284,045. All bills are yet to be voted upon.

The House elected Representative Eugene Fleeman of Manila as its new speaker while Senator Roy Riales of Mena was named president pro-tem of the Senate. Lt. Gov. Nathan Gordon of Morrilton is the regularly presiding Senate officer.

The Legislature, according to Governor Faubus, will get some segregation measures, but they hadn't yet put in an appearance. The Governor said at a press conference he plans three segregation bills but wouldn't specify what they will contain. He gained adoption of six bills, including a school-closing law, at an August special session which he called to deal with the continuing integration crisis.

LITTLE ROCK'S UNREST LAID TO COMMIES

N.A.A.C.P. Also Blamed in Legislative Report

Little Rock, Jan. 16 (AP) — A state legislative committee charged Friday that Arkansas racial unrest was deliberately engineered by the Communist party.

A report by a special education committee of the Arkansas legislative council on its recent probe of alleged subversive activities also accused the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people of being a captive of the communist apparatus.

Mrs. L. C. Bates of Little Rock, president of the Arkansas chapter of the NAACP, denied that the organization had any links with subversives.

Takes Word of Hoover

"I think I would prefer taking the word of J. Edgar Hoover [director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the justice department about our organization," she said. "They have clearly given us a clean bill of health many times."

The committee report covered the findings of a three day hearing at Little Rock last month.

Principal witnesses at the hearing were J. B. Matthews of New York, a former aid of the late Sen. Joe McCarthy and Manning Johnson of New York, a Negro who said he once belonged to the Communist party. Matthews and Johnson testified they believed the south's integration troubles were partly brought on by subversives.

None Testify for N. A. A. C. P.

No N. A. A. C. P. members were summoned to testify at the hearing, which was conducted by Arkansas Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett. The attorney general is an outspoken foe of the N. A. A. C. P.

The education committee's report contended "there has been and now is subversion present in the racial unrest in our state."

"The committee is convinced that the racial unrest in Arkansas was deliberately planned by the Communist party," the report added. "The N. A. A. C. P. appears to have been heavily infiltrated with subversives and, wittingly or unwittingly, is now a captive oft he communis apparatus."

Call Group Subversive

Bennett, who released the report to newsmen, said he believed it was the first time any investigating agency had found the N. A. A. C. P. "subversive."

The 32 page report, largely a summation of proceedings at the hearing, said "this committee has found that the incident which occurred at Little Rock on Sept. 2, 1957 [the beginning of the integration crisis at Central High school] was not something that just happened overnight."

"It was planned, schemed, calculated, and had as its motivating factor the international communist conspiracy of world domination squarely behind the entire shocking episode."

Puts Guards at School

Little Rock's integration crisis — still unresolved — flared when Gov. Orval E. Faubus surrounded Central High with state guardsmen who prevented the entry of nine Negro students. The guardsmen were withdrawn after a federal court enjoined Faubus from interfering with integration and the Negroes entered under federal troop guard.

Rather than see the school integrated again last September, Faubus closed all four Little Rock public high schools. They are still closed.

Bid To Open Little Rock Schools Fails

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A federal judge refused Tuesday to permit the reopening of Little Rock's closed public high schools on a temporarily segregated basis.

U. S. Dist. Judge John E. Miller's ruling left the tangled legal situation here stalemated at least until the constitutionality of Arkansas' anti-integration laws is decided.

School Board President Ed. L. Kinley Jr. said the refusal of the board's request killed all hopes of reopening the high schools this term, either segregated or integrated. They were shut by Gov. Orval E. Faubus in September before classes began.

The board sought to reopen the schools segregated while working out a new integration plan to replace one which caused Faubus to shut the schools. The new plan would have been submitted to the court by Aug. 15.

Brownell told Ike he could use troops in Little Rock

WASHINGTON—It is now official. President Eisenhower called in U.S. troops to put down disturbances in Little Rock, Ark., only after legal advice from then Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. The first official document of the legal advice was published by the State Department last week.

"The grave constitutional issues involved," said Mr. Brownell in the formal summary of legal advice to the President during the Little Rock crisis, make it "advisable that this advice should be made into a permanent record."

President Eisenhower sent troops to Little Rock in Sept., 1957, and Federalized the Arkansas National Guard after being advised by Brownell that it would not be "reasonable or effective in the circumstances" to use U.S. marshals, special deputies or the FBI.

3 on Little Rock Board Expect Schools To Open

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Three Little Rock school board members think the city's four closed public high schools will be operating in September with some degree of integration.

Ted L. Lamb, a member of the six-man board Wednesday confirmed reports that he, Everett Tucker Jr. and Russell Matson Jr. had predicted this in a series of informal meetings with principals and teachers at various schools here during the past two weeks.

Ed L. McKinley Jr., president of the board, and members Ben Rowland Sr. and Traffic Judge Robert Laster did not accompany the others to the meetings.

Lamb, Tucker and Matson are considered foes of Gov. Faubus' stand in the integration dispute. The Governor attacked them as "integrationists" during a hotly contested school board race last December.

McKinley and the remaining two board members are considered staunch advocates of the attitude taken by Faubus, who prohibited the schools from opening last fall in a maneuver aimed at averting court-ordered integration.

Tucker skirted a direct answer to a question about whether McKinley, Rowland and Laster had been asked to attend the meetings.

He said, however, "the other members would have been welcome to come if they wished to."

Tucker emphasized that the meetings were informal and "completely unofficial."

Speed Integration, Little Rock Ordered

U.S. Judge Gives School Board 30 Days For Action

BY JOHN HASLAM

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI) — Federal District Judge John E. Miller Saturday gave the Little Rock school board 30 days in which to initiate steps to integrate its four closed high schools.

There was little agreement among members of the board, however, as to how and when they could comply with the order.

Board President E. I. McKinley, Jr., said he had no idea what the members would do. Their next regular meeting is Jan. 29, McKinley said, but he promised to call a special meeting if he was requested to.

On one extreme was Robert W. Laster, Jr., a dedicated segregationist. He said the power to open the schools had been taken from the board by a state law.

On the other extreme was Ted Lamb, a moderate, who hoped the schools could be opened by late January.

In between, Everett A. Tucker Jr., said for the first time, the board has a timetable upon which to operate. He added, however, the board will have to rely on its attorneys as to "what our powers are."

Laster referred to a law passed by the Legislature last August permitting the governor to close any school facing integration, and making it a misdemeanor to violate the law.

"The power to open the schools was taken away from us by the Legislature," Laster said. "I won't speculate what will happen in a situation like this, but I don't see how the court can order me to commit a crime."

Wiley Branton, a Pine Bluff, Ark., Negro attorney, said the state law is no defense.

"If they (the school board) think state statutes are a defense, let them go into court," Branton said. "But in the meantime, they should go out there and open those schools."

Branton is the Arkansas attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP is not a party to the case, but Branton has represented the Negro children.

Judge Miller's order was the outgrowth of a mandate from the Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis. It enjoined the board from transferring school properties for operation of a segregated school.

The appeals court mandate did not direct Judge Miller to order the schools opened.

"However, the mandate does direct that the school directors shall take such affirmative steps as the district court may direct to facilitate and accomplish the integration of the Little Rock School District," Miller said.

Board At Little Rock Asks School Opening

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The Little Rock School Board asked federal court permission Wednesday to reopen Little Rock's four closed public high schools on a segregated basis while it works out a plan for compliance with court orders to integrate.

The board promised a plan acceptable to both the court and residents of the school district by Aug. 15.

Board President Ed I. McKinley Jr., said the schools could be opened by next Monday if the court approves the request and Gov. Orval E. Faubus will return control of the schools to the board.

Faubus, reached at Foreman, Ark., where he was attending a plant dedication, said he would be glad to discuss reopening of the schools under the board's proposal.

"However, I cannot comment at length on the plan until I have studied the actual petition," he said.

The board's request was filed for consideration of U.S. Dist. Judge John E. Miller, who on Jan. 10 ordered the board to show it was taking positive steps toward implementing a plan of integration in the closed schools and called for a report within 30 days. Wednesday's petition serves as this report.

Miller said he would set a hearing on the petition as soon as possible.

"But I don't see how I'll be able to get to it before the week of Feb. 2 because of the press of other court business," he said.

The board, elected Dec. 6 after the previous board resigned en masse, said that it had never had jurisdiction over the high schools, which Faubus closed Sept. 12 to forestall integration.

"This board is acting in good faith and with all possible speed," McKinley said. "We simply do not feel it is possible at this time to operate the high schools under the old plan of integration which has been rejected by the people."

He referred to an election late in September, when Little Rock residents voted overwhelmingly to keep the schools closed rather than reopen them integrated."

The old plan, submitted by the former board and upheld in a long series of federal court decisions, calls for gradual integration beginning at the high school level.

It has been stymied by the school closings.

Little Rock Board Asks More Time

Would Open Schools Next Month On Segregated Basis

By LLOYD HOLBECK

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI) — The Little Rock school board decided Wednesday to ask Federal District court to allow it to open the city's four closed public high schools on a segregated basis by Jan. 26 and to let the board assume full responsibility of the schools.

The board promised to come up with some plan to operate the schools under decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court not later than next Aug. 15. The board did not indicate if the plan would be for operation of the schools on an integrated basis, but it scuttled the Blossom plan of gradual integration.

Wednesday's action was in reply to a recent order by Federal District Judge John E. Miller to develop a plan within 30 days to operate the schools integrated.

"Eager" For A Solution

Gov. Orval E. Faubus kept the schools closed last September to prevent their mixing the race.

The state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People immediately objected to the board's plan to reopen the schools.

"It certainly would not be acceptable," said Mrs. L. C. Bates. "We would fight it in court."

Wiley Branton, Pine Bluff Negro attorney for the NAACP, was not immediately available for comment.

The board said it was both willing and eager to explore "with deliberate speed" all avenues which would lead to a lasting solution and one which would be acceptable to the court.

The board said calmness could be restored to the restive Little Rock situation only by:

Permitting the district to operate all closed schools on a segregated basis;

Permitting the board to ask Faubus to return the closed schools to its jurisdiction;

And permitting the board to open and operate the schools segregated at the earliest possible time — Jan. 26, the date of the start of the next school term.

Won't Promise Integration

One member of the board, Municipal Judge Robert W. Laster, refused to commit himself to a possible plan of integration being presented next August. He voted with four others, however, to approve the request to Federal District court.

One of the six members was out of town.

"I would like to be assured that what we do is acceptable to the people," Laster said. I don't want to commit myself to a plan of integration in August. I plan to do

just the opposite."

Board President Ed I. McKinley, elected to the board unopposed and as a segregationist, said the governor had indicated he would approve the plan.

"I'm confident it will meet with the governor's approval," McKinley said.

He had discussed the plan with the governor.

Didn't Consult NAACP

McKinley said he had not discussed the proposal with officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the leaders in the movement in September, 1957, to get nine Negro students into Central High under armed guard.

"The idea is to restore calmness and dignity to the board," McKinley said. "You can't proceed under a gun and accomplish anything."

The action was the first by the board that was elected last December to replace the old school board which had resigned en masse the month before. The six-member board is equally divided between outspoken segregationists and moderates.

The board's report called the court's attention to the fact that it had been in office only since last Dec. 16. It said the new members have acted in good faith and "with all deliberate speed" in making its report.

Little Rock Board Asks School Bias Delay

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI) — The Little Rock school board decided to ask Federal District court to allow it to open the city's four closed public high schools on a segregated basis by Jan. 26 and to let the board assume full responsibility of the schools.

The board promised to come up with some plan to operate the schools under decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court not later than next Aug. 15. The board did not indicate if the plan would be for operation of the schools on an integrated basis, but it scuttled the Blossom plan of gradual integration.

Wednesday's action was in reply to a recent order by federal district Judge John E. Miller to develop a plan within 30 days to operate the schools integrated.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus kept the schools closed last September to prevent their mixing the races.

The board said it was both willing and eager to explore "with deliberate speed" all avenues which could lead to a lasting solution and one which would be acceptable to the court.

The board said calmness could be restored to the restive Little Rock situation only by:

—Permitting the district to operate all closed schools on a segregated basis;

—Permitting the board to ask Faubus to return the closed schools to its jurisdiction;

—And permitting the board to open and operate the schools segregated at the earliest possible time Jan. 26, the date of the start of the next school term.

One member of the board, Municipal Judge Robert W. Laster, refused to commit himself to a possible plan of integration being presented next August. He voted with four others, however, to approve the request to Federal District court.

One of the six members was out of town.

"I would like to be assured that what we do is acceptable to the people," Laster said. "I don't want to commit myself to a plan of integration in August. I plan to do just the opposite."

Board President Ed I. McKinley, elected to the board unopposed and as a segregationist, said the governor had indicated he would approve the plan.

"I'm confident it will meet with the governor's approval," McKinley said.

McKinley said he had not discussed the proposal with officials of the NAACP, the leaders in the movement in September, 1957, to get nine Negro students into Central high under armed guard.

"The idea is to restore calmness and dignity to the board," McKinley said. "You can't proceed under a gun and accomplish anything."

In a special election called last Sept. 27 by the governor, the voters of the school district balloted 3-1 against integration of the public schools.

Little Rock Board Seeks To Reopen Four Schools

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 21 (AP)—The Little Rock School Board Wednesday asked Federal Court permission to reopen Little Rock's four closed public high schools on a segregated basis while it works out a plan for compliance with court orders to integrate.

The board promised a plan acceptable to both the court and residents of the school district by [illegible].

Board President Ed I. McKinley, Jr., said the schools could be opened by next Monday if the court approves the request and if Governor Orval E. Faubus will return control of the schools to the board.

Faubus said he would be glad to discuss reopening of the schools under the board's proposal.

Hearing To Be Set

"However, I cannot comment at length on the plan until I have studied the actual petition," he said.

The board's request was filed for consideration of United States District Judge John E. Miller, who on January 10 ordered the board to show it was taking positive steps toward carrying out a plan of integration in the closed schools and called for a report within 30 days.

Miller said he would set a hearing on the petition as soon as possible.

"But I don't see how I'll be able to get to it before the week of February 2 because of the press of other court business," he said.

14k 1959 ARKANSAS LITTLE ROCK JAN.1959

Federal Judge To Act This Week In Little Rock Integration Fight

'Struggle Can't Go On and On'

Little Rock, Jan. 6 (U)—Federal Judge John E. Miller said Tuesday that the long legal struggle over integration at Little Rock "cannot go on and on and on," and promised to issue an order by week's end on a mandate of the United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The mandate of the St. Louis court directed him to prevent leasing of the City's four closed high schools and to order immediate "affirmative steps" by the School Board to integrate the four high schools, closed by Governor Orval Faubus to block integration.

"There comes a time when we must settle on some course of action," said Judge Miller. "This kind of litigation cannot go on and on and on."

But in the hearing an attorney for a new School Board indicated he expects further court action, and after the court session an attorney for the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People predicted more legal maneuvering.

Herschel Friday, the lawyer for the School Board, asked Judge Miller not to define exactly what affirmative steps it should take to comply with the mandate and asked for more time so the new board can become acquainted with the integration controversy.

Wiley Branton, a Pine Bluff Negro attorney for the N.A.A.C.P., said he thought the Circuit Court was taking into consideration an order of Governor Faubus closing the City's high school.s

"I think the order means this," Branton said: "The District Court should say to the School Board and its superintendent, "You go out there and carry out the plan of integration. . . . . You can do this only by having your schools open."

Justice Department attorney Donald P. MacGuineas said, "I think it should be made plain the Circuit Court was not confining its order to leasing. I certainly hope the School Boardintegration mandate directs that understands they cannot sit backthe District Court's order apply and say, 'We're sorry, the Gov-either to the original board or ernor has closed the schools.'" its "successor."

Integration Case May Be Delayed

Little Rock School Board Considering Plea For Hearing Tuesday

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 3.—The new Little Rock School Board may ask for a delay in proceedings in Tuesday's scheduled hearing before Federal District Judge John E. Miller on the integration dispute.

Ed I. McKinley, board chairman, said Saturday the final strategy was up to the board attorney, Herschel Friday, but that the board was considering a delay plea.

Judge Miller has scheduled the hearing to receive suggestions or arguments on how to proceed under the integration mandate issued some two months ago by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Want More Time

Mr. McKinley referred to a motion entered last week by Wiley Branton, Negro Pine Bluff attorney representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that the new school board be named party to the long-pending litigation, in place of the previous school board. The previous board has asked to be dismissed as party in the litigation.

"We believe we're entitled to at least a few days' delay to give us more time to figure out what pleadings we should make in the case," said Mr. McKinley. The new board so far has entered no written arguments or motions in the litigation.

The board chairman pointed out that Judge Miller first must rule on Branton's motion to put the new board officially into the case. That's considered a formality, however, since the

The school board, once officially in the case, is expected to plead an inability to act if faced with an integration order. Board sources have pointed out they couldn't carry out an integration order at this time because the public schools still are closed here under a state school-closing law voted by an August special session of the Legislature, and invoked Sept. 12 by Gov. Orval Faubus.

Court Test Argued

A court test of the school-closing law first would have to be made to clear up that point, they have argued privately.

A motion for a delay, however, would precede any pleadings based on the school-closing law, Mr. McKinley indicated Saturday.

About 80 per cent of the 3,600 displaced students have found other means of continuing their studies—either at two private schools opened here, at public schools elsewhere or by correspondence courses.

Little Rock High School Integration Order Near

Struggle Cannot Go on and on, Says US Judge

By PAUL NEWMAN

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI)—Federal Judge John E. Miller said Tuesday that the long legal struggle over integration at Little Rock "cannot go on and on and on" and promised to issue an order by week's end on a mandate of the United States eighth circuit court of appeals.

The mandate of the St. Louis court directed him to prevent leasing of the city's four closed high schols and to order immediate "affirmative steps" by the school board to integrate the four high schols, closed by Gov. Orval Faubus to block integration.

"There comes a time when we must settle on some course of action," said Judge Miller. "This kind of litigation cannot go on, and on and on."

SEES MORE MANEUVERING

But in the hearing, an attorney for a new school board indicated he expects further court action and after the court session an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People predicted more legal maneuvering.

Herschel Friday, the lawyer for the school board, asked judge Miller not to define exactly what affirmative steps it should take to comply with the mandate, and asked for more time so the new board can become acquainted with the integration controversy.

Robert W. Laster, a member of the school board, challenged the right of the district court to order the schools opened because of the Arkansas law closing the schools.

He said a state statute is valid until declared void by a court of competent jurisdiction and the law is therefore still valid. This, he said, if the district court orders the schools open, the board would be guilty of a violation of the state law.

"Can this court tell me to commit a crime?" he asked.

ORIGINAL SUIT ATTACKED

Laster said after the hearing he planned to adopt an argument of attorney Kenneth Coffelt.

Coffelt, representing Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of the Central High Mothers League, attempted to intervene in the case but was turned down. He argued the original suit to integrate the schools was not any good, because the Negro children did not prove $3000 or more damage to get federal jurisdiction.

He said the circuit court of appeals threw out a case of Mrs. Jackson because it did nit state such damages. That suit fought the authority of President Eisenhower to send troops to Little Rock.

If that rule applied to the other case, it should apply to the Negroes' case, too, he argued.

Miller refused to discharge the federal government as a party to the case, as asued by the school board, and made the new school board, elected Dec. 6, a party to the suit.

WITH NEW DEADLINE

4 Of 5 Little Rock Students In School

BY JOHN STARR

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — This is high school education in Little Rock today:

Hastily opened private schools. Correspondence courses. Or long bus rides to out-of-town schools.

Despite these handicaps to learning, four out of five of Little Rock's 3,300 high school students are continuing their studies.

A few, finding it more profitable to take jobs, have given up their studies completely. Another small number considers the free time a lark.

All attended Little Rock's four public high schools which Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed last September rather than integrate as ordered by federal courts.

A week ago a U. S. district judge in Little Rock laid down a 30-day deadline for the school board to come up with a plan for integrating the closed high schools in the city.

Their closed schools apparently have brought home the importance of education. But have their attitudes changed on integration, in the face of these hardships?

Here are some representative comments:

LIKE NEW SCHOOLS

Beverly Burks, a sophomore in private and segregated Raney High School, which was opened by the Little Rock Private School Corp., says:

"I'll never go back to Central as long as Raney is open."

She attended Central High School last year, which then had eight Negro students.

"It (Raney) is smaller, more friendly. You get to know everybody. And most everybody out there is in agreement on integration—we don't want it."

Billy Owen, 16, also attended Central last year. But this year, along with 50 other students, he rides a chartered bus daily to Hazen High School, 50 miles from Little Rock.

He has to leave home at 6:30 a. m. and doesn't return until 5 p. m. "It's worth it, though," he says. "An education is worth anything you have to go through to get it."

Billy says he would not return to Central this year, even if it were reopened. He intends to go to Hazen next year "if they'll let me."

Students who criticize their new schools or the closing of the old ones, refuse to permit use of their names. One of these is a 16-year-old Negro girl, a sophomore, who says:

"IT'S UNFAIR"

"I don't think it's fair. I wasn't involved in this controversy. I was very happy at Horace Mann (the Negro high school) and wanted to stay there. I don't think it's right that we should suffer for what others have done."

Another, a 14-year-old white girl who would have been a sophomore at Central this year, says:

"The way I see it, I'm being deprived of my constitutional right to attend public school. I wish they'd get this argument settled so kids could plan their futures."

Neither girl is enrolled in any school. Each is studying at home, without any hope of receiving credit for her work.

Gayle Manor, 17, a senior, also is remaining out of school.

"I'm missing one of the most precious things in life, my senior year in high school," she says. "But I'm resigned to it. I have enough credits and am taking a correspondence course so I can enter the University of Arkansas this summer."

Gayle says she would prefer to have Central open, even if it is integrated.

John Thomas, 18, also would be a senior at Central, but he does not plan to return to school at all.

QUITS SCHOOL

"I'd have gone if the public schools were open," he says. "But I plan to become a carpenter, and I've already begun my apprenticeship, a year earlier than I would have.

"I don't think this has hurt me much, and I'll get to be a journeyman just that much sooner."

But all except those who gave up their studies completely have learned "just how valuable education is," says W. C. Brashears, who came out of retirement to head the Little Rock Private School Corp.'s Raney High.

In most cases, he says, interest and application by the teen-agers the Little Rock School District payroll.

While most students have found a way to continue studies, they have met only the first phase of their problem. For those who want to go on to college there remains the question of whether their credits will be accepted at most colleges and universities.

Those attending classes have been forced to augment classroom instruction with correspondence courses and tutoring to prepare for rigorous college entrance exams.

CAN'T MAKE COLLEGE

"I don't doubt there will be a lot of students who will be unable to qualify for college," says one school official who asks that his name not be used. "By this I mean students with the funds and the inclination to go to college who could get in with an acceptable diploma but who never will be able to pass an entrance exam."

The private schools offer only the basic courses — English, mathematics, science, history—not Latin and other languages which colleges also like on high school transcripts. The Raney school, only one of the private institutions being set up as a permanent facility, plans to offer college preparatory courses, but they are a year away.

"I don't apologize for this school," Brashears says. "I think we've made marvelous progress in the eight weeks we've been open. And someday we'll be a school any student would be proud of. But you can't do it in eight weeks. I've opened new schools before, when the groundwork was well laid in advance and it still took time to get things operating smoothly."

Brashears is sure his school will be accredited as soon as it has been operating long enough to make application. Accreditation could be a saving factor for the school, only one of the private institutions which charges no tuition because it would mean eligibility for state funds. So far the school has operated on money raised by donation—about $265,000—but this will not continue indefinitely.

STATE MONEY PAID

One of the segregation laws under which Faubus closed the schools provides for withholding state money from closed schools and transferring it—at the rate of $176 per year per student—to accredited schools which displaced students might attend. Other public schools already are receiving this money for Little Rock students they have accepted.

One thing is certain: the massive public resistance to school closing forecast by President Eisenhower has not developed in Arkansas. Only the Women's Emergency Committee to Reopen Our Schools is working openly against Faubus.

On the other hand, officials of segregation groups continue to say they would rather have the schools closed indefinitely than accept integration.

Daisy Bates of Little Rock, Arkansas president of the NAACP whose eligibility to attend Central this year brought the school closing, are taking correspondence courses. The other two transferred to schools outside the community.

"It disturbs me that almost half of the Negro children still are unable to get into any school," Daisy Bates says. "But I've talked with many of their parents and they agree that an interruption in their education is a small price to pay for the eventual victory."

14k 1959

FAUBUS PROPOSES STUDENT-AID PLAN

Advocates Direct Payments for Those Who Refuse Integrated Schooling

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 1[3] —Gov. Orval E. Faubus pro posed in his third-term inaugu ral speech today that Arkansas allow students to collect tuition payments rather than attend public schools.

He called for the adoption of a state constitutional amendment and a law embodying this principle as the means of averting court-ordered racial integration. He also proposed a law to permit private school teachers to participate in the state's teacher retirement system.

Mr. Faubus said his plan to provide student-aid payments would make it unnecessary for the state to abolish the public school system to avoid integration.

The plan provides for elections in which the voters of a school district could authorize payments of local funds to students who did not choose to attend the public schools. The state would then give each student his pro-rata share of state aid money to the district.

Mr. Faubus said his proposed amendment would provide for "local option on the district level, when the people are faced with the problem of forced integration." He declared that it was a "just, workable and feasible substitute" for the present public school financing system.

Stresses Local Option

"It will avoid the step taken in some states—that of providing for state-wide abolition of the public school system," he said. "Its main purpose is to make possible the continued local and state support on a segregated basis where the people choose."

Under the plan the voters of Little Rock could set up local aid payments for Raney High School, the private all-white school established after the Governor closed the city's four public high schools.

Suits filed in state and Federal courts challenge a 1958 law under which the state is authorized to pay private schools into which Little Rock students have transferred. Raney High has not received any state money, but it would be eligible for the payments after it was accredited by the state.

The Governor would have the voters decide his student-aid plan by referendum in the general election of 1960. He recommended as an interim measure that the Legislature authorize the adoption of a student-aid system by an district that wanted to.

His proposal to include private school teachers in the teacher retirement system would remove one of the obstacles to recruiting teachers for private schools formed to avoid integration. Public school teachers are reportedly reluctant to join the private schools for fear that they will lose their retirement benefits.

ARKANSAS

Private School for Whites Given $53,189 by Arkansas

Little Rock, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Arkansas State Board of Education today allocated $53,189 to the R. J. Raney High School as the first payment of State funds to a Little Rock all-white private school.

The high school requested the money for expenses it incurred last October, November and December in holding classes for students displaced by the closing of the city's four high schools by Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

Suit Is Pending

Faubus closed the schools under an act enacted at a special sesssion of the Arkansas legislature. The money was withheld from the Little Rock School District under another act approved by the special session.

A suit is pending in Federal District Court, initiated by Negro attorneys, charging that the two acts are unconstitutional.

John Rye of Russellville told the board before the first voice vote that action should be withheld until the Arkansas Supreme Court had ruled on the constitutionality of the laws.

First To Seek Aid

"The Virginia Supreme Court just recently ruled a similar act of their legislature was unconstitutional," he said. "Their decision was based on about the same provisions we have in our State constitution."

A voice vote gave unanimous approval of the motion to grant the money.

The Raney High School was set up by the Little Rock Private School Corporation when Faubus ordered the four public high schools closed last September. It is supported by private contributions.

It is the first private school to ask for State aid.

Answer Deadline Given On School Integration Suit

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Three federal judges reluctantly gave the Dollarway School District until May 1 to file a response to a suit seeking racial integration in the district at Pine Bluff.

The suit was filed Feb. 6 by George Howard, Negro attorney of Pine Bluff, on behalf of three Negro teen-agers who want to enroll in the all-white Dollarway High School.

The Dollarway suit was the first integration action filed in Arkansas since the Little Rock school crisis erupted in September, 1957.

The district includes a racially mixed rural area north and west of Pine Bluff, which is 45 miles southeast of Little Rock. The 1958 school census showed 1,136 white and 1,378 Negro residents of school age.

Excerpts From Brownell's 1957 Opinion to President on Using Troops at Little Rock

sideration relative to the use of Federal troops, attention also was given to the "Posse Comitatus Act" (18 U. S. C. Sec 1385).

In its present form, that act provides:

"Whoever, except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress, willfully uses any part of the Army or the Air Force as a posse comitatus or otherwise to executive the laws shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. This section does not apply in Alaska.

Exceptions Noted

I pointed out to you that the act, by its specific terms, excepts from its prohibition the use of the Army or Air Force as a posse commitatus or otherwise to execute the law in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress. I advised you that your authority to dispatch Federal troops to Little Rock would be predicated upon express statutory right (10 U. S. C. sec. 332, 333) and, therefore, would be within the exception contained in the Posse Comitatus Act.

Although there has been no judicial decision on this question, the advice given you has support in a long line of opinions of past Attorneys General and in Executive action. The legislative history surrounding this act fully supports this view. In brief, it discloses that, at the time the Posse Comitatus Act was enacted, the predecessors to 10 U. S. C. secs. 332 and 333 were in force and the Congress did not intend or incalled upon to enforce the court's orders.

These facts were still present on the day after issuance of the proclamation. The street mobs reassembled. The Mayor of Little Rock wired you as follows:

"The immediate need for Federal troops is urgent. The mob is much larger in numbers at 8 A. M. than at any time yesterday. People are converging on the scene from all directions. Mob is armed and engaging in fisticuffs and other acts of violence. Situation is out of control and police cannot disperse the mob. I am pleading to you as President of the United States in the interest of humanity, law and order and the cause of democracy world wide to provide the necessary Federal troops within several hours. Action by you will restore peace and order and compliance with your proclamation."

Thereupon you ordered the use of United States troops and the federalization of the Arkansas National Guard.

During the course of conterpret the act as impairing whatever powers the President had under those statutes.

The sponsors of the Posse Comitatus Act expressly so stated during the course of the debates. This was also the view of President Hayes who approved the Posse Comitatus Act.

In Little Rock, the "vast interests involved" also reached beyond the confines of that one city, and as publicly stated by you and the Secretary of State, vitally affected our country's international relations. When an unruly mob arrogates to itself the power to nullify a constitutionally-secured right, a statutory prescripition, and a court order, it may reasonably be assumed that the danger of a fast-moving, destructive volcanic force is immediately present.

Success of the unlawful assemblage in Little Rock inevitably would have led to mob rule, and a probable breakdown of law and order in an ever-increasing area. When a local and state government is unable or unwilling to meet such a threat, the Federal Government is not impotent.

There are in any event grave doubts as to the authority of the Congress to limit the Constitutional powers of the President to enforce the laws and preserve the peace under circumstances which he deems appropriate. However, that consideration was not reached because of the express Congressional authority for the action taken.

Finally, much of what the Supreme Court said in the Debs case has special and peculiar relevance to the Little Rock situation. There, a Federal District Court issued a sweeping order enjoining strikers in the Pullman Company riots at Chicago in 1894. When the mobs continued their lawless course, Federal troops, both regular and National Guardsmen, were dispatched to the city and actively intervened to restore order. In reviewing this situation, the Supreme Court pointed out that what had happened at Chicago transcended municipal boundaries [and touched "vast interests" of the nation].

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Following are excerpts from an official opinion of the then Attorney General, Herbert Brownell Jr., to President Eisenhower dated Nov. 7, 1957, on the legal and constitutional basis for the use of troops to prevent interference with Federal court school integration orders in Little Rock, Ark.

[The opinion begins with an account of the stationing of National Guard troops at the schools by Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas on Sept. 2, 1957, after a Federal court ruling that a previously approved integration plan must go into effect.]

Notwithstanding the order of the Federal court directing that the school plan proceed, the National Guard, under orders of the Governor, turned away the Negro students who attempted to enter the school. It later developed that the Governor's order to Gen. Sherman T. Clinton, Adjutant General, read:

"You are directed to place off limits to white students these schools for colored students and to place off limits to colored students these schools heretofore operated and recently set up for white students. This order will remain in effect until the demobilization of the guard or until further orders."

This action was in direct derogation of the orders of the Federal court and effectively frustrated those orders.

The first issue on which you requested my opinion was whether thhe United States courts possessed the power to review the action of the Governor in preventing execution of the Federal court's orders through the use by the Governor of military force; and, if that power existed, the manner of its exercise and the factors upon which its decision to review the Governor's action would hinge.

I then advised you, and do again advise you, that the United States courts have jurisdiction to determine the legality of the action of a state Governor which contravenes an order of a Federal court. This power exists although the Governor seeks to justify his action as required to maintain peace and order within the state, and announces his considered judgment that domestic order could not be maintained unless the action in question were taken. The law in such cases is that the Federal courts are vested with power to review the judgment of the Governor of the necessity for his action and to determine the validity of the justification he asserts.

Earlier Case Cited

This principle is unequivocally set forth in Sterling v. Constantin, 287 U. S. 378 (1932).

The Sterling case arose out of Texas to limit oil production. The producers had obtained an order from the United States District Court restraining the enforcement of limitations set by the state commission. The Governor declared the oil producing area concerned to be in "a state of insurrection, tumult, riot and a breach of the peace," declared martial law in the area, and directed the commanders of the National Guard to enforce the production limitations.

The Governor and the Adjutant General of the National Guard were made parties to the proceedings and, after hearing, an injunction was issued against them. The Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the judgment. The court, in an opinion by Chief Justice Hughes, stated that it was "obviously untenable" to accept the conclusion that "the Governor's order had the quality of a supreme and unchallengeable edict, overriding all conflicting rights of property and unreviewable through the judicial power of the Federal Government." (P. 397).

It is further my opinion, as I have advised you, that the mere existence of a threat of domestic violence would be insufficient to justify the Governor in talking action to nullify the order of the Federal court by the use of force. The United States Supreme Court stated the well-recognized rule that the executive is necessarily vested with discretion to determine whether an exigency requiring military aid to suppress disorder has arisen. But the rule is subject to the reservation that the courts may determine whether the limits of allowable discretion have been overstepped (Sterling v. Con-

The principles expressed in Sterling v. Constantin have been reaffirmed in a number of later decisions.

In the Little Rock matter, no effort whatever had been made by the Governor of Arkansas to use his powers to uphold the jurisdiction of the Federal court and to aid, rather than subvert, the execution of its orders. On the contrary, his purpose seemed clearly directed toward a nullification of the court's mandate. I advised you that the propriety of his action should be judicially determined.

Justice Taney Cited

The wise counsel and cautionary expressions of Chief Justice Taney, speaking for the court in Ableman v. Booth and United States v. Booth, 21 how. (62 U. S.) 506 (1858) compelled this course:

"... controversies as to the respective powers of the United States and the states, instead of being determined by military and physical force, are heard, investigated, and finally settled, with the calmness and deliberated, and finally settled, with the calmness and deliberation of judicial inquiry. And no one can fail to see, that if such an arbiter had not been provided, in our complicated system of government, internal tranquility could not have been preserved; and if such controversies were left to arbitrament of physical force, our government, state and national, would soon cease to be governments of laws, and revolutions by force of arms would take the place of courts of justice and judicial decisions" (pp.520-521).

I further advised you that review of the Governor's action should be submitted to the District Court, rather than to a three-judge Federal Court.

This advice was based particularly upon the decision of the Supreme Court in Phillips v. United States, 312 U. S. 246 (1941), wherein it was held that a three-judge court is not the proper forum unless the challenged action of the State Governor was taken under state legislation, the constitutionality of which is attacked. The court declared that where the Governor's action in using the National Guard is attacked, his claim that a state statute authorizes him to call out the National Gaurd when he deems it necessary does not make the suit one to challenge the statute.

Federal Districts

On Sept. 9, the court requested the United States to enter the case as amicus curiae [friend of the court] and to file a petition for an injunction against the Governor of Arkansas. I advised you that the court had the power to make this request. In Universal Oil Co. v. Root Refining Co., 328 U. S. 575 (1946) the Supreme Court held that "a Federal court can always call on law officers of the United States to serve as amici."

While we were preparing for the hearing, it became increasingly evident that the normal judicial procedure might be inadequate to prevent obstruction of the orders of the court. The activities of agitators which had commenced after the Governor had placed the National Guard at the school presented a threat of concerted obstruction.

You accordingly asked for advice as to your power and duty as President to aid in the execution of the court's orders if obstruction should continue after the Sept. 20 hearing and further action by the court. Between the dates of Sept. 10 and Sept. 14 I

gave you the advice which I am now setting forth.

Whatever interference and obstruction to enforcement of law exists, and domestic violence is interposed to frustrate the judicial process, it is the primary and mandatory duty of the authorities of the state to suppress the violence and to remove any obstruction to the orderly enforcement of law. This same duty fully exists where the domestic violence is interposed in opposition to the enforcement of Federal law rather than to the local law of the state. Under Article VI, Clause 2 of the Constitution, it is declared:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; * * * shall be the supreme Law of the Land."

The supremacy of Federal law and the obligation of state officials to support the Federal Constitution find expression in the rule that state courts cannot decline to enforce Federal laws on the theory that they are laws "emanating from a foreign sovereign." Tests v. Katt, 330 U. S. 386, 391.

Late on Sept. 20, the court handed down its decree enjoining the Governor of Arkansas and his National Guard commanders from further interference with the orders of that court. The Governor thereupon announced that he was withdrawing the National Guard from the school. No stay of enforcement of the court's order was sought by the Governor or others.

The local authorities of Little Rock announced their intention of maintaining order in support of the decrees of the court. The test of the ability of those authorities to control the situation came on Sept. 23.

At the opening of the school a mob of about a thousand persons assembled. When the Negro children who were entitled to admission to the school arrived, violence broke out.

After three hours of riot and tumult the Negro children were removed from the school by orders of the Mayor and local officials. Mob force had successfully frustrated the carrying out of the orders of the court and had demonstrably overpowered such police forces as could be mustered by the local officials. The Governor did not use his powers to support the local authorities.

I thereupon advised you that you then had the undoubted power, under the Constitution and the laws of the United States, to call the National Guard into service and to use those forces, together with such of the armed forces as you considered necessary, to suppress the domestic violence, obstruction and resistance of law then and there existing.

I further advised you, and do again advise you, that your power so to act rested upon both your powers as President under the Constitution and the powers vested in you by the Congress under Federal law, particularly as reflected by Sections 332 and 333 of Title 10 of the United States Code.

The Supreme Court has recognized the constitutional power and responsibility which reposes in the national government to compel obedience to law and order. (ex parte Siebold, 100 U. S. 371, 395, 1879):

"We hold it to be an incontrovertible principle, that the Government of the United States may, by means of physical force, exercised through its official agents, execute on every foot of American soil the powers and functions that belong to it. This necessarily involves the power to command obedience to its laws, and hence the power to keep the peace to that extent."

Other Statutes Cited

In addition to the constitutional power in the President in such matters, a series of statutes of broad sweep enable the President to deal effectively with civil disturbances within a state when compelling circumstances are present.

By Section 331 of Title 10 of the United States code, the President may use the state militia and the armed forces of the United States, upon call of the state Legislautre or of its Governor if the Legislature cannot be convened, to put down any insurrection against a state government. This authority was not appropriate for use and was not use in Little Rock.

Under Section 332 of Title 10, the President is vested with similar authority as to the militia and armed forces when, in his judgments, unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages, or rebellion against the authority of the United States make it impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States in any state by ordinary course of judicial proceedings.

A third statute, Section 333 of Title 10, gives the President like powers to suppress in a state any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy which so hinders the execution of the laws of the state and of the United States that any class of its people is deprived of a right, privilege, immunity, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by law, and the constituted authorities of the state are unable, fail, or refuse to protect the right, privilege, or immunity, or to give that protection, or which opposes or obstructs the execution of the laws of the United States or impedes the course of justice under those laws.

As applied to the Little Rock events, I advised you that unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages made it impractible to enforce the laws of the United States in Little Rock by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings (sec. 332. Title 10).

The facts upon which these conclusions were based were reported to you as they occurred, and included an account of the determined group of hundreds of men and women bent upon overpowering the local peace officers, the several incidents of violence with their very real and discernible trend toward a larger-scale inflammatory assault, the action of the Mayor and local authorities in ordering the withdrawal of the Negro students so as to appease the unruly mob, the admission of local authorities that such peace officers as they could command wereu nable to cope with the disorderly assemblage, and the indifference or refusal of the Governor of the state to supply a sufficient force to quell the lawless movement.

I also advised you that the local strength of the United States Marshal was insufficient to achieve enforcement of the order of the United States District Court, and that, because of the local situation and the need for timely action, it would not have been reasonable, or effective in the circumstances, to attempt to have the marshal enlist the support of the citizenry to carry out the court order.

In accordance with the salutary policy that the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall not be used as a national police, you rejected suggestions originating outside the Federal Government, that such agents be

1957 - U.S. TROOPS - REQUESTED BY-
MAYOR WOODROW W. MANN (LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSA S)

14k 1959

ARKANSAS

Little Rock Request Delay Explained

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department said Thursday normal procedure delayed publication of the formal opinion Herbert Brownell, then attorney general, gave President Eisenhower in 1957 on his right to use federal troops at Little Rock, Ark., Central High School.

In releasing copies of the opinions Wednesday, the federal government confirmed for the first time that the troops were sent after Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann of Little Rock had urgently requested them.

Department officials asserted in response to inquiry Thursday that the department has a long-standing rule against publishing the text of formal opinions while litigation on the same subject matter is pending in the courts.

They noted that the last of several cases stemming from the troop situation was not closed out until the current session of the Supreme Court.

In this case, the high court refused to review the action of the Little Rock District Court in enjoining Gov. Orval E. Faubus from using the Arkansas National Guard to prevent racial integration at Central High.

Thereafter, these officials said, the department followed another traditional step by asking President Eisenhower as the official to whom the opinion was addressed —for permission to publish it.

When this permission was given, Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers directed publication in a forthcoming new volume of "Opinions of the Attorney General," a series widely used as a reference work in schools and in the legal profession.

Mayor Mann sent his appeal for federal troops to President Eisenhower on Sept. 24, 1957, which was the second day of mob violence around the school.

Justice Dept. Reveals

Little Rock Mayor Sought U. S. Troops

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Mayor of Little Rock, Ark., was officially disclosed Wednesday to have pleaded for the federal troops that President Eisenhower sent there in 1957.

Until now, the Eisenhower administration had said nothing definite to indicate that the bitterly controversial decision was not entirely its own. There has been wide speculation, however, that Eisenhower acted at the urging of Little Rock officials.

More than a year ago the New York Herald Tribune published the text of an appeal telegraphed to Eisenhower by the Little Rock mayor.

Wednesday, the Justice Department released a document covering advice which Herbert Brownell, then the attorney general, gave Eisenhower on what to do in the crisis resulting from opposition in Little Rock to school integration orders.

The opposition, at its worst, included mob violence.

BROWNELL PAPERS

The Brownell papers included a telegram to the President from Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann on Sept. 24, 1957:

"The immediate need for federal troops is urgent . . . I am pleading to you as president of the United States in the interest of humanity, law and order, and the cause of democracy worldwide to provide the necessary federal troops within several hours."

At the time, Mayor Mann refused to confirm or deny that he had requested troops.

Mann was not immediately available Wednesday for questioning on the disclosure of his appeal.

There were reports in Little Rock back in those tempestuous days that Mann had sent such a telegram, addressed to Brownell. The Justice Department denied this. The denial was technically true, since the request now is shown to have gone directly to the White House.

COMMENT DECLINED

The White House press secretary, James C. Hagerty, declined Wednesday to say why Mann's message was not disclosed at the time.

"You will recall that when I was asked at the time about a report such a message had been received, I said I had no comment but I never denied there was such a message," he said.

Thus Hagerty passed up a chance to explain why the White House has kept silent so long—almost 17 months—in the face of Southern denunciations of Eisenhower as a president who ordered federal troops to the scene on his own motion. Many Southerners contend this was in disregard of states' rights.

One possible explanation, at least for the time when feeling was red hot: Eisenhower wanted to protect Mayor Mann from possible harm, physical or otherwise.

Many people applauded the use of troops, especially those who were incensed at Gov. Orval E. Faubus for his use of National Guard troops in such a way as to keep Negroes out of Little Rock's Central High School in the face of court orders to admit them.

However, Eisenhower's action was bitterly received in most of the South and deplored by some in other areas. Politically, a general reaction was that the Republican party had lost ground it had gained in Dixie in 1952 and 1956, perhaps forever.

WOODROW W. MANN
Little Rock Mayor

Little Rock Mayor Asked For Troops

WASHINGTON (AP)—The mayor of Little Rock, Ark., was disclosed Wednesday to have pleaded for the federal troops that President Eisenhower sent there in 1957.

Until now, for all the general public could tell, the bitterly controversial decision was the Eisenhower administration's own idea. It has hurt his party in the South.

Wednesday, the Justice Department released a document covering advice which Herbert Brownell, then the attorney general, gave Eisenhower on what to do in the crisis resulting from opposition in Little Rock to school integration orders.

The opposition, at its worst, included mob violence.

The Brownell papers included a telegram to the President from Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann on Sept. 24, 1957:

"The immediate need for federal troops is urgent . . . I am pleading to you as president of the United States in the interest of humanity, law and order, and the cause of democracy worldwide to provide the necessary federal troops within several hours."

At the time, Mayor Mann refused to confirm or deny that he had requested troops.

Mann was not immediately available Wednesday for questioning on the disclosure of his appeal.

There were reports in Little Rock back in those tempestuous days that Mann had sent such a telegram, addressed to Brownell. The Justice Department denied this. The denial was technically true, since the request now is shown to have gone directly to the White House.

It's official now—

Little Rock mayor asked U. S. troops

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—(AP)—Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann of Little Rock, Ark., appealed to President Eisenhower for federal troops when mob violence blocked Central High School's racial integration program in 1957, it was disclosed officialy today.

In a telegram, Mann asked for the troops "within several hours," saying "situation is out of control and police cannot disperse the mob."

THE TEXT of the mayor's wire was included in a 7500-word document released by the Justice Department.

The document was a communication which Herbert Brownell, then attorney general, addressed to the president on Nov. 7, 1957, Brownell's last day in office. It summarized the legal advice which Brownell gave the White House, leading to the stationing of troops at the high school, and which will be published in full in a forthcoming new volume of "opinions of the attorney general."

When Eisenhower sent the troops to Little Rock Sept. 24, 1957, the question of whether Mann had asked for them was one which went unanswered in both Washington and Little Rock.

Three days later, the Justice Department denied in face that it had had any telegram from Mann. Technically this was true since the telegram had gone to Eisenhower.

Mann would neither confirm nor deny to reporters in Little Rock that he had requested troops.

14k 1959

Feb.1959

IN LITTLE ROCK

Segregated School Reopening Barred

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 3 (AP)—A federal judge today refused to permit the reopening of Little Rock's closed public high schools on a temporarily segregated basis.

U.S. District Judge John E. Miller's ruling left the tangled legal situation here stalemated at least until the constitutionality of Arkansas' anti-integration laws is decided.

School Board President Ed I. McKinley Jr. said the refusal of the board's request killed all hopes of opening the high schools this term, either segregated or integrated. They were shut by Gov. Orval E. Faubus in September before classes began.

The board sought to reopen the schools segregated while working out a new integration plan to replace one which caused Faubus to shut the schools. The new plan would have been submitted to the court by Aug. 15.

What will the school board do next?

"There's nothing else we can do," McKinley said.

Attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the Justice Department opposed the board's proposal.

In turning down the board's request, Judge Miller added:

"The court knows of no affirmative steps that the board might take toward the opening of the closed schools on an integrated basis so long as the act of the General Assembly of Arkansas under which the governor issued his proclamation closing the schools is in effect."

The law, passed in a special state legislative session last summer, has been challenged in federal court. NAACP attorneys today asked for a speedy hearing.

Miller accepted today's report by the board as adequate answer to an order he issued Jan 9 directing it to tell him what steps it planned to take to achieve integration.

In issuing his decision, Miller took issue sharply with the role the Justice Department has played in the Little Rock court litigation. Justice Department attorneys have participated as "friends of the court," a legal position which allows them to suggest moves to the judge without being a party to the suit.

Miller called the Justice Department's charge that the school board is contracting in good faith "entirely arbitrary."

The judge interrupted his prepared statement to point out that education is primarily under control of the state and added: "Some people don't seem to recognize that—and the Department of Justice seems to be among them."

Judge Refuses School Request

Won't Allow Reopening At Little Rock

TEST OF LAW IS ASKED

By United Press International

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 3.—United States District Judge John E. Miller turned down Tuesday a request of the Little Rock School Board that it be allowed to open the city's four closed high schools segregated while it prepares a new plan of integration.

Wiley A. Branton, chief legal counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Arkansas, immediately asked for a three-judge Federal Court to determine if the law Gov. Orval Faubus used to close the schools is constitutional.

The School Board wanted to open the schools segregated immediately, then be given until Aug. 15 to present a new integration plan to replace the one which led to rioting at Central High School Sept. 23, 1957.

Report Accepted

Judge Miller, however, accepted a report from the board which, in effect, said it could do nothing in the face of four state laws passed by a special legislative session last August and which Governor Faubus used to close the schools.

Judge Miller said that, under the gradual integration plan which he approved in 1956 and which was later approved by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, "all public schools would have to be opened on a non-segregated basis."

Judge Miller said he was conscious many problems faced a board trying to bring integration to a school.

"If they are unable to operate under that plan, they should not be denied the right to formulate a new plan of operation," he said.

Powell On Stand

School Superintendent Terrell E. Powell took the stand and said 1,085 white and Negro students were getting no schooling since Governor Faubus closed the three white and one Negro schools Sept. 12 to block integration.

Thurgood Marshall of New York, the NAACP's chief legal counsel, questioned Mr. Powell sharply, asking the superintendent if he knew how many students transferred from the Little Rock district were getting an education.

Marshall asked Mr. Powell repeatedly if the new plan the board wants to present would be for or against integration.

"We just want time to solve the dilemma we're in," Mr. Powell said.

Herschel Friday Jr., attorney for the School Board, argued that children, especially the Negroes, were the only ones suffering because of the school closure. He suggested the Negroes would not be hurt by being segregated another semester.

Friend Of Court

Mr. Friday also attacked the Justice Department as being "extremely partisan" and suggested the Federal Government should withdraw from the Little Rock litigation as a "friend of the court."

Judge Miller cited a recent decision of a three-judge Federal court in Virginia, which said no single public school could be operated with public funds if other public schools were closed to avoid integration.

"If the decision of the three-judge court is the law of the land," said Judge Miller, "and I am not saying it is, it necessarily follows the present school board must submit another plan before the present one is discarded."

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK

FEDERAL JUDGE REFUSED PERMISSION TO RE-OPEN 4 HIGH SCHOOLS ON SEGREGATED BASIS

SCHOOL BOARD'S REQUEST DENIED

Opening on Segregated Basis Barred

By LLOYD HOLBECK

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI) — United States district Judge John E. Miller turned down Tuesday a request of the Little Rock school board that it be allowed to open the city's four closed high schools on a segregated basis while it prepares a new plan of integration.

Wiley A. Branton, chief legal counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Arkansas, immediately asked for a three-judge federal court to determine if the law Gov. Orval Faubus used to close the schools is constitutional.

The school board wanted to open the schools segregated immediately then be given until Aug. 15 to present a new integration plan to replace the one which led to rioting at Central High school Sept. 23, 1957.

Miller, however, accepted a report from the board which in effect said it could do nothing in the face of four state laws passed by a special legisltive session last August and which Faubus used to close the schools.

Judge Miller said that under the gradual integration plan which he approved in 1956 and which was later approved by the U.S. eighth circuit court of appeals in St. Louis, "all public schools would have to be opened on a nonsegregated basis."

Miller said he was conscious that many problems faced a board trying to bring integration to a school.

"If they are unable to operate under that plan, they should not be denied the right to formulate a new plan of operation," he said.

U. S. Judge Asserts He Can't Open Schools

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 3 (AP)—A federal judge Tuesday denied the Little Rock School Board permission to reopen its four closed high schools on a segregated basis for the remainder of the school year.

United States District Judge John E. Miller of Fort Smith, Ark., declared he did not think he could reopen the schools — even on an integrated basis — as long as Arkansas' school-closing law remained in force.

The judge criticized the Justice Department twice in his remarks. He called the Department's brief attacking the School Board as not acting in good faith "entirely arbitrary."

'Don't Recognize'

He added he was gratified that the Justice Department's attorneys, in oral remarks, took a somewhat different attitude.

Later he said, "Some people don't seem to recognize that education is the responsibility of the State and the Justice Department seems to be among them."

Donald MacGuiness, Washington represented the Department of Justice as a friend of the court.

The denial of the board's petition "leaves us where we were," commented Board President Ed I. McKinley, Jr.

The next major step expected in the long integration dispute is a decision on whether the Arkansas laws, under which four high schools were closed to prevent integration, are constitutional. This case is before the Arkansas Supreme Court.

The board, in a petition filed January 21, asked Miller to authorize it to request Governor Orval Faubus to return the schools to its control. If Faubus granted the request, the board said, it would reopen the schools on a segregated basis while preparing a new integration plan.

Both the Justice Department and an attorney for the Negro school patrons who were original plaintiffs in the protracted integration litigation opposed it.

Court Bars Little Rock Reopening

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 3 (AP)—A Federal judge today denied the Little Rock School Board permission to reopen its four closed high schools on a segregated basis for the remainder of the school year.

U. S. District Judge Jonh E. Miller of Fort Smith, Ark., declared he did not think he could reopen the schools — even on an integrated basis— as long as Arkansas' school-closing law remained in force.

The judge criticized the Justice Department twice in his remarks. He called the Department's brief attacking the School Board as not acting in good faith "entirely arbitrary" and added he was gratified that the Justice Department's attorneys, in oral remarks, took a somewhat different attitude.

Later he said "some people don't seem to recognize that education is the responsibility of the state and the Justice Department seems to be among them."

Donald B. MacGuineas, Washington, represented the Department of Justice as a friend of the court.

The denial of the Board's petition "leaves us where we were," commented Board President Ed I. McKinley Jr.

The next major step expected in the long integration dispute is a decision on whether the Arkansas laws, under which four high schools were

closed to prevent integration, are constitutional. They are before the Arkansas Supreme Court.

The Board, in a petition filed Jan. 21, asked Miller to authorize it to request Gov. Orval E. Faubus to return the schools to its control. It would embark on the temporary resumption of segregation if Faubus granted the request, the Board said.

Both the Justice Department and an attorney for the Negro school patrons who were original plaintiffs in the protracted integration litigation opposed it.

Judge Promises Ruling This Week On School Integration In Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — A federal judge heard arguments in the Little Rock School integration case Tuesday and adjourned the hearing without issuing any order. He said he would rule later.

The hearing was held in connection with an appeals court mandate calling for immediate integration.

Opposing attorneys differed sharply over interpretation of the mandate. Litigants in the case are the Little Rock School Board and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

APPROVED PLAN

District Judge John E. Miller, who originally approved Little Rock's controversial plan of gradual integration, listened patiently to attorneys' arguments and then promised a formal order this week, probably Friday.

Asserting it was time "we looked the school situation here in the face," Miller said he would write a lengthy opinion designed to clear up some of the confusion in the case.

"This litigation cannot go on and on," Miller said. "I will try to write an opinion helpful in resolution of the problem before us."

ENJOIN BOARD

The mandate, issued by the eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, instructs Miller to enjoin the Little Rock School Board from leasing public properties to a private group for operation as segregated schools. It orders him to spell out steps under which the board should implement integration, even though the city's four high schools have been closed by Gov. Orval E. Faubus to forestall integration.

Attorneys for the NAACP and the U.S. Justice Department—which is taking part in the case as a friend of the court—disagree with school board attorneys when asked for opinions on what the exact wording of Miller's order should be.

RESUME PLAN

Wiley Branton of Pine Bluff, Ark., NAACP counsel, and Donald B. MacGuineas of Washington, speaking for the justice department, contended Miller should direct the school board to resume the integration plan immediately, even if it puts board members in defiance of a state law under which Faubus closed the schools.

Herschel Friday Jr., attorney for the board, pointed out that his clients only took office a month ago and suggested that Miller not list any positive steps for the board to take. He asked, instead, that the judge give the board time to study the situation and make suggestions before a final decision.

NEW APPEAL MADE FOR INTEGRATION

U. S. and Attorneys for Negro Students Seeking Little Rock Action Now

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 6—The Justice Department and lawyers for Negro students urged today that the Little Rock school board be ordered to start immediate action to proceed with desegregation.

The board, which took office only a month ago, pleaded for time to formulate proposals in answer to a mandate from the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The attorneys appeared by invitation before Judge John E. Miller to offer suggestions as to how he should frame the district court order carrying the ruling of the appellate bench, issued last Nov. 9.

Following the argument the judge said he would hand down his order Saturday with an opinion setting forth the grounds upon which it was based.

Few observers saw any hope that today's proceedings would lead to the immediate reopening of the city's four high schools, closed throughout this school year under orders from Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

Misdemeanor Cited

Board lawyers are expected to return to court after Judge Miller issues his order and contend that the board is powerless to act under the provisions of the school closure law.

One board member, Traffic Judge Robert W. Laster, arose unexpectedly during the hearing to point out that the statute, now being challenged before the State Supreme Court, made it a misdemeanor for a board to reopen a school closed because of a desegregation controversy.

"Can any court order anyone to commit a crime?" he asked.

Judge Miller told the hearing that the Appeals bench had made it "perfectly clear" that the board could not lease its buildings or other properties for use by a private, segregated school system.

Board Action Scored

However, he added that the following provision in the mandate required interpretation:

"* * * [the board] shall take such affirmative steps as the district court may hereinafter direct, to facilitate and accomplish the integration of the Little Rock school district in accordance with the court's prior orders."

Wiley A. Branton, a Pine Bluff, Ark., lawyer retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, contended that the Appeals bench was aware that the Governor had closed the schools "and that the school board was not proceeding with the plan for desegregation."

Mr. Branton, who was accompanied by Thurgood Marshall, N. A. A. C. P. chief counsel, at the hearing, declared that the court was telling the board to open the schools under the plan.

Donald B. MacGuineas, chief of the general litigation section of the Justice Department's civil division, argued that the Appeals court was pointing out that "there was an order against the board to carry out the desegregation plan and that they were not living up to it."

Judge Miller interjected that the board had "that Act 4 [the closure law] staring them in the face and that Governor's proclamation. If there ever was an organization that was between a rock and a hard place they are it."

Herschel H. Friday Jr., who represented the board, asserted that its members needed time to familiariz themselves with the plan for gradual desegregation formulated by their successors.

Little Rock Case Hearing Slated Today

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — The question of Little Rock's closed high schools will be argued before a federal judge here Tuesday but attorneys expect no immediate break in the long dispute.

U.S. District Judge John E. Miller has set the hearing for 9:30 a.m. (CST) to allow interested parties to be heard before he issues an order in the controversy later in the week.

Because of legal technicalities no decisive action is expected despite a higher federal court's direction to Judge Miller to order the Little Rock School Board to resume its integration program.

Legal authorities have said it would be difficult for a federal court to order the closed high schools reopened until the state law which gave Gov. Orval E. Faubus the power to close them is declared invalid.

There is a lawsuit pending before the Arkansas Supreme Court now challenging the constitutionality of these anti-integration statutes passed in a special session of the Legislature last September.

Legal precedent, if followed, would dictate that the federal courts wait until the State Supreme Court has ruled before accepting jurisdiction.

Thus when Judge Miller follows the mandate of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis and orders the school board to take steps to resume education on an integrated basis, the board is expected to reply that this is not posible since Faubus has the schools closed.

Little Rock School Unit May Get Aid

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 11 (UPI)—The Little Rock school board, given 30 days to figure out how to open and integrate the city's four high schools closed by Gov. Orval Faubus, may get some pressure taken off by the Arkansas Legislature.

The Legislature opens for 60 days tomorrow and at least one school board member, Municipal Judge Robert W. Laster, said he thinks it will abolish the school district.

"I have been told the Legislature has a bill ready to introduce to abolish the school district and make a sort of county district," said Laster.

A segregation leader said he is confident the Legislature will pass laws to "retain your right of self-government."

U.S. District Judge John E. Miller of Fort Smith, Ark., yesterday ordered integration to proceed, but he failed, however, to order the four public high schools reopened.

This may leave the way open for further delays in integration.

The judge's order indicated the school board could abandon the Blossom Plan, a program of gradually integrating the schools by starting at the high school level and working down, year-by-year. The order said schools must be integrated "when and if" they open again.

Judge Miller's order was on a mandate of the U.S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, which also forbade the school board to lease out school property for use as private, segregated schools.

Central High School is the only one of the four closed schools under court order to integrate.

If the Legislature does not take the pressure off the school board immediately, the board is expected to point out that it cannot act in the face of the law which Faubus used to close the schools. The law makes it a misdemeanor for a school board to reopen any schools closed to block integration.

SCHOOL GETS 'A' IN LITTLE ROCK

All-White, Private High Can Receive Funds

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The Thomas J. Raney High school received notice Wednesday it had been given an A accreditation by the State Education Department.

Supt. W. C. Brashears said the faculty of the private, all-white school was "definitely pleased and proud that our school has received the department's highest accreditation."

Accreditation makes the 350-pupil school eligible for state funds under Act 5 of the special legislative session last summer.

Brashears said he would have to meet with directors of the Little Rock Private School Corp., which set up the Raney school after Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed public high schools here, to discuss when and if applications for state aid would be made.

Under Act 5, any accredited school that asks may receive state funds on a per capita basis for students it accepts from the closed Little Rock schools. The funds are withheld from normal state turnbacks to the Little Rock school district.

The Raney school—named for Dr. Thomas J. Raney, president of the private schoo' corporation—opened in October, 1958. It has been operating on funds raised by public donation.

Faubus Requests New Laws To Maintain Segregation

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 13 (AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus called on the Arkansas Legislature today for more legislative ammunition to continue the battle against racial integration in public schools.

Outlining a program before the joint House-Senate session, Faubus asked for a constitutional amendment that would permit school districts at their option to give each student a fixed amount of money with which he could attend a school of his choice.

This approach, he said, would avoid the necessity of destroying the entire public school system in fighting integration.

Faubus reasoned that school districts not involved in litigation seeking to require them to integrate would simply continue to operate a dual, segregated system for whites and Negroes.

Teachers Bill Asked

Districts against which court suits were filed could help the creation of white, private schools by voting to permit each student to take his State money with him to a school of his choice.

But a constitutional amendment takes time to adopt because it requires a vote of the people. So the governor asked for an interim law to accomplish the same thing while awaiting the people's decision on the amendment which could not be in effect before 1960.

The Governor said also he wanted legislation that would cover, in the state teachers' retirement program, teachers who taught in private schools. The mechanics of this proposed law were not spelled out. But teachers have been reluctant to give up state retirement participation to teach in the private high schools at Little Rock.

This apparently would remove that obstacle.

3 School Bills Are Introduced In Legislature

Include Faubus Amendment For Student Aid In Integration Fight

PROVIDES LOCAL OPTION

Other Measures Would Assure Teacher Retirement Tenure, Allow Individual Grants In Emergencies

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 22.—Three segregation proposals backed by Gov. Orval Faubus were introduced in the General Assembly Thursday, including his proposed constitutional amendment to set up a system of individual student aid in fighting integration.

East Arkansas legislators for the most part are handling the proposals, whose introduction marked official start of the Administration's "additional" anti-integration program. The Governor offered and gained adoption of six segregation bills in an August special session of the Legislature.

His proposed constitutional amendment would give counties the right to turn from the present system of financing schools—that is, through grants to public schools—to a system of "student education financial aid."

To Devise Formula

The General Assembly would be empowered to devise whatever formula thought necessary to carry out such a system. Whether or not counties forsook their present system of public schools would be left up to local option.

The student aid amendment would provide individual grants for both white and Negro students. It apparently would leave the individual parent or student free to attend a school of their choice, rather than be limited as at present by assignment from a school board.

Introducing the proposal in the Senate were Senators J. Lee Bearden of Leachville, Tom Aline of Brinkley, Jerry Screeton of Hazen and Clarence E. Bell of Parkin. Sponsors of the identical House measure are Representatives Carroll Hollensworth of Bradley County and Talbot Feild of Hempstead County. The proposed amendment appears assured of approval as one of three constitutional changes the Legislature can offer for popular vote in the 1960 general election.

The other two proposals, requiring only legislative enactment, would protect a student financially to assure schooling in an integration "emergency" and also assure school teachers of continued participation in the teacher retirement system if they start teaching in a private school.

The student aid bill, introduced in the House by Representative Lucien C. Rogers of Crittenden County and John P. Bethell of Prairie County, would allow a student having "special problems" to apply for financial aid to the district so he could continue his schooling elsewhere.

High Schools Ceased

The special problems obviously would refer to a situation similar to that now in Little Rock, where the four high schools are closed during the continuing integration dispute.

Senator Charles F. Smith of West Memphis and Senator Screeton are Senate authors of that proposal.

Senator Bell introduced the teacher retirement bill in the Senate, with Representative Guy French of Weiner the House sponsor.

Little Rock teachers have refrained from teaching in private schools here, with one reason advanced that of uncertainty about teacher retirement tenure.

Georgia, Little Rock Integration Pressed

U. S. Court Sets A 30-Day Limit For Ark. Board

By The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 10—Federal Judge John E. Miller today set a thirty-day deadline for the Little Rock School Board to come up with a plan for integrating the city's closed high schools.

But the judge has answered a key question in the current phase of the integration controversy. He did not spell out whether he expects the board itself to seek reopening of the schools, or whether his court would be satisfied if the board simply prepares an integration plan and has it ready for use when and if the schools are reopened by any means.

Little Rock's four public high schools were closed Sept. 12 by Gov. Orval Faubus in an anti-integration move under powers given to him by a special session of the Arkansas Legislature last summer. The law under which he acted has not been tested in either state or Federal courts.

School board member Robert Laster, a city traffic judge, said he felt Judge Miller's order placed the board in "an untenable position" because compliance with any integration directive would mean the board had to violate the state school closing law.

Mr. Laster said he felt the board was powerless to act and had no alternative but to wait out the thirty-day period and see what developed.

Other members of the six-man board declined immediate comment.

Judge Miller's order named all members of the board as defendants. They were elected Dec. 6 to succeed a former board which drew up Little Rock's integration plan in 1955.

Gov. Faubus declined to comment on Judge Miller's action immediately. So did Wiley A. Branton, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which is the plaintiff in the integration case.

Judge Miller's order, which put into effect a mandate issued by the 8th United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, simply instructed the board to "take positive steps" to implement a previously approved intergration plan. It called for a report to the court within thirty days on what steps had been taken or proposed.

Gov. Faubus invoked the state school closing law after the United States Supreme Court turned down a request for a two-and-one-half-year delay in the integration plan.

Today's order also enjoined the board from leasing public school properties to any group for operation as segregation schools and "from engaging in any acts . . . to impede, thwart or frustrate the integration plan mandated against them."

Several private schools were up here to take care of some of the 3,700 students displaced in the school closings. Two are church-operated schools and one, which is operated by the Little Rock Private School Corp., is supported by public donations.

Only white children attend the private schools. Nothing has been done about establishing a school for Negroes.

The Arkansas Legislature convenes in regular biennial session Monday and there is speculation it may take further action in a possible effort to defy integration orders.

Associated Press

RULES AGAINST BIAS—United States District Judge John E. Miller, who yesterday ordered the Little Rock school board to speed integration.

Faubus Insists Closings Haven't Hurt Students

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 9 (AP)—The closing of high schools has not deprived any student of an education who wanted it, Gov. Orval E. Faubus told newspaper people from 32 States here yesterday.

But he said several hundred students, mostly Negroes, apparently do not want to attend school.

"We offered to use some of the public donated funds to set up private schools for them (Negroes), but on advice of Roy Wilkins of the NAACP they refused, probably thinking it would hurt their case," Gov. Faubus said.

The Governor's statements came in reply to questions asked by delegates to a joint convention of the National Editorial Association and the Arkansas Press Association.

All four of the city's public high schools are closed by order of the Governor as an anti-integration measure.

Gov. Faubus said that even if Little Rock students lost an entire year "they would still be educationally ahead of students in integrated Washington, D. C."

Washington, he said, has dropped from a high position it had before integration to a spot two grades behind the national education level.

14k 1959

TEXT OF ORDER ON INTEGRATION
LITTLE ROCK

JAN.1959

Text Of Order On Integration In Little Rock

From The Commercial Appeal Memphis Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 10. — Here's the text of the order issued Saturday by Federal Judge John E. Miller of Fort Smith directing the Little Rock School Board to carry out integration in the public schools. The School Board was listed as defendants with Negro pupils and parents, represented by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, listed as plaintiffs.

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed:

1. That this court's order entered Sept. 25, 1958, denying and dismissing plaintiffs motion for further relief be and is set aside and vacated.

2. That defendants, Ed I. McKinley Jr., Everett A. Tucker Jr., Ted L. Lamb, Russell H. Matson, Robert W. Laster, Ben D. Rowland Sr., (school board members) and Terrill E. Powell (school superintendent), and officers, agents, servants, employes and attorneys, and all persons in active concert or participation with them, are hereby enjoined from taking any further steps or action without the express approval of this court.

(a) To transfer possession, control or operation, whether directly or indirectly, of any of the senior high schools or any other property or facilities of the Little Rock school district, to any organization or person for carrying on any segregated school operations of any nature.

(b) From engaging in any other acts, whether independently or in participation with anyone else, which are capable of serving to impede, thwart or frustrate the execution of the integration plan mandated against them and which was approved May 24, 1955, by the then board of directors of the Little Rock school district.

3. That the said defendants are further directed in accordance with the said mandate, to move forward within their official powers to carry out the integration plan, and to take affirmative steps on their own initiative consistent with their official powers to facilitate and accomplish the operation of the Little Rock school district on a non-discriminatory basis.

4. That within 30 days from the rate hereof said defendants shall submit to the court a specific and detailed report of the affirmative steps they have taken and propose to take in compliance with this order. Prior to filing, such report shall be served upon the plaintiffs and the United States of America.

5. The court reserves jurisdiction herein to enter such further orders as may be necessary and appropriate.

This 9th day of January, 1959."

(Signed) John E. Miller, United States district judge.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock Board Receives Integration Plan Deadline

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 10 (AP).—United States District Judge John E. Miller today laid down a 30-day deadline for the Little Rock School Board to come up with a plan for integrating the city's closed high schools.

But the judge left unanswered a key question in the current phase of the integration controversy.

Judge Miller did not spell out whether he expects the board itself to seek reopening of the schools, or whether his court would be satisfied if the board simply prepares an integration plan and has it ready for use when and if the schools are reopened by any means.

Closed in September

Little Rock's four public high schools were closed September 12 by Gov. Orval E. Faubus in an anti-integration move. Gov. Faubus shut them under powers given to him by a special session of the Arkansas Legislature last summer. The school closing law has not been tested in court.

School board member Robert Laster, a city traffic judge, said he felt Judge Miller's order placed the board in "an untenable position" because compliance with any integration directive would mean the board had to violate the State school closing law.

Mr. Laster said he felt the board was powerless to act in the dilemma and had no alternative but to wait out the 30-day period and see what developed.

Judge Miller's order named all members of the board as defendants. They were elected December 6 to succeed a former board which drew up Little Rock's integration plan in 1955.

Judge Miller's order, which put into effect a mandate issued by the Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St Louis, simply instructed the board to "take positive steps" to implement a previously approved integration plan.

"Positive Steps"

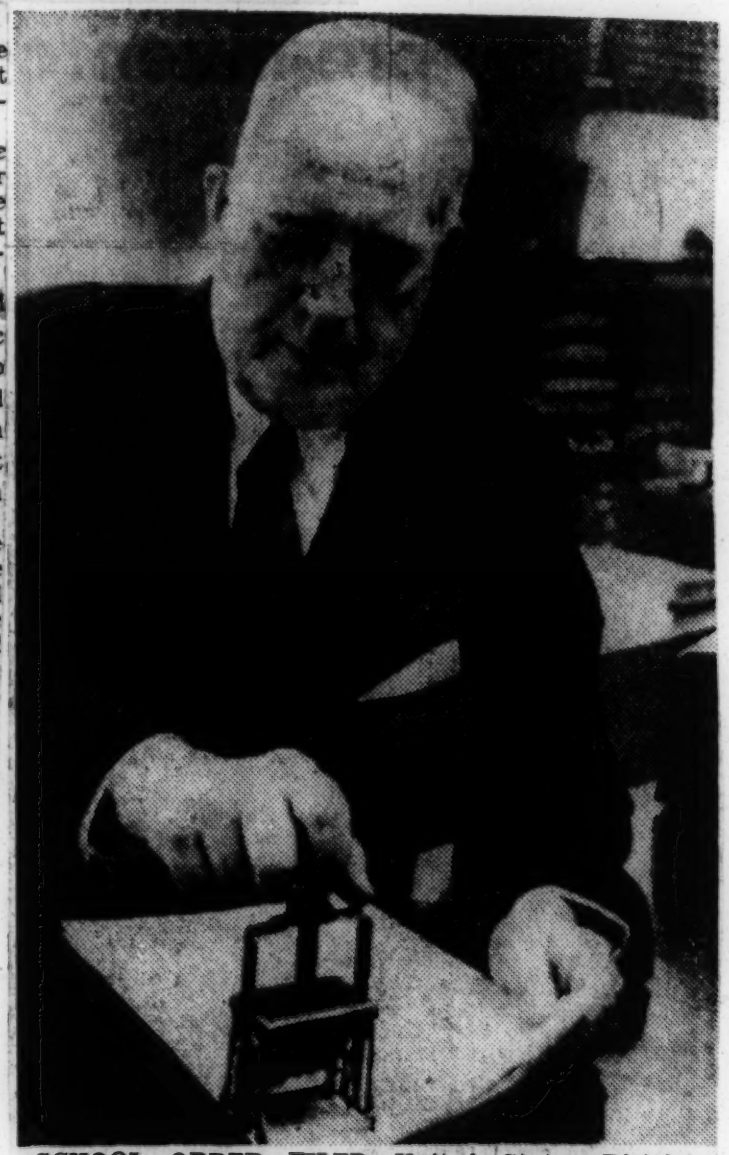
It called for a report to the court within 30 days on what steps had been taken or proposed.

Gov. Faubus invoked the State school closing law after the United States Supreme Court turned down a request for a 2½-year delay in the integration plan.

Today's order also enjoined the board from leasing public school properties to any group for operation as segregated schools and "from engaging in any acts. . . to impede, thwart or frustrate the integration plan mandated against them."

Several private schools were set up here to take care of some of the 3,700 students displaced in the school closings. Two are church-operated schools and one, which is operated by the Little Rock School Corp., is supported by public donations.

Only white children attend the private schools. Nothing has been done about establishing a school for Negroes.



SCHOOL ORDER FILED—United States District Court Clerk Grady Miller puts his official stamp on Judge John E. Miller's order directing the Little Rock school board to proceed with integration. The order didn't say how. The city's four high schools affected by integration were closed by Gov. Orval Faubus.—AP Wirephoto.

School Board Loses Plea For Temporary Segregation

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI)—U.S. District Judge John E. Miller turned down Tuesday a request of the Little Rock School Board that it be allowed to open the city's four closed high schools segregated while it prepares a new plan of integration.

Wiley A. Branton, chief legal counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Arkansas, immediately asked for a three-judge federal court to determine if the law Gov. Orval Faubus used to close the schools is constitutional.

The school board wanted to open the schools segregated immediately then be given until Aug. 15 to present a new integration plan to replace the one which led to rioting at Central High School Sept. 23, 1957.

Miller, however, accepted a report from the board which in effect said it could do nothing in the face of four state laws passed by a special legislative session last August and which Faubus used to close the schools.

Judge Miller said that under the gradual integration plan which he approved in 1956 and which was later approved by the U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, "all public schools would have to be opened on a non-segregated basis."

Miller said he was conscious that many problems faced a board trying to bring integration to a school.

"If they are unable to operate under that plan, they should not be denied the right to formulate a new plan of operation," he said.

School Superintendent Terrell E. Powell took the stand and said that 1,085 white and Negro students were getting no schooling since Faubus closed the three white and one Negro schools to block integration Sept. 12.

Delay Is Asked On School Plan At Little Rock

Board Petitions U.S. Court To Give It Until Aug. 15 To Set Up Program

REOPENING IS PROPOSED

New Integration Act Would Be Based On Study By Expert As Yet Unnamed —May 'Start All Over'

By KENNETH JOHNSON
From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 21.—The Little Rock School Board Wednesday asked Federal Court that it be given until Aug. 15 to come up with a new plan dealing with the integration dispute here.

Meanwhile, the board proposes to reopen the four closed high schools at the earliest possible date on a segregated basis and continue that way until the new plan could be presented and court action taken on it.

Would Replace Blossom Plan

The petition, if approved by the courts, would "junk" the present "Blossom Plan" which courts have upheld and which calls for integration starting on the high school level.

The new plan would be based on a study by "an expert in the public education field" whom the board already has approached toward possible employment. Board members declined to identify the expert, and said they themselves had no definite ideas at the moment for a new plan.

The petition was filed by Herschel Friday, School Board attorney, in Federal Judge John E. Miller's court. Judge Miller, regularly stationed at Fort Smith, said he doubted if he could set down a hearing on the request before the week of Feb. 2.

The board petition asked for authority to reopen all schools so they would be available to students for the second term of school starting Monday.

The board's petition noted that it sought to "do equity as well as ask it . . . our study reveals most Negroes are not going to high school. It is only equity to permit them to return to school."

Negro School Closed, Too

That was a reference to closure of Horace Mann High School, the all-Negro school closed along with the three white high schools here Sept. 12 by Gov. Orval Faubus. Most white students have found other means of schooling since then.

The petition alluded to Governor Faubus when it asked court permission "to petition the Governor of the state to return the closed schools to jurisdiction of the board."

Ed I. McKinley, board chairman, said he had talked to the Governor about the matter and had received assurances that if the court granted the motion, Mr. Faubus would "co-operate with the board."

Board members declined comment when asked if the new board might be thinking of "starting all over" and perhaps starting integration on the lower grade, rather than the high school level.

A start on the high school level and working gradually down through all grades is the plan presently under court directive to proceed. It gets its name from former School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom.

One Member's View

One board member, Ted Lamb, said he thought the board eventually would have to start integration somewhere under present court orders, even if a change in plans is allowed.

Judge Miller, in his Jan. 9 ruling, left the door open for presentation of a new plan if the board chose to do so.

The board said it had concluded it would be impossible to carry out the Blossom plan under the "air of tenseness" still prevailing.

14k 1959

ARKANSAS

Little Rock Uneasy On Eve of Classes

Token Mixing Slated

Segregationists Still Are Looking for Way Out

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 11 (AP) — Uneasiness settled over Little Rock tonight on the eve of the reopening of its four public high schools to token integration.

Richard segragationists still sought desperately for a way out. They had even declared a boycott of Main street merchants.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus finally spoke up, too.

"If the Little Rock situation is settled and if the schools are integrated, it will be under the compulsion of federal bayonets," he said.

Faubus until today had been strangely quiet. He had been expected to call a special legislative session. He called none. But segregationists still rallied around him. They planned to gather on the capitol lawn tomorrow to ask him to "do something."

Faubus, speaking today before a farmers union meeting, gave no hint of any action he might take to halt desegregation of the schools.

Details Settled

The school board buttoned down the details for integrating six Negroes into two of the schools under a state pupil placement law, already challenged by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Twice Faubus has stopped integration in Little Rock. In the fall of 1957 he used the National Guard to temporarily turn back nine Negroes at Central High School. Last year he closed the schools under a quickly enacted state law recently declared unconstitutional by a federal court.

The governor implied federal force was behind the integration and referred to reports of troop movements in the Pine Bluff area, 60 miles southeast of Little Rock.

At Pine Bluff, Col. R. W. Dodds, commanding officer of the Pine Bluff Arsenal, said 110 Army reservists are holding a two-week training course there but it had no connection with the Little Rock situation.

Police Chief Gene Smith has been charged with the job of keeping order around the schools. He is not new to the task. He was at Central High School in 1957 when mob violence flared there after Faubus was forced by a federal court to remove his guardsmen.

Faubus said, "The NAACP does not want this (the Little Rock integration squabble) settled" because Mrs. L. C. (Daisy) Bates, state NAACP president, could no longer attend $10-a-plate-dinners and NAACP attorneys no longer could collect fees in integration cases.

Faubus Arrest?

The Rev. Wesley Pruden, a Baptist minister and outspoken segregationist leader, said he had been told the federal government plans to arrest Faubus tomorrow to prevent his interference with integration. He gave an unnamed out-of-state newspaperman as his source.

Faubus, returning to his office in the capitol late in the day, refused to commit himself to any plans for tomorrow on integration, including his possible appearance at a segregationist rally at the capitol.

Chief Smith refused to say whether he had heard any rumors of possible trouble at the schools but Everett Tucker Jr., president of the school board, said he expected the integration to come peacefully.

"The people (of Little Rock)," Tucker said, "are not particularly happy with the circumstances of the reopening but they are concerned over the reputation Little Rock may have achieved in the last two years.

"We hope the reopening will be kept as routine as humanly possible. We are anxious that the situation be reported factually and that we'll get back on a road to normal education."

The board has warned any student disorders will be dealt with "fairly, firmly and effectively."

White students were assured of legal help through a segregationist fund should they be expelled over any problems growing out of the integration.

Rev. Pruden said the Freedom Fund would furnish the money. He and Dr. Malcolm G. Taylor, president of the Capital Citizens Council head the fund which is suported by public donations.

Pruden said if violence comes tomorrow "I believe it will be invited by Police Chief Gene Smith." He called Smith arrogant and brutal and "self-appointed hero of integrationists."

Smith has tightened his control over his 150-man force. He met with newsmen but not to talk about his "security measures." He told them they would cover the story by his rules or they would get no press credentials to go though his lines.

The rugged, six-foot-two inch police chief refused to say where his perimeter around the schools would be set up. He indicated it might be as much as two blocks. He refused, too, to say how near parents might go to the schools.

The schools, opening nearly a month earlier than originally planned, will have classes only a half day until September. Hall High in fashionable Pulaski Heights will be the first to integrate. Three Negro girls are to report there for classes at 9:30 a.m. (CST).

Integration returns to Central High School at 1:30 p.m. (CST). Three Negroes are assigned there, too, but only one is expected to report. He is Jefferson Thomas, 16-year-old senior. One of the trio assigned to Central is attending a summer school in Chicago and the other apparently has enough credits for graduation.

Only yesterday the segregationist Capital Citizens Council declared a boycott against Main street merchants and others who employed Negroes. Business men reported today they had felt no reaction from it but Amis Guthridge, council attorney, insisted it would be continued until integration was stopped.

LITTLE ROCK
TOKEN INTEGRATION

Schools Open Wednesday

Weekly

Token Integration For Little Rock

New Orleans La.
Sat 8-15-59

Little Rock, Ark.-(Special To The Weekly)--The Capital Citizens Council pulled another 'low punch' from under its coat of hate here Monday, with a boycott pledged to fight racial mixing in public schools at any and all costs.

The target of the boycott was downtown merchants on Main Street.

According to the Council's spokesman and attorney Amis Guthridge, downtown merchants have been accused of backing a School Board decision to reopen public high schools Wednesday to token integration.

Guthridge charged that Merchants have formed a coalition with the Negroes. He said, "Little Rock is being run politically by Main Street merchants and Negroes, and its about time the Negroes shared in the suffering."

Monday and Tuesday, business seemed to be going on as usual. Shoppers were coming and going with no outward appearance they were aware of segregationists' economic war.

Despite the action of the Council, four public high schools in Little Rock after months of wrangling, frustration and dissolution were scheduled to open Wednesday, August 12.

To prevent nine Negro pupils who had integrated Central High school in 1957 under federal troops protection, from re-entering, the schools were closed on September 12, 1958.

Wednesday, three of the original nine pupils, were expected to accept peacefully admission to Central High. The trio was selected by the Little Rock school board, now controlled by moderates from among 49 Negroes who registered.

Hall High, another Little Rock school located in one of the most fashionable sections of the city, was assigned to three Negro pupils.

The six represent the total number of Negro students assigned to previously all-white schools.

The opening of the schools Wednesday, instead of Sept. 8, was believed to be designed to head off any probable legislative action by Faubus and the state legislature to keep the schools closed.

In Dallas, Clarence Laws, NAACP Southwest field secretary, warned that the South is watching the recent development in Little Rock. Whatever happens there, will set the pace...." of integration throughout the South, he said.

Token Integration Quietly Accepted At Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)— The Little Rock Board of Directors Tuesday aligned itself against the segregationist position after almost two years of unyielding neutrality in the integration strugle here.

The board said it could find no basis for seregationists charges that police used brutality and violated a constitutional right of peaceful assembly when they quelched an anti - integration demonstration Wednesday at Central High School.

The seven-member board said it felt officers acted legally to maintain order and protect life and property. It referred complaints filed by two women segregationists to the U. S. Justice Department as the proper authority to probe alleged violations of civil rights.

Previously, the board had refused to involve itself in any manner with the integration issue. But it drew segregationist criticism for ordering police to maintain order when schools opened.

The Rev. Wesley Pruden, chaplain of the Capital Citizens Council, retorted that the Justice Department was in league with city police and that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation donned police uniforms and helped repel demonstrators.

An FBI spokesman at Washington said he would not dignify Pruden's stateement with a reply.

Four Negroes attended two once-white schools for a fifth straight day Tuesday. There were no reported incidents outside the schools and school officials said everything was quiet inside.

Jefferson Thomas, the only Negro enrolled in Central High, said white students have ignored him. Thomas said three Negro girls who attend Hall High told him they were very happy there.

Seven students—three at Central and four at Hall — have requested transfer out of classes with Negroes under a 1958 law which requires school authorities to honor such requests.

Supt. Terrell Powell said the transfers were made under a school board policy of obeying every valid law pertaining to operation of the schools.

Attendance at four high schools continued to climb, reaching a total of 2,656. Average daily attendance was about 3,500 before Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed the schools against integration a year ago.

Little Rock School Head Shifts To Delaware School

World Birmingham, Ala.
Oct. 7-11-59

WILMINGTON, Del. (ANP)—Dr. L. M. Christophe, who resigned the principalship of Little Rock's Horace Mann (Negro) High school, has accepted the principal's seat at a local integrated school-Howard High school.

Dr. Christophe was Mann's principal from its opening in 1956. He gave no reason for his resignation, but did express appreciation for his long association—29 years—with the Little Rock school system.

At Howard High, Dr. Christophe will receive about $4,000 more a year. Educated at Talledega college, University of Chicago and New York university, the principal is a past president, Arkansas Teachers association, and was a member of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Education and the Arkansas delegation to the White House Conference on Education.

A native of New Orleans, he moved to Arkansas when but a child and was graduated from a Little Rock high school.

Board Ponders Plea

Top Negro Student Bids for Jackson

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.

By PHIL MEYER
Herald Education Writer

The Dade School Board was asked to admit a top Negro student to Miami Jackson High School Wednesday as the current series of pupil assignment hearings drew to a close.

14k

The board voted to take more testimony next Wednesday in the case of Theodore Gibson Jr., Booker T. Washington sophomore, who seeks to enter the all-white school.

P. 2-A

School Superintendent Joe Hall said young Gibson's request to attend Jackson was denied because "he attended Booker T. Washington High School in the past" and because of the greater distance from his home. The student, who lives with his grand mother, walks eight-tenths of a mile to the Negro school. He is 2.04 miles from Jackson. On cross examination, Hall admitted that Jackson has students who travel greater distances.

Of the six cases heard this month, Gibson's was the only one in which Hall failed to cite below-average academic achievement as a basis for denying a reassignment request. A nationwide achievement test showed that the 15-year-old Negro was in the top seven per cent of all ninth graders last year.

His father is the Rev. Theodore Gibson, head of the Miami Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Thurs. 10-29-59.

In two other hearings Wednesday, Mrs. Ruby Castelow of North Miami Beach told the school board that nearly 100 Negro children who live near all-white Fulford Elementary School ride a bus six miles to an all-Negro school. She seeks to have her 7-year-old twins assigned to Fulford rather than Bunche Park Elementary, Opa-locka.

As in three previous hearings, Supt. Joe Hall said that the Negro children were assigned to the all-Negro schools they they attended last year because their academic achievement was below average. Adjusting to a new school might impede their progress, he said.

The board took both of the Castelow cases under advisement.

14k 1959 GENERAL

Victims of Desegregation Disputes

Majority of Closed Schools' Seniors Barred by College Entrance Heads

Last of Three Articles

By Erwin Knoll
Staff Reporter

High school seniors locked out of classes this year by desegregation disputes in Virginia and Arkansas will face a rough time getting into many of the major colleges.

That is the view of college admissions officers who attended a conference in Carmel, N. Y., last week under the auspices of the College Entrance Examination Board.

The men who have the most to say about who is and is not admitted to college agreed that some outstanding applicants will be accepted despite school closings and that some would not have made the grade even if schools had remained open.

But for many students the lost school year of 1958-59 will mean rejection by the college of their choice, the admissions officers said.

"We'll look at individual cases," said Dean John U. Munro of Harvard College, "but we're not prepared to run a preparatory school for youngsters who have missed the 12th grade. We'll take just those who are ready for Harvard."

Monro said Harvard has received "many good students" in past years from Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., one of the closed schools. This year, he added, Harvard will require these youngsters to furnish evidence of "some scort of 12th grade instruction," and an evaluation of how much they learned.

"We feel terribly sorry for these kids," Monro commented, "but we don't want to strengthen the impression that it's all right to finesse the 12th grade—or any grade.

"Of course some who might have made it will miss out."

B. Alden Thresher, director of admissions for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told a reporter:

"We're not going to take it out on the kids but we're not going to encourage school closings either. High school record is not our only criterion for admission, and we'll consider each applicant on his merits.

"I'm sure a great many marginal cases are not going to make it because of school closings."

C. William Edwards, director of admissions for Princeton University, said his school will waive the requirement of a high school diploma for applicants from the closed schools, but will "expect them to measure up on a full round of tests."

"Some won't make it," Edwards added. "We wouldn't be doing a student any favor by accepting him and then throwing him out after three months because he couldn't do the work."

A few of the colleges represented here indicated they would "bend over backwards" to accommodate applicants from closed school systems.

"We're likely to be more lenient with these boys," said Ben F. Cameron Jr., director of admissions for the University of the South in Sewanee, Tenn.

"We hesitate to give aid and comfort to Mr. Faubus by accepting the boys he displaced, but we decided we could not vent our displeasure on the boys."

Cameron said his school has received applicants from three of the four communities which closed schools last fall—Little Rock and Charlottesville and Front Royal, Va.

Applicants will be considered on the basis of whatever high school record is available Scholastic Aptitude Test scores and special achievement tests in English and mathematics Cameron reported.

Officials of the College Entrance Examination Board said scores are not yet available for Scholastic Aptitude Tests administered last month. They said the tests would probably not show "effects of short term closings" but would begin to indicate shortcomings later if schools are not reopened.

Mother Gertrude Brady, registrar of Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart in Purchase, N. Y., said her school is "sympathetic to the predicament" of youngsters affected by school closings, and will "help them every way we can."

Admissions Director Helen McCann of Barnard College said her school will consider applicants on the basis of test scores alone.

Must Be Extraordinary

But Clyde Vroman, admissions director for the University of Michigan, which accepts 1000 out-of-state freshmen each year, said he would "just rule out" applicants from the closed schools unless they presented extraordinary qualifications.

"We don't want to encourage school closings," Vroman declared.

Admissions dean Eugene S. Wilson of Amherst College said applicants would be considered on the basis of tests and "how they spent their senior year."

A similar comment came from John S. Hafer, dean of admissions at Syracuse University.

"It isn't their fault that they aren't going to school," Hafer said.

Communities Held Capable Of Handling School Problem

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (AP)—There is nothing wrong with U.S. high schools today that the communities themselves can't fix if they put their minds to it.

That is the gist of a report made today by Dr. James B. Conant after a two-year survey that carried him to every part of the country.

But Conant emphasized one point. Small high schools—those with less than 100 in the graduating class—can be satisfactory only at exorbitant expense. Their number, he said, must be drastically reduced through school district reorganization and consolidation. And, he added, nearly three - quarters of the nation's high schools fall in that category.

"Aside from this important change," Conant said, "I believe no radical alteration in the basic pattern of American education is necessary in order to improve our public high schools."

The Conant report came in a book, "The American High School Today" (McGraw-Hill) published today. Thousands of copies are to be distributed here to convention delegations of the American School Boards Assn. Conant is addressing the convention tomorrow. It was originally billed as a final report, but Conant has announced he will continue his survey for at least another year. His work is being financed by a grant from the Carnegie Corp. of New York.

There is nothing startlingly new in the Conant book. The educator and former ambassador has been hitting the high spots from the report in speeches all over the country during the past year.

His travels have shown him, he said, "there is no such thing as a typical American high school. Furthermore, it is impossible to draw a blueprint of an ideal high school. A school that would be highly satisfactory in a small industrial city would be unsatisfactory in many suburban areas, and vice versa."

Conant said he had one general criticism of the schools he has visited: the academically talented students, those generally in the upper 15 per cent of their class, aren't being challenged enough, don't work hard enough, and aren't offered programs with a wide enough range.

Conant submitted a list of 21 specific recommendations for strengthening public high schools within their present framework.

One was a basic course of studies to be taken by every student, including four years of English and three or four years of social studies. For the brighter students, the program would be considerably tougher and include four years of math and four years of one foreign language. The latter program would call for 15 hours of home work each week.

He also called for greatly expanded guidance and counseling programs, starting in the elementary schools.

The three requirements for a good high school he said, are: the best possible school board, a first rate superintendent, and a good principal.

Idea of Separate School for Superior Pupils Hit

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Nov 29 1950

Step Would Alter Social Structure, Is View

The theory that secondary schools should be geared to the intellectually elite alone was soundly rapped here Wednesday by the national chairman of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

"I can't understand the warped theory that secondary schools should be geared to the intellectually elite alone," said Mrs. Rollin Brown of Los Angeles, Calif., the chairman.

"Such a step would change the nation's social structure and even the government," she said.

Mrs. Brown was addressing the regional white house conference meeting co-sponsored by the Louisiana Conference on Social Welfare and the Louisiana Organization for State Legislature. The one-day meeting was held in the Jewish Community Center.

NO SEPARATE SCHOOL

In an interview following her speech, Mrs. Brown gave the following views on high schools such as Benjamin Franklin for children of superior intellect:

"While I am definitely for giving the superior students superior courses, I feel that it can all be accomplished under one roof . . . another school is not necessary.

"Advanced classes could be offered for those students qualified. . . . If, for example, a student were poor in science but outstanding in English, he could attend the superior English course and an average science class."

Commenting that students should broaden themselves, Mrs. Brown, who is the immediate past president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, said that it's not a good idea for individuals to associate only with others of equal intelligence.

Higgins Speaks

"No one can go through life associating only with those of equal intelligence . . . an individual must learn to cope with this and understand others," she said.

"Neither do I agree with the tendency to over-emphasize the science to the point tha he humanities are literally ignored. This, too, is too confining on an individual," she added.

Mrs. Brown addressed the group on the history and background of the White House conference.

Lawrence Higgins, executive secretary of the Louisiana youth commission, also addressed the morning session.

Noting that some people question the reason for making services available during times of prosperity, Higgins quoted the average education level of four Louisiana parishes.

He said that in Orleans parish, the total average school years finished is 8.6 and of that total, he non-whie group averages 6.5.

Other Parishes

The other three parishes given were: St. Martin, total, 3.6, non-white, 1.0; Evangeline, total, 4.4, non-whie, .9; and East Baton Rouge Hotal, 9.8, non-white, 5.3.

"And more and more people are moving from the rural areas into the urban sections of the state" said Higgins.

Pointing out that the age groups under 18 and over 65 are increasing while the group from 18 to 64 is decreasing, Higgins said:

"We must recognize both that the group which we think of as the economic producing group is shrinking and that we will have to provide more services for those under 18."

May be Upturn

Higgins also said that the decrease in the non-white group of Louisiana's population has stopped and that there may be an upturn.

"We must raise the level of education and the available training," he emphasized.

Summarizing the subcommittee reports of the Louisiana advisory committe, Higgins said that the suggestions included dealing with school drop-outs, the child labor problem, child health and education.

Three workshops were held during the afternoon session. The moderators included Miss Naomi Gardberg, Mrs. Moise Cahn and Judge Leo Blessing.

Mrs. Mary Evelyn Parker, chairman of the Louisiana state advisory committee, presided.

New Negro School Due In Lowndes

The Times-Union Bureau

VALDOSTA, Ga., Feb. 18—Accord has been reached by the Lowndes County Board of Education on building one new Negro high school, but no decision was announced on when or where it will be built.

Under provisions of a bond issue, a consolidated Negro high school was included in the county's overall school building program. After the bonds were issued, several delegations appeared before the School board seeking two new Negro high schools, one in the northern section of the county and another in the southern section, instead of the single plant as originally planned.

A dispute arose between factions among the Negro population with some supporting the one school program in order to get a complete facility which would operate wide-range vocational classes and others supporting the two-school program.

As a result of the issue, the school board tabled further action on the matter. The threat of delay resulted in solid backing for the one school when delegations appeared before the board yesterday.

Today County School Supt. Clyde Meacham indicated that the matter was discussed further in executive session but no decision had been reached. He indicated the board wanted to study the matter further before making any commitment on the school construction.

Valdosta School Emptied After A Bomb Threat Call

VALDOSTA, Ga. — (UPI) — The Pinevale Negro high school here was evacuated Monday afternoon after an anonymous bomb threat was telephoned to the principal's office.

Less than an hour later, after Valdosta police were unable to find a bomb and the 470 students evacuated, a second call was received saying:

"You didn't find it, did you?" The caller then hung up said C. C Hall, Negro principal who took both calls.

Classes were resumed late Monday and police are investigating. Two white patrolmen have been assigned to guard the school Monday night.

Board Reneged

School Double-X Bared in Georgia

(Courier Press Service)

VALDOSTA, Ga.—Revelations of a double-cross of local Negroes by the Lowndes County Board of Education have been bared by Tenney Griffin, vice president of the local Valdosta Times.

According to Mr. Tenney, the school board managed to secure passage of an $800,000 school bond issue with the support of Negroes by promising the Negro leaders that a new high school would be built for Negroes, in every way equal to that for whites. The bond issue passed, but the new Negro high school has never materialized.

TIME AFTER time, Negro leaders have approached the school board to see what gives with the non-existent new high school promised them.

They have been given excuse after excuse, until now the situation has almost reached the crisis stage.

Negro leaders have conferred with attorneys relative to bringing suit against the school board, but fear to do so because the NAACP might step into the picture. The school board fears that possibility also, since it might lead to a desegregation suit.

Thus, a dilemma faces Lowndes County, for the bond money has already been over-allocated to white schools and there isn't enough to build a Negro high school.

What's to be done about it? Time will tell, but Negro leaders are hot under their collars over the way the school board "used" them and then failed to keep their much-heralded promises.—TWA.

14k 1959

ILLINOIS

School Terrorists Ousted In Chicago

Five students who have been expelled from Harper High school for attacking and pelting the sole Negro boy student there with eggs last week, will be given hearings in Family Court.

The youth, Theodore Reid of 1336 W. 64th st., has been a victim of spit-balling threats and blows ever since he enrolled at Harper on Feb. 2.

Several weeks ago three other boys who ganged him, were expelled from the school, but their case did not go to Family Court because the youth and his mother, satisfied with the action taken by the school principal and law authorities, would not press the case further.

Racial tension has been high at the school ever since Negro students began enrolling there several years ago. This tension and overt actions by the white students has kept Negro enrollment down although it is reported that a large number of Negro high school students live in the area.

Currently 15 Negro girls and the one boy attend Harper High. The two or three Negro boys who have enrolled each year, have been the victims of vicious attacks both at the school and off the school grounds and this has caused them to drop out or seek transfers to other schools.

The girls have withstood the attacks made against them and each year more girls have joined the few already there.

John T. McMahon, principal at the school, has said he will not tolerate racial violence in the school, and has sought the help of the Student Council in maintaining order at the institution.

Police are stationed at Harper to help keep order and prevent any serious attacks from occurring.

Negro Gets 4th Ind. Appointment

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ind.—A fourth Indiana Governor has named Charles E. Rochelle, principal of Lincoln High School, to serve on the state's highest education body.

Governor Harold Handley reappointed Dr. Rochelle as secretary-treasurer of the state Board of Education's General Education Commission. The 63-year-old education leader was first chosen to the post in 1947. His current appointment expires in 1963.

Nine Students May Not Return To High School

DES MOINES, Iowa — (UPI)— Nine students involved in a walkout at Amos Hiatt Junior high school here in an apparent racial-tinged dispute will not be permitted to return to classes at the school, School Supt. John H. Harris said Friday.

The nine may be permitted to attend other Junior high schools depending on their promises of good citizenship, he said.

Other students involved in the walkout Oct. 19 may not be allowed to return to classes at Hiatt, he said, but no action was taken pending further investigation.

Harris said six of the nine students who will not be permitted to return to Amos Hiatt were involved in a fight near the school grounds between white and Negro students Oct. 16 which is believed to have precipitated the walkout. The other three were regarded as ringleaders of the walkout, he said.

Sixteen students were suspended from classes after the walkout. Four were referred to juvenile court but their cases were referred back to school officials.

44 High Schools Told They Face Closing by State

14K Ky

Small Institutions Given Low Rating for Deficiencies, Some Because of Pupil Loss

Louisville Ky C-J Mar. 2-
Wash. 3-18-59

By ALLAN M. TROUT
Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., March 17.—The State Board of Education Tuesday placed 44 small Kentucky high schools on emergency rating. Courier-Journal

These schools already were rated B. The new rating of BE (the E standing for emergency) is the lowest at which they can remain open under the law.

Nine are Negro high schools that have not been integrated, yet some have lost pupils to partial integration, thus reducing still further the standards of the Negro schools.

In other action at its regular quarterly meeting, the board:

1. Approved for State accreditation the four-year teacher-training program of Centre College for elementary and secondary teachers.

2. Approved for State accreditation the teacher-training course in library science offered by Kentucky Wesleyan.

3. Heard the good news that only 2,300 emergency teachers have been employed in the 1958-59 term, in contrast to 2,800 in the 1957-58 term. The reduction was achieved despite the gradual increase in teaching positions.

Deficiencies Blamed

Dr. Robert R. Martin, superintendent of public instruction and chairman of the board, explained that many deficiencies caused his department to recommend the emergency rating for 44 high schools. The chief factors listed included low enrollment, inadequate programs, and substandard buildings and equipment.

In addition, the Negro schools have been hurt by the confusion and indecisions of resistance to full integration. This group of Negro schools, with the new rating of BE, follows:

Dotson High, Caldwell County; Riverview, Fulton County; Rosenwald, Jessamine County; Rosenwald, Knox County; Booker T. Washington, Ashland; Mason, Lancaster; Million, Earlington; Dunham, Jenkins, and Rosenwald, Providence.

White schools given the BE rating are:

Forkland High and Parksville High, both in Boyle County; Lynn Grove, New Concord, and Hazel, all in Calloway County; Marrowbone, Cumberland County; Auxier, Floyd County; Buckeye and Camp Dick Robinson, both in Garrard County.

Farmington, Graves County; Dalton and Hanson, both in Hopkins County; Cordia and Knott, both in Knott County; Stinnett Settlement, Leslie County; Laurel, Lewis County; Chandlers Chapel, Logan County; Bristow, Warren County; Mackville, Washington County, and Slaughters, Webster County.

Also the following City high schools: Augusta, Cloverport, Williamstown, South Portsmouth, Van Lear, Stearns, Burgin, Carlisle, Ferguson, and Midway.

Also the following private high schools—St. James, Bracken County; Riverside Institute, Breathitt County; St. Bernard, Casey County; Our Lady of The Mountains, Johnson County, and St. Agnes, Union County.

The board also issued a warning to 10 Class A high schools. This means if deficiencies are not corrected within reasonable time these schools will be dropped to the rating of B. Schools thus warned were:

Paris High, Paris; Albany High, Clinton County; Martin High, Floyd County; Glendale High, Hardin County; Douglass High, Henderson; Holy Name High, Henderson; Tyner High, Jackson County; Flaget High, Louisville; Russell County High, and Simpsonville High, Shelby County.

Two Class A schools warned in the past were reduced to B rating by the board. They are Middleburg High, in Casey County, and Wolfe County High.

But the board upgraded two groups of schools. It moved Silver Grove High and Lewisport High from BE to B rating. And it raised three schools from BE or B to the rating of A—North Middletown, Bourbon County; Oneida Institute, Clay County, and Greenup High, Greenup.

Four Get A Ratings

Seven high schools, all to be absorbed next term in new consolidated centers, were given the rating of AT or BT (the T standing for terminated). Four are in Christian County—Crofton, Lacy, and Sinking Fork, all three BT, and South Christian, AT.

Two are in Edmonson County—Kyrock and Sunfish, both BT. The last is Fulgham High, Hickman County, BT.

The board gave rating of A to four high schools which, as the result of consolidations, were newly opened for this term—Bryan Station High, Fayette County; Franklin County High, Jessamine County High, and La-Rue County High. It gave the rating of B to newly opened St. Benedict High, Bullitt County.

14k 1959

Shreveport To Dedicate $1,500,000 School Sun.

The ultra modern J. S. Clark Junior High School, Shreveport, Louisiana, named in the honor of the late Dr. J. S. Clark, founder and President Emeritus of Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, will be dedicated Sunday, January 25, 1959, 3:00 p.m. with Dr. F. G. Clark, present President of Southern University as Dedicatory Speaker.

This new educational institution, one of the most modern in the country, is located at Hearne Avenue and Ford Street, was constructed to accomodate 1500 Junior High School Students of 7th, 8th and 9th grades. It is staffed with 55, including a Principal, Assistant Principal, two Counselors, a Secretary and 49 classroom teachers.

Modern in all respects, this brick structure is built on a 30 acre site that cost $30,000; the Caddo Parish School Board provided a budget figure of $1,620,000.00; with a construction cost of $1,375,471.60, and an equipment cost of $162,000. William B. Wiener, Morgan & O'Neal were the architects and the Southern Builders the contractors.

Many of the outstanding Educators and Laymen of Louisiana cators and Laymen of Louisiana-Texas and Arkansas will share the platform with the guest speaker, Dr. F. G. Clark. J. K. Haynes, Executive Secretary of the Louisiana Education Association will introduce Dr. Clark; Dr. R. E. Brown will offer Dedicatory Prayer; Rev. J. A. Thornton and Rev. David J. Matthews will care for devotion and Spiritual Guidance; W. L. G. Abney, will review the life of the late Honoree as Portraits are unveiled; His Honor the Mayor Clyde E. Fant will extend Greetings on behalf of the City of Shreveport and R. H. White, Superintendent of Caddo Parish Schools will present the building to the citizenry. Bennie E. Bailey, Supervisor of Caddo Parish Schools will serve as Master of Ceremonies. Ernest B. Miller is the principal of the school.

Teacher Promoted To Department Head

BALTIMORE, Md.—Mrs. Mae Wright Allen, daughter of the late Dr. [illegible] Wright and Mrs. [illegible] of Baltimore, was promoted recently to the head of the English department of the [illegible] Junior High School, Baltimore. Mrs. Allen has been in the English department of the Baltimore public schools for many years. She is a member of Delta Sorority and a former Basileus.

Mixed, or not at all

BALTIMORE.

It appears that the seniors at Towson High School will have their all day outing after all.

Last week the plans for the affair hit a snag when class officers reported that they were unable to locate a beach which would admit everyone, including the ten colored students.

The 460-member class then voted not to have the outing at all rather than schedule it for a place that would not admit the entire class.

* * *

ON MONDAY, Gordon Fronk, class president, said several places had indicated a willingness to accept the entire class and an investigation would be made to determine which sites were suitable for a high school outing.

The question of the colored students was brought up at a meeting at an assembly when the outing committee, headed by Fronk, reported its inability to find a location that would admit everyone.

One of the colored students, Dave Bishop, a star on the basketball team, then suggested that if the class were not able to go as a unit that he was certain the colored students wouldn't object to being left out of the plans.

"He was shouted down," Fronk reported, "and the class voted unanmiously that if we couldn't all go, we wouldn't go."

Since that time, Fronk said, there has been no criticism of the action.

"The only thing we have gotten are compliments," Fronk reported. Asked how he felt about the action, Fronk said: "It was the thing to do."

Parents—finger principal

An Aberdeen Proving Ground electronic scientist, father of a 14-year old boy refused admission to a white Maryland high school, Friday startled spectators at a Maryland State School Board hearing with testimony that a colored school principal attempted to keep the child from enrolling in a white high school.

At the hearing in Baltimore, the father, George Pettit, employed by the government at the Aberdeen Proving Ground for 10 years, appeared before the State Board of Education accompanied by his attorney, Mrs. Juanita Mitchell, and testified under oath:

"I work in an integrated world. I live in an integrated country. I want my son to have a non-segregated education.

"We live in an integrated neighborhood. His playmates are white and attend the Aberdeen High School.

"I applied for a transfer for my son in the office of the principal of the Havre de Grace Consolidated school. Leon Roy, the principal, signed the transfer after an hour and a half conference.

* * *

"MR. ROY was irritable and appeared upset.

"He said everytime he has a good student the parents want to take them out of his school.

"He said he wanted the children to stay in his school with children of their own race. He said parents were not fair in taking the children out.

"He said he would make it possible for my son to get a scholarship if we would keep the child in his school.

"I refused and explained I wanted my child to be prepared. I wanted the best possible education for my child.

"Mr. Roy said he had given 30 years for his school. He said you can transfer if you want to but I bet you if your son graduates from the white school he will still be black.

* * *

"HE AND my wife and I had become intimate. We visited at his home and he said my kid was doing very good work. At no time did he say anything about my son's grades falling down.

"The first I ever heard of my son falling down in his work was when I learned that Mr. Roy recommended that the committee bar him from the Aberdeen High School because he was a poor student."

Also testifying that Mr. Roy, principal of the all-colored Harve de Grace, Md. public school, attempted to stop a student's transfer to the Aberdeen High School was Mrs. Styee Slade, wife of an Aberdeen Proving Ground employee whose daughter is now a senior at the Aberdeen High School.

Also under oath, Mrs. Slade said: "My daughter and I talked with Mr. Roy in 1958 when I went to apply to transfer her to the Aberdeen High School.

"He said he would see that she would be in line for a scholarship."

The occasion of the hearing in Baltimore by the State Board of Education came after Mr. Pettit and his wife, appealed to the board from the decision of the superintendent of schools of Harford County, denying the request of their son, Alvin Dwight, to transfer from the Havre de Grace Consolidated School to the Aberdeen High School.

* * *

MR. PETTIT made formal application to the Board of Education of Harford County between July 1 and 15, 1959, that his son be allowed to transfer from the 8th grade of the consolidated school, where he had completed the 58-59 school year, to the 9th grade at the Aberdeen school for the 59-60 school year.

Young Pettit was denied transfer after the committee High School, the director of instruction of the Harford Board of Education and the supervisor of the Aberdeen High School, reviewed his I.Q. test, records of other standardized tests and his record of school marks.

The unanimous opinion declared that the boy would be unable to make adjustment at the white school because of low intelligence quotient of 60, below average school marks, and unsatisfactory progress at the Havre de Grace school.

The State Board of Education set the Oct. 16 hearing in Baltimore after the attorney general of Maryland ruled that the board had a right to hear the case.

* * *

MR. ROY, head of the school 30 years and holder of an AB degree from Lincoln University, took the stand during the hearing.

Mr. Roy said: "I joined in the decision to disapprove the transfer of the Pettit boy.

"My conclusion was that he would have a greater chance at our school, based on IQ and grade placement as well. My school is adapted to meet the needs of the students. This school is better adapted to meet his (Pettit's) needs.

"I feel that he would be more successfully adapted."

"He allowed himself to become involved in a not too desirable clique, that may be the reason for his falling down in his grades."

* * *

UNDER questioning by Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Roy gave the following answers:

Q: "Is it not true that the committee leaned toward your recommendation to bar this child?

A: I cannot say that.

Q: Did you recommend that this child be turned down?

A: I can't remember.

Q: Is it not true that you stated that he should remain in your school?

A: Yes.

Q: Is it not true that you stated that if he should remain in your school that you would get a scholarship for him?

A: There is nothing in writing. It is all a matter of words. I promised nothing.

Interrupted at this point by the chairman of the board of education, Mrs. Mitchell said "We are simply trying to show a pattern of what he has done in trying to keep the students away from the white schools.

Q: Is it not true that you told the Slade child that she could get a scholarship if she remained?

A: I did not promise anything. It is not in writing. It is all a matter of words.

* * *

Q: DID YOU not tell the father that his son was one of the best students, the only one to make the honor roll?

A: I do not recall.

Q: Did Mr. Pettit mention that he wanted his son to have a foreign language and a class in mathematics not given in your school?

A: He could have.

Q: Did you not say that the boy would always be black and that he had better stay with his people?

A: (no answer)

Q: Is it not true that you feel that, Mr. Roy?

A: No answer.

* * *

Q: IS IT not true that you fear you will no longer have a school there if you approve many transfers and students leave your school?

A: He is a below average student. He was below average when he came to our school. He dropped in his grades in our school. We felt that he was behind and would not succeed at Aberdeen.

14k 1959

MICHIGAN

Whites Give Negro Ovation After Protest

Defender Chicago Ill.
Date 6-27-59

FLINT, Mich. — Bigotry reared its ugly head in the Dye school system last week but was destroyed by a group of determined high school seniors, teachers and the school board.

Instead, a Negro educator, Dr Alvin D. Loving, who spoke at commencement exercises for Dye High school received a standing ovation when he got up to address the seniors.

Although the senior class voted to have the associate professor of education at Flint College of the University of Michigan as commencement speaker some months ago, protests against his appearing were not voiced until early last week.

Last Monday night seven adults appeared at a meeting of the Dye Board of Education and protested the Negro speaking. After arguing with the group for two and a half hours, the board voted unanimously to cancel the appearance of Dr. Loving because they feared there would be an attempt to break up the graduation ceremonies.

Hearing of the board's decision the following day, the students and teachers both were against their action. They urged the board to reconsider its earlier decision. Bowing to the wishes of the students and teachers the board rescinded its earlier decision and again asked Dr. Loving to speak.

Prefacing his prepared speech on "Democracy's Hope — You," Dr. Loving told the 1,000 persons who were present the night of commencement, "Nowhere but in America is it possible for one to receive a reception like I received tonight."

Laying aside a prepared speech, the class valedictorian. Beverly Newton, who preceded Dr. Loving praised her 61-member class for the stand it had taken in the controversy.

She told her class metes that they had acted maturely and they would remember the incident the rest of their lives.

She told her classmates that unable to finish her address. As she returned to her seat she was followed by a terrific round of applause and many others were in tears.

"I've seen people grow today," Levant R. Wheaton, Dye principal said to the audience and graduates.

When Board President Nevitt Cromer presented the diplomas he told the seniors, "Do not be afraid to make mistakes but when you make mistakes don't be afraid to admit them."

Earlier he had told the seniors "We made a hasty decision. At the time we thought we made the right one because we didn't want to subject Dr. Loving to any incidents that might happen. We didn't want to create any division in the community.

"Now I see the problem is greater than our community. My personal standpoint is to undo any harm we have done. You have been taught democracy and here, your own school board, has betrayed you."

The class said they knew the board was under pressure.

Virginia coed is surprised school's faculty integrated

By CLAY CLAYBOURNE

ATLANTIC CITY — Two southern students started a week - long visit to Atlantic City High School Tuesday by going on a field trip with a class that included a number of colored students.

"It didn't bother me at all," said Susanne Frederickson after the trip to the Atlantic County Courthouse in Mays Landing was over.

"It seemed just normal. I spoke to some of the colored pupils and they were friendly and nice."

The pretty brunette said her companion on the visit here, Jon Bailey, felt the same way.

The two Southerners, both 17, are pupils at Lane High School in Charlottesville, Va. Susanne is a member of the Lane Student Legislature, of which Jon is president.

* * *

THE TEENAGERS came here at the invitation of the Atlantic City High School Student Council, which is paying the expenses of their trip.

They are staying at the homes of local pupils.

"We're here to see how integration works," said Jon when the pair arrived Sunday.

"We want to see both sides of the story," said Susanne. Both say the traditional pride of Virginians is an important factor in the state's resistance to integration in the public schools.

They added that states rights is also an issue and that "the people of Virginia resent the Federal Government telling them they have to integrate."

* * *

REFUSAL TO admit two colored pupils kept the school from opening in September. Instead, most Lane pupils attended classes in churches, lodge halls and other meeting places.

The school reopened Feb. 4 when a Federal court approved its plan to operate integrated classes in September.

Both Susanne and Jon intend to go to college and do not think their chances have been hurt by the disruption in their public schooling.

Susanne, the daughter of an Army officer has lived in Virginia only eight months. Last year she attended an integrated government - operated school in Japan.

Jon, however, has known only the southern custom of segregation and this trip here has resulted in some surprises.

"YOU MEAN you have colored teachers here?" she asked in asonishment, when told there were colored instructors on the local high school faculty.

The southerners had a busy week.

Wednesday they were introduced to the student body at an assembly. Friday the pair joined the Atlantic City High School cheering section at a basketball game against Bridgeton.

Capping the visit was the Virginians' attendance at the Senior Prom Saturday night..

In explaining the purpose of inviting the Southerners here, Atlantic City High School principal, Samuel Gillingham said:

"This isn't a missionary movement to sell integration. This is a step in promoting understanding among schools of different regions of the country. We hope the program will grow."

14k 1959 NEW YORK

High Schools Face Closings In Pay Row

By JOHN J. McCUEN,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Further steps looking toward a possible short closing of New York City's day schools in the teachers' salary dispute loomed today.

Leaders of the High School Teachers Assn. announced that the organization's executive committee will meet next Wednesday to consider applying in the day schools the "mass resignation" technique which closed the city's 16 evening high schools for the month of February.

Meanwhile, the New York Teachers Guild continued with its poll of teachers in the elementary and the junior high schools as well as the high schools in support of a one-day "work stoppage" to enforce demands for increased pay.

The HSTA executive committee meeting will take place Wednesday at 4 p.m. in HSTA headquarters, 130 W. 42nd St., according to President Emil H. Tron.

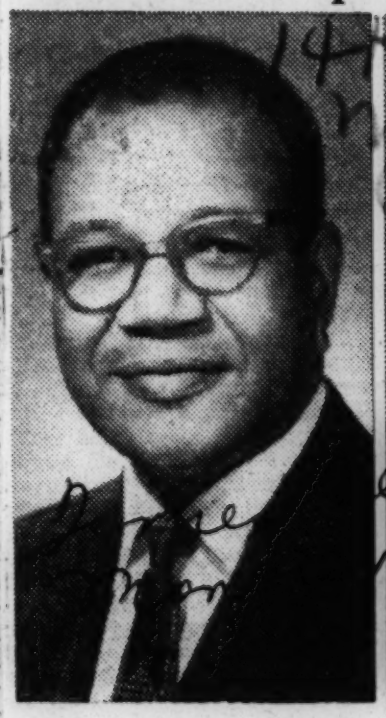
Mr. Tron said Harold Israelson, HSTA attorney, will outline for the group a course of action "based upon similar techniques" to those which closed the evening high schools and forced an increase in hourly pay rates for the evening high school staff, with official commitments for additional increases on July 1 next on July 1, 1960.

Mr. Tron said preliminary plans for Wednesday's meeting were decided upon at a conference of HSTA leaders late yesterday in Mr. Israelson's office.

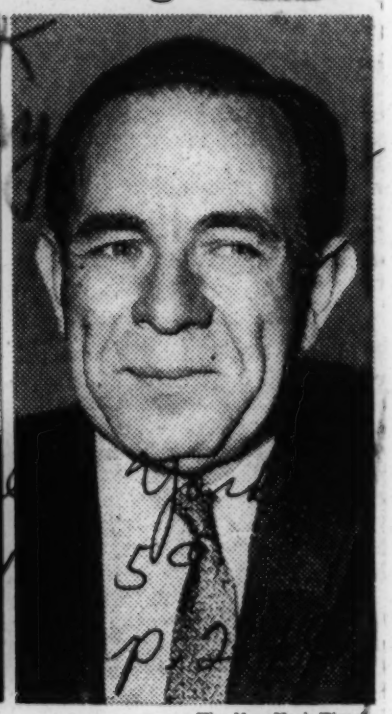
According to Mr. Tron, there has been increasing demand from the day high school staff for "drastic legal action" to enforce the HSTA demand for salary improvement.

The HSTA, which has fought the single salary principle for the city's teachers since its introduction in 1947, is now demanding a $2000 annual differential for high school teachers above pay rates set for teachers in the elementary schools.

Recommend Special High School



The Rev. Dr. G. C. Taylor



Charles J. Bensley

The New York Times

SCHOOL TO TRAIN LEADERS URGED

2 on Board of Education to Propose Center for Special Classes in Public Service

By LEONARD BUDER

The establishment of a special high school to prepare students for public service and civic leadership was proposed yesterday by two members of the Board of Education. The recommendation will be presented to the full board at its next meeting May 28.

Tied to the creation of the special school is a plan to set up an advisory commission of public leaders to assist graduates of the school. The aid of foundations and national and international organizations would be sought to help provide college scholarships and graduate fellowships to needy students demonstrating high promise.

The sponsors of the measure are Charles J. Bensley of the Bronx, chairman of the board's Committee on Buildings and Sites, and the Rev. Dr. Gardner Taylor of Brooklyn.

The new school would be established at what is now the Banjamin Franklin High School, Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive and East 116th Street. The school, built in 1942 at a cost of $3,500,000, has suffered declining student registers in recent years and there has been some talk of converting it into an elementary or junior high school.

Training Ground

The new Benjamin Franklin High School would be an initial training ground for future social scientists. The curriculum would be geared to the preliminary preparation necessary for careers in public service on municipal, state and national levels, and in such related fields as world trade.

"It is our thought," Mr. Bensley and Dr. Taylor said in a joint statement, "that the Benjamin Franklin High School may well also become the training school for young men and women who will seek their future in activities allied with the United Nations and international affairs."

The resolution will ask Dr. John J. Theobald, the Superintendent of Schools, to devise an "enriched" program for the Benjamin Franklin High School. The curriculum would cover studies in English, economics, human relations, world history and geography, social sciences, foreign languages and "other suitable areas of knowledge."

Selected Students

Admission would be open to selected boys and girls "irrespective of socio-economic or ethnic background." The admissions criteria, the sponsors said, should be established with the aid of outstanding educators and national leaders. The board members said:

"It is our intention to admit children not alone on the basis of I. Q., for we recognize that those children who come from socially and economically deprived environments have not been given an equal opportunity to develop their potentials.

"We also recognize that a test score solely in terms of I. Q. is not sufficient to discover the type of children who may possess this special potential and who will profit most from such instruction."

DECISION DELAYED ON HARLEM PUPILS

Parents Seek Transfer of Children to Schools Out of Negro District

By LEONARD BUDER

Supreme Court Justice Francis X. Conlon reserved decision yesterday in a case brought by a group of Negro parents from Harlem who are trying to have their children transferred to junior high schools in other neighborhoods.

In an affidavit, Dr. John J. Theobald, Superintendent of Schools, charged that the parents were seeking abolition of district lines on the junior high level.

If parents are allowed to choose the public schools their children attend, the Superintendent said it would result in "chaotic conditions."

About thirty Negro parents—including the five who instituted the action—and several children were in court yesterday.

Got Show Cause Order

The parents in the case, through their lawyer, Paul B. Zuber, last month obtained an order requiring Dr. Theobald to show why the children should not be transferred to Junior High School 141, in the Riverdale section of the Bronx, or J. H. S. 52 in the Inwood section in upper Manhattan. Both are predominantly white neighborhoods.

The parents said that the schools to which their children were assigned—136 and 139 in Harlem—"were segregated with student enrollments being 100 per cent Negro and Puerto Rican."

As a result, the parents said, their "children would not have an opportunity to interrelate with children of other ethnic groups, which in the opinion of educators is essential to a full and complete educational experience."

The parents also said that a class of intellectually gifted pupils that graduated last June from Public School 129 in Harlem had been assigned this fall to the Inwood junior high school, outside their regular district. The parents charged that their children were thus being discriminated against.

Tenney Speaks for City

In his reply, Charles H. Tenney, the Corporation Counsel, denied that the two Harlem junior high schools were segregated.

He also challenged the parent's statement on the value of interrelation with other ethnic groups.

Superintendent Theobald said in his statement that the special Harlem class had been permitted to go to the Inwood Junior High School to keep the class together, a procedure "applied to similarly intellectually gifted classes."

Since the start of the school term some Negro parents have boycotted the two Harlem junior high schools to protest the refusal to grant transfers.

Integrated Charlotte High To Hold White-Only Prom

Constitution
Sat. 5-2-59
Atlanta Ga.

CHARLOTTE, N.C. (AP)—The annual junior-senior dance for Central High School students will be held as a private event Saturday night, and school authorities will not invite the only Negro student for fear there might be violence.

Central principal Ed Sanders, announced Friday that the dance would not be held as a school-sponsored affair. Instead, he and Asst. Principal John Smith and their wives will be hosts.

Mrs. Edward Roberts, whose 17-year-old son Gustavus was one of four student assigned to white schools here in the fall of 1957, had written Police Chief Ernest Selvey asking for police protection for Gus and his date at the dance.

She said that, "On April 22 Gustavus was informed that students invited from other schools may start a disturbance if he attends."

Selvey relayed word from school officials to Mrs. Roberts that the dance would be held privately. He said he still will take "precautionary measures."

Sanders' announcement to the students said that personal invitations would be mailed to most of them and their guests, the invitations must be presented to gain admittance.

N.C. County Parents Ask 5 Transfers

Journal-Guide
Norfolk, Va
Sat. 8-22-59
p. 20

Trustees' Questions Irritate Lawyer At Snow Hill Hearing

SNOW HILL, N. C. — Insisting that the Greene County Training School has a richer curriculum and more educational opportunities than Walstonburg High School, the county board of education on Friday turned down applications for transfer of five colored pupils to the latter school.

The decision came after an extended hearing in which the board chairman, Maynard Hicks asserted that its members had no interest in integration or segregation, but was concerned with "attempting to consider each application on its own merit and decide what is best for the child.

THE COMMENT was made when Mose Forbes, father of two children asking for transfer, told the board he wanted his children moved because "I oppose segregation. The Supreme Court said it was unconstitutional and I don't want my children at segregated schools."

Greene county school officials said that the training school is only six-tenths of a mile farther from the pupils' homes, and has 33 courses and 17 state-designated teachers, compared with 22 courses and four high school teachers at Walstonburg.

COUNSEL FOR parents of the five children indicated that an appeal would be filed with the board and that legal action may be launched.

The board met to consider the applications after postponing action on the requests at its meeting Aug. 3. The colored parents told the board at its first meeting they wanted the transferes because it was dark when the children went to school and when they returned. "We can't get any work out of them after dark," one parent said.

C. O. PEARSON attorney from Durham acting as spokesman for the parents, asked for an end to the hearing which he said "has become an inquisition."

The board questioned applicants about the distances children had to travel to school and details about the signing of the transfer requests.

THE BOARD, through attorneys K. A. Pittman and Walter Shepherd, said it was trying to determine if the applications were made in good faigh.

Pearson asked "assuming the board is acting in good faith and an application has a legal technical error, would the board turn down the applications?"

THE BOARD answered it was "not attempting to turn down any applications at present."

Durham School Suit Ruling Handed Down

News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.

GREENSBORO (AP) — A federal judge Friday strongly criticized practices of the Durham School Board, but declined for the time being to order integration in two cases brought in 1958.

In a four-way ruling filed in Middle District Court, Judge Edwin M. Stanley held:

1. That administrative remedies under State law were not exhausted on behalf of Joycelyn McKissick and Elaine Richardson before Federal Court action was begun.

2. That the McKissick girl will be allowed 10 days to file a written motion requesting that the case remain on the docket "for the purpose of giving her an opportunity to adequately exhaust her administrative remedies."

3. That the Richardson girl is not entitled to the same privilege because there was "a total lack of proof" on her part as to "her residence, distance of any school in the Durham school system from her home, and other relevant factors . . ."

4. That the State School Board and its members were neither necessary nor proper parties to the action and the complaint against them should be dismissed.

Discussion.

Judge Stanley, who also entered a "discussion" on the suit, said the McKissick girl established during trial of the case that she lives less than 1½ miles from Durham High School and more than 2½ miles from Hillside High School, to which she was assigned for the 1957-58 year.

Two Negro students were assigned to Durham High School this week for the 1959-60 school year, but the McKissick girl was not included.

In his discussion, Judge Stanley declared, "Since the burden of proof was on the plaintiffs to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that they had exhausted their administrative remedies under state statutes before applying to the Federal Court for injunctive relief and since they have failed to meet this burden, the court is not called upon to make a determination as to the reason the plaintiffs were denied reassignment. . . .

"However, the conclusions herein reached are not to be considered as my condoning deliberate practices on the part of school boards which result in the perpetuation of enforced segregation in public schools.

"The court heartily disapproves the method employed by the Durham City Board of Education in giving assignment notices, and particularly the delay in making assignments. Some of the resolutions adopted by the Board regarding the applications of these plaintiffs strongly suggest that reassignments were denied solely because on the race and color of the applicants.

"A different conclusion could easily have been reached had the plaintiffs performed the simple duties imposed upon them by state law before applying to this court for relief. . . .

Greene Board to Consider Negro Applications Today

News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Mon. 8-3-59
p. 18

SNOW HILL, N.C. (AP) — The Greene County Board of Education is to consider Monday the applications of five Negroes to attend the white school at Walstonburg.

The board deferred action at a meeting a month ago.

Among the applicants are Jonathan David Farmer, 18, and Edgar Lee Farmer, 16, sons of Mrs. Dora Farmer. Mrs. Farmer, president of the county Negro Parent-Teacher Assn., was a leader in the boycott of the county's Negro high school and five elementary schools last February. The Negro pupils stayed away from classes for four days in a demand for better facilities.

The board of education promised to sell a bond issue to improve Negro schools. During the last Legislature, enabling legislation was passed allowing the county to divert funds from another source for school improvements.

Durham Negro School:

Bomb Scare Brings Evacuatiton

DURHAM (AP) — More than 1,000 Negro pupils at Whitted Junior High School filed out shortly before noon Friday after an anonymous phone caller warned that a bomb was set to go off in 30 minutes.

D. M. Schooler, the principal, said he had no idea who made the hoax call or whether it was connected with the recent integration of three city schools.

Two Negro boys who were originally assigned to the all-white East Durham Junior High School were reassigned to Whitted the night before opening day when it was discovered they had moved into the Whitted School District.

Five Negroes entered three previously all - white city schools Wednesday. And a sixth, Larry Scurlock, registered at Durham High School Friday morning. He had been out of town on a summer job.

Mrs. M. A. Williams, a secretary, answered the bomb phone call.

"Tell Mr. Schooler that a bomb is in the school and will go off in 30 minutes," said the voice over the telephone.

Schooler got in touch with the police and City School Supt. Lew Hannen, who said the only thing to do was let the children go home.

After the pupils were out of the building, 10 policemen combed the school for 35 minutes and found nothing. The policemen were led in the search by Asst. Chief W. B. Julian.

Schooler said Friday night that he had cut in on a few classrooms at a time over the address system and asked teachers to dismiss the pupils. The building was gradually and quickly evacuated without any panic.

"It was too early just to call a fire drill," Schooler said. "I have 500-600 young children there who were in the school for the first time."

As Bond Election Looms

Negro Leaders In Greene Pledge School Strike End

SNOW HILL — Negro leaders pledged their efforts here Thursday to get 2,300 striking students back in school on Monday.

Their pledge came after members of the Greene County School Board reiterated their intention to seek corrections, including a possible bond election.

Negro spokesmen conferred with the Greene Board after students, who struck Tuesday, rejected a request at a mass meeting Wednesday night to return to school.

A Negro committee consisting of Mrs. Dora Mae Farmer, president of the Greene County PTA, Merritt Olds, Joe Edwards and Haywood Williams, school patrons was named to confer with the Greene County Board Thursday.

Statement.

They issued a statement after the Thursday meeting that parents would accept a resolution adopted by the board "and we have confidence that the Board will correct these conditions as soon as possible. We will work and do all we can to open school Monday morning."

"I must say at the conclusion of the meeting that this Board is the most honest Board I have ever met and I feel that you are as good as anybody in the United States," declared the PTA president. "We thank you for the way you have explained things to us and we appreciate it."

The Greene County Board's statement declared that it was restating a long-range building program adopted jointly with the State Board of Education in 1950 "for the improvement of school buildings and facilities in the county and since that time had been progressing with the program as fast as monetary limitations would permit."

They added the "long - range building program included the facilities that have been recently included as grievances and it is the intention and desire of the board to continue with this program as fast as possible."

The board also re-stated that "within the past two months both the Board of Education and County Commissioners have been jointterms of a bond election in order to provide additional facilities in the long-range building program."

"It is still the intention of the board, as it was prior to this incident," the statement declared, "to ask the County Board of Commissioners to call a bond election in the near future as the board advised the Commissioners first Monday, in order that the new facilities might be provided, including those as set forth in the needs of the Greene County Training School."

Greene County Boycott:

Hodges Sees NAACP Link

WINSTON-SALEM (UPI)—Gov. Luther H. Hodges said Thursday there is "much evidence" that the NAACP was involved in "part of the agitation" centering around the boycott of a Negro high school in Greene County.

Hodges told a radio network by telephone that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People helped with the "agitation" because of "certain demands they wanted."

Lack of Facilities.

The dispute around the Greene County Training School—the county's only Negro high school—centers on the lack of a gymnasium and adequate lunchroom facilities. Negro parents and pupils voted Wednesday night to continue a boycott until the board meets their demands for improved facilities.

Board members indicated Thursday they were willing to ask the Board of County Commissioners to call an election on a bond issue to provide funds for the needed facilities.

Hodges said he and State Atty. Gen. Malcolm Seawell "believe the NAACP is being too militant in this State. They have shown on many occasions that they want not to followe the laws of North Carolina, but would much rather agitate."

The Governor claimed the Negro organization wants the federal court "to assume the role of a local school board.

"The integration (of schools) we now have is not the result of court order or the NAACP, but came by action of our own local school boards conforming to the laws of North Carolina."

Hodges referred to limited integration of public schools in Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem during the past two school years.

Next Battleground.

Referring to speculation that North Carolina might be chosen as the next "battleground" in the integration fight, Hodges said "We don't know that the NAACP has so selected this State. The NAACP has been overactive in this State for a long time."

He said the three NAACP-sponsored desegregation suits instituted in Greensboro and Mecklenburg County this week might have been "timed . . . to coincide with the meeting of the General Assembly."

He speculated that the NAACP might have hoped that the Legislature "could be led to abandonment of our moderate course in favor of adopting one of massive resistance — which I think the NAACP would like which I don't think we will do."

The Governor added that the suits presented a "challenge" to North Carolina's Pupil Placement Act of 1955, "but not a threat."

"We are doing everything in our power to live under the law and work out our problem in such a way that we might continue to have public schools."

Carolina Negroes Continue Boycott Of Public Schools

SNOW HILL, N.C (AP)—Hundreds of shouting, defiant Negro students, holding out for better school facilities, decided Wednesday night to continue their boycott of schools in Greene County, in eastern North Carolina.

Student spokesmen said the county's 2,300 Negro pupils will ignore a county board of education order to reopen the six strike-bound schools Friday morning.

"We won't go back until the county gives us better facilities," the student leaders said.

The assertions came at a mass meeting of Negro parents and pupils. The meeting was called at the suggestion of the board of education in hopes of ironing out the problem. But nearly 300 students shouted down attempts by school officials and representatives of the Parent-Teacher Assn. to take a vote on whether to call off the strike. The session ended without any formal action being taken.

SCHOOL CLOSED

The strike began Tuesday when only two of 34 buses which carry the county's 2,300 Negro students to various schools made their rounds. County authorities closed the schools and took the buses away from their Negro student drivers.

Earlier Wednesday, a delegation of Negro parents and students met with the education board to outline requests for new and larger facilities at the Greene County Training School, the county's only high school for Negroes.

Among other things the delegation asked for a new gymnasium, a cafeteria and other facilities. The school has 485 high school and 651 elementary school children.

NO PROMISES

The board said the only way it could provide the facilities was by special bond election, and it could not promise anything at the present time.

School Supt. B. L. Davis said the board plans another meeting Thursday.

The county approved a $450,000 bond issue in an election last November. The money will be spent for a new white high school. Some sources said this may have prompted the strike.

County officials pointed out, however, that $1,165,000 had been spent on school construction in the county in the last 10 years, and that $622,172 of this went for Negro schools.

NO MIXING AT DANCE

Prom Is Private Affair To Exclude Only Negro

CHARLOTTE, N.C. (AP) — Principal Ed Sanders and his wife will act as hosts for Central High School's annual junior-senior dance tonight, a by invitation only affair which will exclude the school's only Negro student.

Traditionally the dance is held at the school with student funds. Any member of the junior and senior classes may attend if the student has paid his class dues.

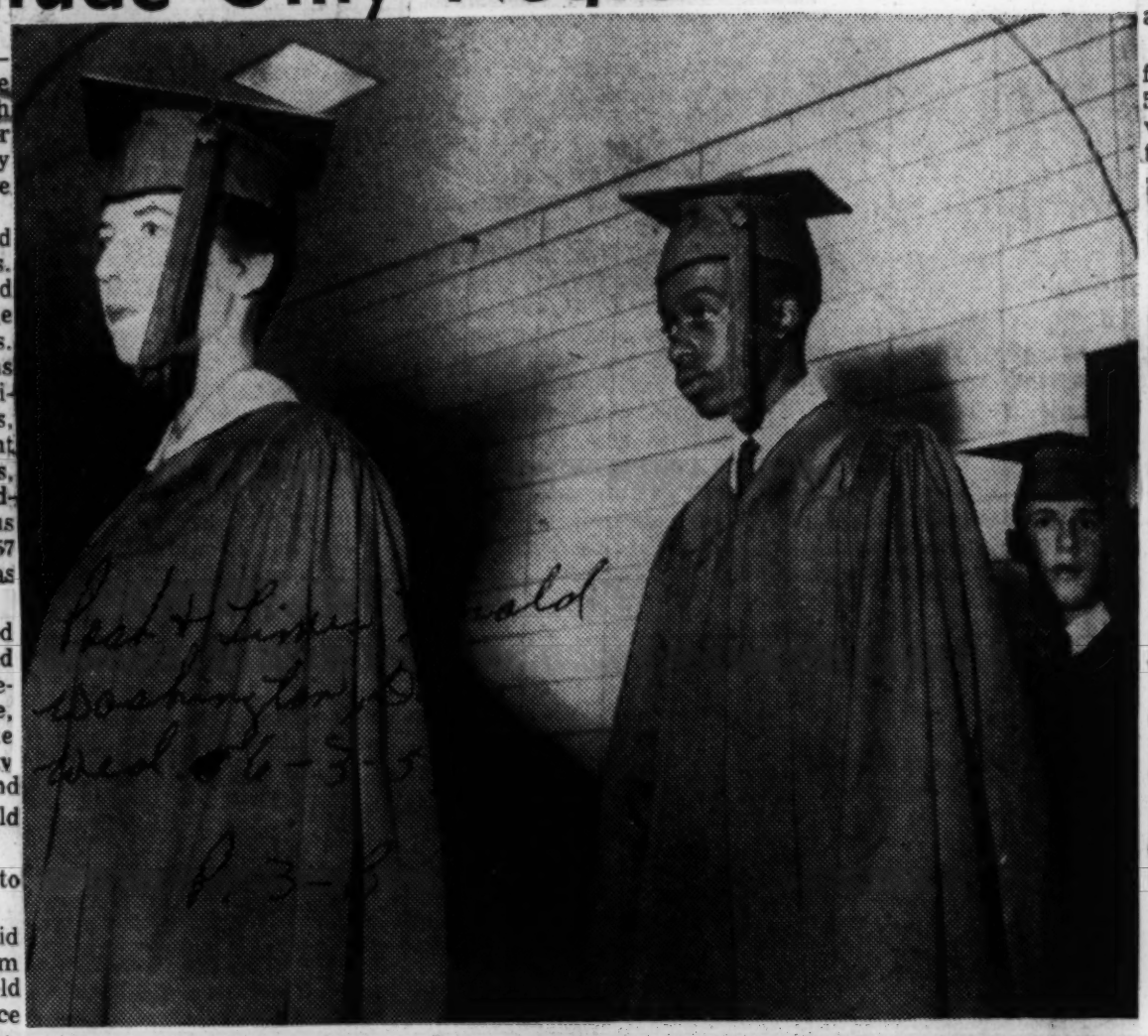
Sanders said the dance was changed to a private affair Friday after 17-year-old Gus Roberts, the school's only Negro student and a member of the senior class, announced his intention of attending the dance with a date. Gus has been at Central since 1957 when limited desegregation was started in Charlotte schools.

School officials, who conferred with some Negro leaders, decided trouble might occur. It was decided to make the dance private, and by invitation only. The site was changed to a community building owned by the city and Sanders said all dance ees would be returned to the students.

The boy's parents declined to comment.

Police Chief E. C. Selvey said he received a letter Tuesday from Sanders said all dance fees would Gus' mother, asking for police protection for her son at the dance. Selvey reelased his replying letter to her in which he pointed out the dance had been canceled.

"In the event your son at any time needs the protection of the Charlotte Police Department, I will personally see that he is accorded all the rights and privileges due him as a citizen of Charlotte," he wrote.



Associated Press Photo

First Negro Graduates

Gus Roberts, 17, center, is shown standing in line Monday night as he became the first Negro to graduate from the previously all-white Central High School at Charlotte, N. C. Gus, an average student, says he has no plans for the future.

School Threat 'Hoax'

DURHAM (AP) — More than 1,000 Negro pupils at Whitted Junior High School filed out shortly before noon Friday after an anonymous phone caller warned that a bomb was set to go off in 30 minutes.

J. M. Schooler, the principal, said he had no idea who made the hoax call or whether it was connected with the recent integration of three city schools.

Two Negro boys who were originally assigned to the all-white East Durham Junior High School were reassigned to Whitted the night before opening day when it was discovered they had moved into the Whitted School District.

Five Negroes entered three previously all - white city schools Wednesday. And a sixth, Larry Scurlock, registered at Durham High School Friday morning. He had been out of town on a summer job.

Mrs. M. A. Williams, a secretary, answered the bomb phone call.

"Tell Mr. Schooler that a bomb is in the school and will go off in 30 minutes," said the voice over the telephone.

Schooler got in touch with the police and City School Supt. Lee Hannen, who said the only thing to do was let the children go home.

After the pupils were out of the building 10 policemen combed the school for 35 minutes and found nothing. The policemen were led in the search by Asst. Chief W. B. Julian.

Schooler said Friday night that he had cut in on a few classrooms at a time over the address system and asked teachers to dismiss the pupils. The building was gradually and quickly evacuated without any panic.

"It was too early just to call a fire drill," Schooler said. "I have 500-600 young children there who were in the school for the first time."

School's Mixing Delayed

N. C. Board Sets Further Meeting To Handle Case

SNOW HILL, N.C. (AP) — For the second time, the Greene County Board of Education has put off a decision on the request of five Negro students for transfer to a white high school.

"We must have further information from the children and their parents," said Walter G. Sheppard, Snow Hill lawyer advising the board Monday.

On his suggestion, the board set a meeting for Aug. 14 to handle the matter.

E. A. Pittman, another attorney for the board, asked that scholastic records for the children be produced at the meeting, and that evidence be presented concerning distances traveled by the students to school.

PRESENCE NEEDED

Pittman also said the children, as well as their parents, should be present. The children did not attend the Monday meeting.

Mrs. Dora May Farmer said children were sent 14 miles to school at Snow Hill. Transfer to Walstonburg, she said, would cut the travel to six miles. This would permit her sons to be home longer to help with farm work, the mother explained.

She also said better facilities at Walstonburg was a factor in the request for transfer.

CITE DISTANCE

Moses Forbes, father of two children seeking admission to the white school, and Theodore Edwards, whose step - son is one of those applying, also appeared before the board. They, too, cited distance as a factor in the applications.

Negroes staged a school boycott in Greene County last February as a protest for improved facilities. The boycott ended when the board promised to seek improvements for the Negro high school and five Negro elementary schools in the county.

Mrs. Farmer is president of the county Negro Parent - Teacher Assn. and was a leader in the boycott. Her sons, Jonathan David, 18, and Edgar Lee, 16, are among the five asking for admission to the Walstonburg white school.

Board's Offer Fails To End Pupil Strike

By CHARLES CRAVEN.

SNOW HILL—Striking Greene County Students remained defiant here Wednesday night and refused to return to classes.

The decision was made by the Students and their parents —numbering about 500 — at a meeting in the Greene Training School. The decision not to return to school was by an overwhelming standing vote. Some 2,800 Negro students gave notice they will remain away from classes because of dissatisfaction with what the county school board had to offer in the way of improved facilities at the high school.

There appeared to be no end of the strike in sight.

When student leaders aired grievances of poor facilities before the County Board of Education on Wednesday morning, the board told them it would promise them nothing — but added that the board members would give their cooperation toward obtaining improvements at the high school if the students returned to classes.

The main lack at the school, the students said, is a gymnasium. They also pointed to an inadequate cafeteria and library and a lack of needed classroom space and classroom working materials.

After meeting with the student representatives, the board issued a statement which said the only way the improvements could be had would be by a bond election. The board said the strike was "regrettable . . . because in the opinion of the board it had hurt the chances of a bond election carrying." The board emphasized it was "not in a position to promise anything at this time."

After the "no promise" session, the student representatives huddled in the corridor of the courthouse where the meeting was held. They then left the building for a time and reappeared with a request to see the board once more. This time they listed terms under which they would call off the strike. These were: (1) A place to play basketball now, (2) Some assurance of a gym, cafeteria, library, more classrooms and more things to work wth in these classrooms immediately. (3) More space outside if all are to stay on the same campus because it is too crowded. (4) A larger shop because the present one is too small.

Can't Make Promise.

Board Chairman H. Maynard Hicks reiterated the board's position—that it could "promise nothing."

B. L. Davis, superintendent of Greene County Schools, after the terms were read, told the delegation: "I don't think the request you are making is in a dictatorial manner. This morning, we expressed a desire to cooperate with you—but the board does not want to put themselves in the position of saying this or that . . . the board has explained to you that it has no desire to place itself on a jeopardizing spot . . . to say it will do this or that."

Some of the high school students and their parents stood around the Greene County Courthouse here while the four student representatives, the high school principal, L. H. Smith Jr., and the PTA president, Mrs. Dora Mae Foreman, met with the board.

All of the students, including their four representatives, would not say exactly how the strike got organized. They said that the school bus drivers last Friday received notes telling them the strike was to begin on Tuesday.

In compliance with the plan, the school bus drivers did not pick up any students as they drove over their routes. Only a few students were awaiting the buses, one driver said. This seemed to indicate that the strike was undertaken with the general knowledge of students and parents.

By Snow Hill Man.

Mrs. Aline Harper, who has a granddaughter in the elementary division of the Greene Training School, said the strike was called by an "important" Negro man who lives in Snow Hill.

Mrs. Harper said conditions at the Greene Training School were crowded and there is an acute need for a cafeteria. "We don't want to go to white schools or white churches," she said. "We just want equal schools . . . They're cooking and eating in one room."

One of the student bus drivers, Chester Pridgen, 19, said that "70 to 80 students crowd into a physics class."

Jimmy Barfield Jr., 17, also a student bus driver, said that there was not a class held that did not have over 50 students in it. "The little library is also used as a classroom," he said.

John Terry, 19, another student at the high school, said, "All of us can't get in chapel at the same time — some of us have to stay out."

G. W. Edwards, who has two children in the school, said: "The conditions are overcrowded. There is no facility for good preparation. And there's no playground facility." He said he was a farmer.

Other Contrasts.

The high school stood as the object of the controversy. However, contrasts were far greater with three of the Negro elmentary schools. Two of the Negro elementary schools, North Greene and East Greene, appear adequate. They are new and are of brick construction.

Three of the elimentary schools —Invitation, Jason and Best Chapel — are white clapboard heaps with peeling paint and broken windows. Each of these wooden schoolhouses is heated by a pot-bellied stove. The libraries have only a thin supply of dirty, thumbed volumes with little or no reference value. The rickety buildings themselves rear on the flat earth almost comically, like the backwoods school hovels some politicans love to recall as the rugged cradle of their intellectualism. But now they stand in sharp contrast with better school plants —but these are for whites.

The old buildings sag and slant like frontier structures of another century. The tilted, unpainted steps creak under weight. Black coal piles to feed the stoves sit bleakly in corners of the three school yards. Reference to the worn, packed dirt around the schools as "playgrounds" creates a travesty.

The disparity between the white and Negro high schools is not as great. But the Negro high school of brick construction, known as Greene Training School, is manifestly inadequate. This school combines both high school and elementary grades and has a total student population of some 1,136. The breakdown is 651 elementary; 485 high school.

To accommodate this load is a cafeteria that seats 36. Some 80 to 150 students a day are served there. The rest are sold sandwiches off the back steps.

None of the white schools is of wood construction.

Hearing Set.

When the bus drivers returned to the school after driving over their routes Tuesday, there was one bus that stopped and picked up several waiting students who apprently didn't wish to take part in the strike. When the driver, William Henry Suggs, 16, alighted from the bus, he was roughed up by two other boys, police reported. As the result of the incident Albert Lewis Jr. and Carl Edwards, both 16, were charged with assault. A hearing has been set for them at 10 a.m. Saturday before Magistrate Milton Brown.

The county approved a $450,000 bond issue in an election in November for a new white high school. Some sources said this may have prompted the strike.

County officials pointed out earlier, however, that $1,165,000 has been spent on school construction in the county in the past 10 years, and that $622,172 has gone to Negro schools.

PRIDGEN

TERRY

HARPER

BARFIELD

FACE KNOTTY PROBLEM — Here's the Greene County Board of Education which is wrestling with the problem of a student strike in Negro schools. Left to right, Moses M. Jones, Mrs. Sara M. Stocks, Walter G. Shepherd, W. H. Graves, P. L. Barrow, B. L. Davis and Maynard Hicks. Davis is the superintendent and Shepherd is attorney for the board. (Staff Photo by Lawrence Wofford.)

Negro Students In Greene Return to Classes Today

SNOW HILL, (AP) — Greene County's 2,800 Negro students, whose four-day strike won assurance last week that authorities would try to get money to improve their schools, are to return to classes Monday.

The strike began last Tuesday and got into full swing Wednesday when 34 Negro student bus drivers refused to operate their vehicles.

Leaders of the boycott said they did not want integration, only improved facilities. Fifty - four per cent of school enrollment in this eastern North Carolina agricultural county is Negro.

Voters approved a $450,000 bond issue for a new white school last November.

Delegation.

A delegation of Negro parents met with the school board Thursday. The board said it would seek — as it had planned before the boycott — an early bond vote for improvement money, but did not specify an amount. It said that of $1,165,000 spent on schools in the past 10 years, more than half went for Negro schools.

It was understood that a bond issue for Negro schools would finance renovating and expanding Greene County Training School, the county's only Negro high school, and for a combination gymnasium - auditorium there. Some money might go for a new elementary school — there now are five — to care for some students at the high school, which has 1,136 pupils.

No Fanfare As 1st Negro Graduates

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Central High school graduated its first Negro student during commencement exercises Monday.

The youth was Gus Roberts, 17, who enrolled in the previously all-white high school two years. No incidents were connected with the graduation.

Charlotte began a limited racial integration program in its schools two years during a period of tension. However, the program has run smoothly since that time.

Unlike Central High school here with its lone Negro gradute, Front Royal, Va's sole graduate from Warren County High school, was without classmates, and hence there were no commencement exercises.

When Warren County high was integrated last fall, all of the 1,000 white students boycotted it and since then has been attended by 21 Negro students.

However, because of this unwholesome situation, the Elks have pledged to give the graduate, they gather for their annual con- Ann Rhodes, a massive graduation Aug. 25 in Atlantic City when she will be presented the Elks' Class Award. The award goes to the Negro student who has made the most outstanding contribution to the community in the face of racial obstacles.

The plucky lass will also be given a $1,000 scholarship.

Negro Building Planned

SNOW HILL, (AP) — Greene County will build a combination gymnasium and auditorium at its Negro high school here, improvements sought by students who boycotted the school in February.

The board of education told its architect, William Coleman of Kinston, to advertise for construction bids at Greene County Training School.

The students ended their boycott after four days on the board's promise to study the possibilities of improvements sought by the students. The auditorium-gymnasium headed the list.

The boycott had started when 32 Negro students who drove school buses refused to take passengers to the school. Nearly all the county's 2,800 Negro students joined the boycott.

Though the board promised to study the requested improvements it pointed out there were no funds available then. However, the 1959 General Assembly enacted Greene County Rep. Herbert Hardy's measure which lets the county borrow money from the North Carolina Literary Fund for school construction.

HEARING ASKED IN HOLT CASE

Raleigh, N.C.

Attorneys For Raleigh Negro Student Appeal to Supreme Court

Wed 6-23-59

News and Observer Bureau
1255 National Press Building.

WASHINGTON — Attorneys for a Raliegh Negro student who seeks entrance to Needham Broughton High School have asked the Supreme Court to order an immediate trial of the case.

The attorneys charged that both the Federal District Court and the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals erred in ruling that the student, Joseph Hiram Holt Jr., had not exhausted all State remedies available to him in his fight to enter the white high school.

They appealed to the Supreme Court to reverse the lower court decisions on grounds that sending Holt back before the Raleigh School Board would grant [illegible]

To Adjourn.

The Supreme Court is likely to adjourn for the summer next week, and probably will not decide until next fall whether to hear Holt's appeal. In several recent decisions involving Virginia and Arkansas, the high bench has refused to consider appeals where it felt the plaintiffs had not exhausted legal remedies provided by the State courts or administration.

The petition filed on Holt's behalf stated that the lower court decisions were "lending their judicial facilities and weight in aid of retardation of desegregaton of public schools and in aid of continued segregation of pupils."

Further, it claimed that the circuit court's decision weighted the constitutional rights of Negro pupils "with burdens of a futile, dilatory and racially discriminatory administrative remedy."

The petition said that Holt, who now attends J. W. Ligon Junior-Senior High School, had asked for reassignement to Needham Broughton, which is closer to his home.

The request was denied, according to the petition, because the school board declared the change would not be in the public interest.

P. 2
Oklahoma
Dat. 4-11-59

SCORES A FIRST — Sallye Phillips, 18, first colored to win scholastic honors in high school in Hartshorne, Okla. She is valedictorian of this year's senior class with a grade average of 3.419 out of a possible 4.

Aliens Dislike USA

School Student Councilmen Appear To Favor Mixing

Brian Killingsworth, 16-year-old Rivers High School junior, said a majority of secondary school students attending the recent conference of students held at Williamsburg, Va., are in favor of integration.

Killingsworth represented South Carolina at the Williamsburg meeting for the S. C. Assn. of Student Councils. He is president of the organization.

Another impression he has is that a majority of the students from foreign countries are prejudiced against this country.

The conference was attended by delegates from 44 states and 34 foreign countries this month. Both white and Negro delegates were represented.

He said the only students who were in favor of segregation seemed to be white students from the South.

And of the 34 foreign countries represented, only Iceland, Norway, the Philippines and Turkey had much praise for the United States, Killingsworth said.

Harry Golden, Charlotte editor, author and former convict and one of the feature speakers at the conference, was the only one of the eight speakers who spoke on racial problems in the United States. Golden is pro-integration.

Although Associated Press reports of the conference indicated that Golden voiced opinions in favor of integration, Killingsworth said he has the impression that Golden "seemed to be on our side. I have the impression that he believes the South has gotten a dirty deal."

He said he doesn't remember Golden stating in his speech which side of the racial issue he stands on. "He never came right out to say what he was for."

Killingsworth added, however, that Golden said Southern leaders, both white and Negro, should get together to talk about the problem, and he figures that something should be 'in the book' — in other words, laws — to carry out integration if it is going to be successfully carried out."

An Associated Press story from Williamsburg quoted Golden:

" 'Millions of warm hearted Southerners know racial segregation cannot be maintained, either on social or legal grounds, but the resistance of the few bigots must be overcome.' "

"The North Carolina editor said 'the people who seemed to create the problem of resisting' integration were the people who made the rules, the early Virginians. 'Yet they created the very instrumentality that allows Negroes to seek their rights,' he added, referring to the U. S. Constitution," the press release concluded.

The conference theme was "Individual Freedom: A Challenge to All Nations."

In regard to the foreign country delegates, Killingsworth said "They wanted to know why we in this country think we're so good when we have such a race problem."

Killingsworth said U. S. Rep. Dalip S. Saund of California, who was born and educated in India, spoke on the opportunities found in the United States and commended this country.

Killingsworth said he asked a girl delegate from India after the speech what she thought of Saund as one of her countrymen. "She answered that 'he isn't one of my countrymen.' "

ON POST OFFICE FLAGPOLE

Fiery cross is also found near scene

OWINGS, S.C.—A cross was burned and an effigy of a colored man was hoisted atop the flagpole over the U.S. Post Office Building Saturday night

Sheriff C. W. Wier of Laurens County said he and Deputy Sheriff Leroy Keeble came to town from rens about 8:30 Saturday night in response to an a mous telephone call.

* * *

The two officers were joined by Highway Patrolman J. E. Robinson.

They cut down the dummy which was stuffed with straw, wore an old leather cap, a faded work shirt, blue denim coveralls, socks and shoes.

Yards away the officers found emblem of a burning cross, emblems of the Ku Klux Klan, but said they found no persons near the scene.

Owings, on the upper and northern end of Laurens County, was the scene of an interracial incident a few weeks ago.

* * *

A 74-YEAR-OLD white woman was slain with a shovel near a barn on her place. Officers have charged a 16-year-old colored farm hand, Lawrence Childs, in the case.

Sheriff Wier testified at a coroner's inquest that the youth, now held at the state penitentiary in Columbia, told officers he had hit the woman after she reprimanded him for "sassing her."

S. C. High Schools Getting Larger

News & Courier Charleston, S.C. Sat. 6-27-59

With One Less High School

S. C. Gains 92,000 Pupils

COLUMBIA (AP) — South Carolina has one less high school and 92,000 more high school pupils than it had in 1949.

This was revealed in a State Department of Education survey report made public Friday.

The state high school supervisor, S. David Stoney, said more than 60 per cent of the high school pupils are in schools with enrollments of 500 or more. A decade ago about 40 per cent were in such larger schools.

All this was proof of the tremendous school consolidation program that got such a boost in 1951 with the start of the state-supported school construction program that is underwritten by the sales tax.

Only nine accredited high schools in the state have fewer than a hundred pupils, compared with 76 schools a decade ago. The number of high schools excluding junior high schools now is 365. The total was 366 in 1949.

There now are 45 junior high schools in the state, compared with 10 a decade ago.

Stoney said the change to larger schools "results in better programs of instruction for the majority of our high school studdents."

Enrollment in high school was 100,000 ten years ago. Today, it is just short of double that, at 193,000.

Stoney said consolidations of school districts, as well as of schools; the school consturction program; and increased enrollments are the big factors in the state's improved high school program.

News & Courier Charleston, S.C. Fri. 6-26-59

COLUMBIA (Special) — A study of South Carolina high school size has revealed that for the past year 61.5 per cent of the white students and 63.1 per cent of the Negro students were enrolled in high schools having a total enrollment of 500 or more, according to S. David Stoney, state high school supervisor.

The study showed a contrast in that 10 years ago only 37.2 per cent of the white students and 40.2 per cent of the Negro students were in large schools.

More than 80 per cent of all high school students are now in high schools having 300 or more enrolled, as compared with around 60 per cent 10 years ago.

Only nine of the total of 411 accredited high schools in the state now have less than 100 students. Together they involve only 696 pupils, or six tenths of one per cent of the total high school enrollment.

This compares with the 1949 figures of 76 of the 376 accredited high schools having less than 100 students each, affecting 5,111 pupils, or four per cent of the total high school enrollment.

The number of white high schools in the state has decreased from 299 to 268 in the past 10 years, although this figure includes junior high schools which have increased from 10 to 39. During the same period Negro high schools have increased from 77 to 143, including six new junior high schools.

"This decrease is the small high schools, with the increase in high schools with large enrollments and faculties, result in better programs of instruction for the majority of our high school students," Stoney said.

Enrollments have shown large gains in the same period, he pointed out. The number of white students enrolled has jumped from around 77,000 to almost 122,000. Negro high school enrollments have increased from 23,000 to almost 71,000.

"The study indicates that S. C. high schools are approaching the minimum size recommended by Dr. James B. Conant after his two-year, nationwide study of American high schools," Stoney said.

Dr. Conant's report of his study recommends that high schools with less than 100 in the senior class be eliminated. The recommendation is based on his opinion that fewer students than that means a limited program, with students having little choice in subjects to be studied, and fewer provisions being made for both gifted and slow learners.

The consolidation of school districts in South Carolina, the school construction program, and the increase in enrollments are the factors involved in the increased size of high schools, according to Stoney, who pointed out that with these larger student bodies, "The high schools are offering better programs in both college preparatory and terminal education studies.

"The sharp increase in enrollments which will continue over the next few years represents a challenge to educators to continue to improve high school programs. As a greater percentage of our school population remains in school through graduation, educational needs become more diverse, thus creating an even greater challenge for South Carolina's educators," Stoney added.

Negroes Ask Stadium Use For Schools

Courier Charleston, S.C. Sat. 10-3-59

Formal applications requesting permission for Burke and Immaculate Conception High Schools students to use Johnson Hagood Stadium were mailed to the Stadium Commission yesterday.

Burke is the city's only public high school for Negroes. Immaculate Conception is a Roman Catholic school for Negroes.

Both applications were signed by Reginald C. Barrett, J. Arthur Brown, both real estate men, and Christopher Gantt. Brown and Gantt have children in school. Barret does not.

The Negroes are seeking use of the stadium for all remaining home games scheduled during the football season by both schools.

The applications said the dates submitted can be adjusted to avoid conflicts with games already on the stadium schedule by changing to any day within the given week.

The Negroes have threatened to seek a court injunction closing the stadium to all activities unless permission is granted immediately for use of the facility by the Negro schools.

Both Brown and Barrett have said, however, that they hope the matter can be settled "amicably" out of court. They added a Spartanburg lawyer is drawing up the papers in preparation for filing the suit should legal action become necessary.

The applications, addressed to Col. D. S. McAlister, chairman of the commission, asked that a special meeting of the commission be called if the chairman cannot give an answer without a meeting of the commission.

The Rev. William G. McMenemy, principal of Immaculate Conception School, said he supported the request. "Both Negroes and whites use County Hall. I see no reason why the Negro students can't use the stadium. As I recall, Immaculate Conception students used it several years ago but that was stopped for some reason."

Both Barrett and Brown have pointed out that a state law makes the stadium available to any and all public schools and colleges in Charleston County.

There is no stadium in operation now in the city for the exclusive use of Negroes. Harmon Field and College Park both have been used. However, Harmon Field reportedly is in bad disrepair and unusuable because of fallen lights, lack of toilet facilities and seating. College Park has been leased by the Charleston White Sox baseball organization and is available only on payment of a rental fee of $200 per game.

Considerable discussion of a playing field for Burke High School occupied members of District 20's board of trustees at the Sept. 9 meeting. The trustees decided to investigate the possibility of obtaining Harmon Field from the city and improving it for use by Burke students.

No decision has been reached on the proposal, but the Negro group has stated emphatically it would not be satisfied with Harmon Field.

CLINTON TO REBUILD DYNAMITED SCHOOL

Special to The New York Times.

CLINTON, Tenn., Jan. 17—The dynamited Clinton High School will be rebuilt. The project will use what is usable of the old building and add a new wing at a cost of about $500,000.

The project was approved by the Anderson County School Board at a meeting that rejected another proposal to build a new school at a cost estimated at $900,000.

The new wing, to be connected with the old building by a covered passageway, will have thirteen classrooms, a cafeteria and a shop.

The old building, which accommodated more than 800 students, had been overcrowded. The empty building was shattered by three explosions on Oct. 5.

Since then, contributions for the rebuilding have come from school children and others over the United States and from other countries. These, together with insurance and Federal aid, give the school board more than $150,000 toward rebuilding. Much free labor and materials have also been pledged.

Students of the Clinton High School now go by bus to a building at Oak Ridge, six miles from Clinton, to attend classes in which integration continues.

Pupil Paddlings Arouse the Ire Of Six Mothers

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—The fury of six mothers was turned full blast on a high school principal Tuesday after he paddled 11 pupils who tried to start a school cafeteria boycott.

Two of the angry parents took preliminary steps toward swearing out assault and battery warrants against John Barnes, the principal.

Sessions Court Judge Willard Dixon called an informal closed-door conference to hear their complaints and those of the other protesting mothers.

Necessary.

Barnes readily admitted spanking 11 Bartlett High School boys. He said the stern action was necessary.

The trouble boiled up when the principal carried out a threat to shut down the soft-drink machine in the cafeteria after it became clogged up with lead slugs.

In reprisal, Barnes said about 20 boys tried to organize a boycott of the cafeteria. When their efforts failed they left the school grounds without permission.

Each of the boys who were caught was given seven stiff licks with a maple paddle.

Barnes claims that the punished pupils were given their choice of taking the paddlings or bringing their parents to school.

One irate mother however denied that the youngsters had any choice.

"He (Barnes) told them they could take their seven licks immediately or come back after a three-day suspension and take them then," Mrs. George B. Scott said.

Clinton School Being Rebuilt

CLINTON, Tenn., July 27 (AP)—Construction has started to rebuild dynamited Clinton High School, Anderson County School Supt. James A. Newman said today.

The school, racially integrated in 1956 under Federal Court orders, was wrecked last Oct. 5 by three pre-dawn dynamite blasts. It was the first state-supported high school in Tennessee to mix the races.

The rebuilding job will cost some $662,000, Newman said. "We think for the money being spent on this building it will be the most comfortable, functional and modern plant of its kind," he said.

The old building was erected in 1928. After the blast, classes were moved to vacant Linden Elementary School in nearby Oak Ridge. Newman said the Oak Ridge school will be used until the new building is finished. Target date is August, 1960.

In addition to completely rebuilding damaged sections of the structure, a new section containing 11 classrooms will be added.

ASSAULT WARRANTS DENIED

Judge Rebuffs Parents Angered At Paddling of Sons by Principal

MEMPHIS, Feb. 24 (AP)—Angry parents were rebuffed today when they demanded assault warrants against a high school principal who paddled 14 students and has three more to go.

Sessions Judge Willard Dixon said whacking errant students is not probable cause for an assault charge—that the boys needed it and the principal was within his legal rights.

The judge called the informal conference to hear the complaints of six mothers and a father who came up fighting mad after their sons were punished for trying to start a school cafeteria boycott.

Dixon cited a 1944 ruling by the State Supreme Court, which said school teachers have—to a reasonable degree—the disciplinary rights of parents while the child is in their care.

A mother argued that the punishment, though perhaps deserved, was too severe. The judge said he didn't think so.

"You should have seen my boy's rear end!" cried Mrs. George B. Scott.

The judge was unmoved. "I have seen my own rear end after similar incidents," he said.

The trouble boiled up when principal John Barnes of Bartlett High carried out a threat to shut down the soft drink machine in the cafeteria after it became clogged with lead slugs.

In reprisal, Barnes said about 20 boys tried to organize a boycott of the cafeteria. When their efforts failed they left the school grounds without permission.

Barnes said the boys who were caught were given a choice:

Either bring their parents to school for a chat with the principal, or take a paddling—seven whacks on the stern with a maple paddle about 12 inches long, 3 inches wide and ⅜ths of an inch thick—and nothing more said.

The principal said three more boys were paddled today and he still has three to deal out. He was solidly backed by George Barnes, head of the county board of education.

"The board recognizes the Supreme Court rule and charges its principals to observe it," he said.

Mrs. Scott Berates Barnes (right); Labraum Gardner (center) One of Spanked

Segregationists Lose

High Court Refuses To Act on Contempt

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The United States Supreme Court has refused to review the contempt conviction of six persons charged with interfering with desegregation at Clinton High School in Tennessee during the 1956 racial disorders there.

This group was convicted for helping John Kasper to try and block school desegregation in that city.

By so doing, the lower court found th[illegible] in violation of a court inju[illegible]n against interference by congregating in a threatening manner and intimidating 12 Negro students, thus keeping them from entering school.

IN ADDITION to these charges, they were also found guilty of attacking a clergyman who sought to escort the children.

A Federal judge had issued an injunction against segregationist John Kasper and others, and their agents, serving representatives . . . and all other persons acting in concert with them "to prevent their interference with the desegregation order."

Kasper, who has served one contempt sentence for causing trouble at Clinton, was also convicted and sentenced to six months for this indictment. His separate appeal is still pending before the high court.

Knoxville Rejects Negro Applicants

Twelve Refused School Admission

From Press Reports

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2—Twelve Negro children were denied admission at three city all-white schools when they went there and attempted to enroll today.

City Schools Supt. Thomas N. Johnston said three Negroes applied at Mountain View School, seven at East High and two at Fulton.

"All were refused admission because the Board of Education has not yet changed its policy of separate but equal schools," Johnston said.

The two who tried to register at Fulton said they did so because electronics courses were not offered at Austin High, a Negro school.

Johnston said a program in electronics had been planned for Austin and would have begun today if a teacher were available.

Johnston said there were no "incidents" at the schools. "Those Negro children and their parents were treated with the utmost respect and courtesy," he said.

In the neighboring state of North Carolina, Winston-Salem and Durham opened integrated schools today, the last of seven such school systems in North Carolina to begin classes this year without serious incident. The openings followed the orderly pattern of the other five systems.

Five Negroes attended three predominantly white schools in Durham and seven attended two schools in Winston-Salem.

Pupil Paddling Stirs Parents' Protest, But Judge Backs Principal

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 24 (AP).—Angry parents were rebuffed today when they demanded assault warrants against a high school principal who paddled 14 students and has three more to go.

The principal said he still has six paddlings to deal out. He was solidly backed by George Barnes, head of the County Board of Education.

Judge Willard Dixon said whacking errant students was not probable cause for an assault charge—that the boys needed it and the principal was within his legal rights.

The judge called the informal conference to hear the complaints of six mothers and a father who came up fighting mad after their sons were punished for trying to start a school cafeteria boycott.

Dixon cited a 1944 ruling by the State Supreme Court, which said school teachers have, to a reasonable degree, the disciplinary rights of parents while the child is in their care.

A mother argued that the punishment, though perhaps deserved, was too severe. The judge said he didn't think so.

"You should have seen my boy's rear end!" cried Mrs. George B. Scott.

The judge was unmoved. "I have seen my own rear end after similar incidents," he said.

The trouble boiled up when principal John Barnes, of Bartlett High carried out a threat to shut down the soft drink machine in the cafeteria after it became clogged with lead slugs.

In reprisal, Barnes said about 20 boys tried to organize a boycott of the cafeteria. When their efforts failed they left the school grounds without permission.

Barnes said the boys who were caught were given a choice:

Either bring their parents to school for a chat with the principal, or take a paddling—seven whacks on the stern with a maple paddle about 12 inches long, three inches wide and three-eighths of an inch thick—and nothing more said.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Determined Clinton Rebuilding School

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—It was just two years ago yesterday that Russia scored its greatest scientific victory over the United States by launching the first Sputnik. It weighed 400 pounds. In the interim Russia has launched one weighing 3,000 pounds. Our largest weighed 50 pounds.

At that time it was said that Russia occupied outer space, while the United States occupied Central High School in Little Rock.

One year later, Oct. 5, 1958, the United States suffered a different kind of defeat when the Clinton High School in Tennessee, which had bowed to a court order to admit nine Negro children, was almost completely destroyed by three well-placed charges of dynamite.

There were those who said at the time that Russia's earlier conquest of outer space was not as disastrous as the fear which gripped many communities as bombs damaged a total of some 80 schools, churches, synagogues and homes.

In Clinton, a little town of about 6,000 tucked away in the hills of eastern Tennessee, the school board had met on Oct. 4 to consider a new junior high school. Next morning they awoke to find the senior high school gutted. The town needed two schools instead of one.

On the morning of the explosion, people came out in the early dawn in their pajamas wondering what had happened. They saw the schoolhouse they had worked so hard to build and still had not entirely paid for. It was in ruins. Strong men wept.

But the strong men of that community also showed more determination in combating hate than scientists have sometimes shown in conquering outer space. That day, a Sunday, the Clinton school board determined that not one day of school should be missed. Regardless of the vengeance of dynamiters, they decided, school must continue. It did. School moved to nearby Oak Ridge; people pitched in to scrub floors, move desks, and not one day was lost.

No Help in Washington

It was only after locating the children in Oak Ridge that the Clinton school board went to Washington to see President Eisenhower. They were philosophical at first about the fact that he was "too busy" to see them. But after getting only piddling promises of help from his assistants and learning that he took that afternoon off and left shortly thereafter for three days of playing bridge with Cliff Roberts, his investment banker; George Allen, the White House jester, and Alton Jones of Cities Service, they wondered whether the President placed bridge-playing ahead of children.

"When we were forced to integrate," said Judge Yarnell, "the government gave us no protection. They said the protection of the school and the children was a local problem. Now when our schoolhouse is blown up, again Washington says this is your problem. It isn't fair."

However, a lot of other people decided it was their problem. Contributions began pouring in from all over the nation, especially from school children. They found that it cost five cents to buy a brick for the new schoolhouse, and hundreds of schools all over the country collected a nickel each from their children to rebuild the Clinton school.

Other people, including the AFL building trades who offered their labor, Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia, Station WCHB in Detroit, Nelson Rockefeller in Albany, Sen. Estes Kefauver and a whole cross-section of the United States, chipped in to help make the rebuilt schoolhouse in Tennessee a symbol of American determination to combat terror.

As of today, the Clinton schoolhouse is being rebuilt. The children are still going to school in Oak Ridge until it's finished. But the work is progressing. Some more money could be used to do the job up right, and anyone wanting to help can write direct to the Clinton schoolhouse, Clinton, Tenn.

But the important fact is that although we still may be behind Russia in the conquest of outer space, the American people are determined not to lag behind Russia in the conquest of terror.

Meany's "Equal Opportunity"

George Meany, who, during the recent AFL-CIO convention hurled some vitriolic language in the direction of Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, will lunch with a group of Negro leaders today to patch up their differences.

The luncheon is taking place partly as a result of the fact that the National Urban League, dedicated to equal opportunity for Negroes, had been planning to honor Mr. Meany at its annual "equal opportunity" dinner in November. But suddenly it found that Mr. Meany was reported at the AFL-CIO convention to be against equal opportunity for Negroes.

When Randolph, the only Negro vice president of the AFL-CIO, moved that the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen be ousted unless they admitted Negroes to membership within six months, Meany opposed the resolution.

And in a fiery interchange that followed, he told Randolph: "Who the hell appointed you as the guardian of all the Negroes in America?"

Since Meany had already accepted the invitation to be honored at the Urban League dinner, the league found itself in an embarrassing position. However, Meany was eager to patch up his differences with Negro leaders and is meeting with them at luncheon today.

Ceremonies

Well Attended

PRAIRIE VIEW — Prairie View's new high school building was dedicated Sunday, March 15, in ceremonies attended by both Waller Independent School District and College officials.

President E. B. Evans delivered the dedication address declaring that the school serves a two fold purpose, 'a center for teacher training and a community high school.' He said that there are very few schools like it. The Prairie View School is administered cooperatively by an independent school district on a state college campus.

Waller school board president Henry E. Kegerall officially turned the school over to the principal, faculty, teacher and students. Principal H. T. Jones assigned a student, Curtis Wood Jr who is president of the Junior class, to make a speech of acceptance.

Superintendent T. Holleman introduced board members who were present, including C. W. Phillips, vice president and David Southard, secretary and their wives.

Other program participants included Mrs B. A. Thomas, elementary school principal, PTA president C. L. Ward, representative of the Prairie View Boy Scouts, Dr A.N. Poindexter, The Girl Scouts, Mrs L. F. Holmes and student vocal group

Court Orders Va. County To Integrate By Sept

RICHMOND, Va. — Reversing a seven-year integration delay granted Prince Edward County, Va., a federal appeals court Tuesday ordered the county to integrate its public schools next September.

In rendering the decision the Fourth Circuit of Appeals said the possibility of violence must be ignored and the white high school be desegregated at the time ordered.

The court also said "immediate steps" must be taken to integrate the elementary schools in the county.

Prince Edward is a rural county in the southern part of Virginia. It is heavily populated by Negroes and was one of the original defendants in the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation ruling.

White Group Seeks To Buy High School

FRONT ROYAL, Va. (UPI) — Warren County white residents launched a drive Thursday to buy the country's only high school, now attended solely by 21 Negroes, and use it as a private school for white students.

The transition procedure, requiring a local referendum, was set up by Virginia's new "freedom of choice" anti - integration program.

It would evict the 21 Negroes who gained admittance to the school by federal court order and turn it back to approximately two white students who have boycotted the 30 - classroom building in favor of private makeshift classes since the Negroes entered last February.

The high school is valued at about one million dollars although it cost less than half that to build.

The move was launched without consulting the Warren County Educational Foundation which has operated private classes for the county's white teen - agers since Warren County High closed last September under Virginia's now - defunct "massive resistance" laws.

In another segregation development, two more Negro women applied for admission Thursday at Georgia State College in Atlanta, a white school. Seven others sought admission papers earlier in the week, and two Negro men sought application at Georgia Tech.

Georgia State earlier this year was ordered in federal court not to reject applications of Negroes solely because of reasons of race.

Under present state law, any state - supported school ordered integrated would automatically be closed.

Ask County To Operate Classrooms

Even Those Working For Education Fund Back Public System

FRONT ROYAL, Va. — More than 80 per cent of the 29 white teachers serving as instructors for the Warren County Educational fund in its boycott of Warren County High school are to against selling the school and turning it over to any private group for operation.

This was revealed here last week when 110 of the county's 116 white teachers signed a statement calling for continuance of public schools in the county. The statement was circulated and made public by Leslie C. Young, president of the all - white Warren County Education association.

A MAJORITY of the student body of Warren County High, which was closed last September when integration was ordered and boycotted by white parents when re-opened in February, has been attending the fund's makeshift classes during the entire school term.

A group of Warren county residents spurred segregationist leaders, now seeks to have the school board abandon public education and sell the school buildings as surplus so they can be used by private organizations.

Q. D. GASQUE,, county superintendent of schools, last week spoke to 600 persons at a meeting sponsored by white PTA groups of Front Royal.

He said that he was opposed to having school appropriations made on a month-to-month basis, as permitted in the Perrow package of laws aimed at containing or eliminating integration. This legal device would permit quick abandonment of a community's public schools,

Whites Seek To Buy Warren County's Only High School

FRONT ROYAL, Va.—(UPI)—Warren County white residents launched a drive Thursday to buy the county's only high school, now attended solely by 21 Negroes, and use it as a private school for white students.

The transition procedure, requiring a local referendum, was set up by Virginia's new "freedom of choice" anti-integration program.

It would evict the 21 Negroes who gained admittance to the school by federal court order and turn it back to approximately two white students who have boycotted the 30-classroom building in favor of private makeshift classes since the Negroes entered last February.

The high school is valued at about one million dollars although it cost less than half that to build.

The move was launched without consulting the Warren County Educational Foundation which has operated private classes for the county's white teen-agers since Warren County High closed last September under Virginia's now defunct "massive resistance" laws.

In another segregation development, two more Negro women applied for admission Thursday to Georgia State College in Atlanta, a white school. Seven others sought admission papers earlier in the week, and two Negro men sought application at Georgia Tech.

Georgia State earlier this year was ordered in federal court not to reject applicants of Negroes solely because of reasons of race.

Under present state law, any state-supported school ordered integrated would automatically be closed.

Virginia Unit Says High School Pupils Are Badly Advised

One Third of Talented Fail to Go to College, Almost Half of Non-Talented Are Dropouts

By Erwin Knoll
Staff Reporter

About one third of Virginia's "academically talented" high school students do not go to college and almost half of those who are not talented do not finish high school, according to the Virginia School Boards Association.

In a new study called "The Virginia High School Today" the Association suggests that many Virginia youngsters may fail to reach their full potential in adult life because high school guidance and training programs are inadequate.

The study was prepared by a committee headed by Bernard Joy, a member of the Arlington County School Board. It is designed to help Virginia school administrators gauge their programs against the recommendations of James B. Conant's recent report on "The American High School Today."

The Virginia survey studied school records of 1337 high school graduates who had scores of 115 or higher on the California Test of Mental Maturity, a standard index of academic potential.

"From an ability standpoint," the report notes, "these graduates are a very select group, but one third of them did not go to college.

"Is this because they did not take the courses they should have taken in high school?"

Compared to Conant's recommended program for capable students, "Virginia students fall considerably short," the report states.

A majority did not complete Conant's recommended minimum program of four years of mathematics, four years of one foreign language, three years of science, four years of English and three years of social studies.

Among students who do not fall into the academically talented category, 44.6 per cent dropped out of high school before graduation—a percentage which "is larger than it should be," the study finds.

Many took no high school program which would prepare them for an occupation.

Virginia high schools would have to add 343 full-time counselors to meet Conant's standard of one counselor for every 300 students, the report points out.

Only 26 high schools in the State meet that standard now. No full-time counselors are employed in 229 high schools, and 357 schools have one counselor for every 300 to 600 students.

The report cautions, however, that "valid judgments about American secondary education can be made only on a school-by-school basis."

The State's larger high schools, such as those in nearby Northern Virginia, fared better in the survey than the smaller schools in Virginia's rural sections.

Girl Who Was Only Graduate Honored By Cong. Powell

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Ann Rhodes, the lone senior among the 21 Negro students at Warren County High School in Virginia stopped over in Washington on her way to New York where she was honored.

While in Washington she was the guest of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell. After meeting a group of reporters in the Congressman's office Thursday the 17-year-old Virginia girl departed for New York.

Miss Rhodes did not graduate because she was short of one credit lost during the closing of the Warren County school over the desegregation issue. After loosing several weeks in school the entire group of Negro students, who were shut out of the school, was brought to Washington by a special committee who raised funds to pay their tuition. They entered Washington schools during the middle of the first semester.

The Warren County school was opened at the beginning of the second semester by court order, but the white children continued their school year in private schools set up to take care of their education. The Warren County School, thus, became all Negro.

Warren Refuses to Delay Admission Of 4 Arlington Negroes to Stratford

Chief Justice of the United States Earl Warren refused yesterday to delay the admission of four Negro students to Stratford Junior High School in Arlington.

The decision means that three Negro boys and one girl, all 7th graders, will join the 1070 white students at Stratford when the school opens Monday morning.

Arlington officials, anticipating Warren's ruling, have taken elaborate precautions to avoid disorder and confusion in the school and surrounding area.

Warren handed down his decision at 2 p. m., just three hours after attorneys for the Negro children filed their rebuttal to the Arlington School Board's plea for a delay.

In a 2-sentence ruling the Chief Justice held that the plea for a stay did not meet "the test of extraordinary showing required in these circumstances."

In an 11th-hour appeal filed Friday night, School Board Attorney Frank L. Ball argued that it was not in the best interest of students or teachers to permit transfers in the middle of the school year.

Attorneys for the children replied yesterday that the School Board had not made an issue of the February date when it was set by Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan in September and had not raised the question until desegregation appeared "imminent."

Attorneys Frank D. Reeves, James M. Nabrit III, Otto L. Tucker, Oliver W. Hill and Spotswood W. Robinson III argued that "every day that these respondents are required to remain in the Negro school they are being subjected to an admittedly inferior educational environment."

Norfolk calm as it prepares for admission of 17 Negroes to white schools. Page A-22.

Warren County Supervisors urged to Keep High School Closed. Page A-23

The four Negro children, all formerly enrolled in Hoffman-Boston Junior-Senior High School, are Ronald Deskins, Lance D. Newman, Michael G. Jones and Gloria D. Thompson. They will be assigned to two of the 12 7th grade sections at Stratford.

County Manager A. T. Lundberg told the County Board yesterday that police will take "every step necessary to preserve peace and order" around the school.

More than 50 officers will be stationed around the school early Monday, Lundberg said. About 25 radio-equipped vehicles of the County's Public Service Department have been assigned to supplement police equipment if needed.

School Board and County property around the school will be posted with "no trespassing" signs and access will be limited to students, school personnel and others who have official business with the school.

Lundberg announced that parking will be banned from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on school days on the following streets: N. 23d st. from Lorcom lane to N. Randolph st.; N. Randolph st. from N. 23d st. to Lorcom lane; Lorcom lane from N. 23d to N. Randolph sts.

Pedesrains and moving traffic will be permitted "unless conditions at the time dictate otherwise." Lunberg said.

School in Virginia Remaining Closed

Arlington and Norfolk Quiet In Second Integrated Day

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI)—Twenty-one Negro students plunged quietly into the routine of classwork with whites Tuesday in Norfolk and Arlington, but Warren County announced it was not feasible to reopen its integration-closed high school.

The token integration of seven schools in Arlington and Norfolk proceeded as peacefully as it began Monday with Norfolk showing a slight increase in the enrollment of three high and three junior high schools.

William J. Phillips, commonwealth's attorney for Warren County, advised NAACP attorney Oliver W. Hill in a letter the county school board had decided it would be impractical to reopen the county's only high school before next September.

SCHOOL REMAINS CLOSED

Twenty-two Negroes had been ordered enrolled in the high school at Front Royal last fall. It was closed under the state's now-stricken "massive resistance" program.

Phillips said the board, which held a long closed session Tuesday in Front Royal, felt the administration difficulties involved would be "tremendous."

He also cited the fact that 26 members of the Warren County faculty resigned to go to work for a private foundation which is expected to continue to teach about 1,000 displaced white students.

EVASION DOWNGRADED

Phillips said the board was not trying to evade the federal court integration order but was seeking to "provide for the logical and orderly transition of all students who will be housed in Warren County High School next year."

The board's decision to keep the high school closed came as Norfolk and Arlington completed a second orderly day of integration in their schools.

Quiet crowds which gathered Monday were absent. Reduced bands of white helmeted policement watched over the arrival of four Negroes at Arlington's Stratford Junior High. Plainclothesmen kept watch while 17 Negroes calmly filed into the Norfolk schools.

Few To Attend Mixed School

Warren County Pupils Vote For Private System

FINANCING IS STUDIED

By The Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 13. — There is a possibility only a handful of teachers and students will be present if Warren County's only high school reopens on an integrated basis Wednesday as ordered by a Federal judge.

Pupils who have been attending private, segregated classes since the school at Front Royal was closed under the now defunct massive resistance laws last fall have voted almost unanimously to stay with the private schools even if Warren County High reopens.

And a mass meeting of about 1,000 county citizens voted unanimously Thursday night to ask the Warren County Educational Foundation to continue with the private schooling. At present, the foundation holds the contracts of 26 of Warren County high's 42 teachers.

The foundation will meet Monday to decide whether to go on with the private classes. Whether these 26 teachers would remain with the foundation or return to the public high schools was uncertain.

Pupils in the private school program were given questionnaires Thursday to take home to their parents. These asked whether the parents wanted private or public schooling until June.

Of the 763 questionnaires distributed, a spokesman said, 549 were returned Friday. Of these, only four expressed any desire to return to the public school.

Federal District Judge John Paul earlier this week ordered the school to reopen Wednesday and to admit 22 Negroes assigned to the school under an earlier desegregation decree. A plea that the integrated reopening be delayed until September will be made Monday in Baltimore to Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the United States 4th Circuit Court of Appeals.

Should Warren County High reopen with Negroes enrolled, it will be the fourth locality in Virginia to grudgingly operate integrated schools.

Twenty-one Negroes completed their second full week of integrated classes today in six schools in Norfolk and one in Arlington. In Alexandria, nine Negroes rounded out three days of integration in three schools.

Herald Tribune photo by Ted Kell

GETS CITIZENSHIP AWARD—Ann Rhodes, seventeen, the only remaining senior at the integrated Front Royal, Va., high school, shaking hands with Sen. Kenneth B. Keating yesterday at the Tenth Annual Citizens Achievement Day celebration at Seventh Ave. and 125th St. Miss Rhodes was honored after her home school board failed to certify her for graduation.

Only Negro Girl Senior in Warren County

Snubbed in Virginia, Is 'Graduated' Here

By Joel Seldin

New York more than made up for Front Royal, Va., yesterday with probably the most impressive "graduation" a single high school student ever had. There were two Senators, two Representatives, a police commissioner, a "name" band and a parade at 125th St. and Seventh Ave. all for Ann Rhodes, seventeen.

Sens. Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, New York Republicans, used the occasion to promise that they will press for stricter civil rights legislation. Reps. Emanuel Celler and Adam C. Powell made similar promises. Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy spoke and "Count" Basie's band played.

And all because Warren County, Va., after deciding to turn its high school over to twenty - one Negro students rather than accept the Supreme Court's order to integrate, also decided that Miss Rhodes, the only remaining senior, was one credit shy for graduation or a diploma.

Sen. Keating called it "the shame of Virginia" and Rep. Celler said: "We give her our diploma, a diploma of approval." Actually it was not a diploma but a citizenship award, a gold statuette, for her courage and determination in fighting for her rights.

The story really begins last year when the Negro students, tired of traveling twenty-five miles to a school in Berryville, Va., got a court order directing the segregated Warren County High School to take them in. At first the school, in Front Royal, was closed completely and the white students attended "private" schools while the Negro students went to school in Washington.

White Students Graduated

Then, in February, the 1,000-student high school was reopened for the twenty-one Negroes alone and they attended for a total of sixty-nine school days. This, with the thirty-nine days of school in Washington, was still fifty-two short of the requirement and the school board ruled that Miss Rhodes had only fifteen of the sixteen credits necessary for graduation.

But the Warren County Education Foundation, which operated the "private" schools, had declared in a statement that with regard to its students "special recognition should be given to the graduating class in view of the difficult circumstances with which they were confronted during this school year." The ninety-seven white seniors, who also had a short school year, were all graduated.

Miss Rhodes was faced with the alternative of attending a summer school, if she can find one that will take her, or repeating an entire year in high school. She wants to attend college.

Into this impasse stepped Rep. Powell, who had organized a Citizens Achievement Day celebration ten years ago and has continued it annually. Miss Rhodes was declared an "honored guest," was granted an award and the whole day's festivities were centered around her. It was a whale of a "graduation."

Virginia High School Principals Meet

Members of the Department of Secondary School Principals of the Virginia Teachers Association met recently in Richmond from all parts of the state for a one-day conference. Left to right are: Mrs. Emma Hairston, principal from Princess Anne county, the extreme western part of the state; O. Nathaniel Carr of Norton, the extreme western part of the state; Miss Sadie Lawson of Roanoke, president of the Virginia Teachers Association, and W. H. Mackey, president of the department.

FREEDOM OF CHOICE . . . NO. 1

Three Schools in Virginia County—

Take Your Pick

By HAROLD DAVIS
Atlanta Journal Washington Correspondent

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Oct. 10. Although it was and is painful, Gov. Lindsay Almond's freedom-of-choice school plan is being made to work in this mountain town.

Front Royal's 15,000 citizens live in the shadow of the Shenandoah Mountains and in the curve of the Shenandoah River. The whites — 95 percent of them, anyhow — favor total segregation.

Last year, to preserve school segregation, they watched unblinkingly while their high school—Warren County High — was picketed, and then they set to work organizing a private institution of their own, running it in church parish halls, downtown buildings, the town Youth Center and in the Confederate Museum.

Since last year, however, the legal roof has fallen in on Virginia. The old Dominion's massive resistance laws were killed by both federal and Virginia courts; the General Assembly, by a narrow margin, substituted a new plan.

• • •

GOVERNOR ALMOND and a 40-member committee of the Legislature which drew up the program gave it its name—the Virginia "freedom of choice" plan.

Now, for the first time, it is possible to see how it works in practice.

Front Royal's people are mountain people and they are stubborn. Of 15,000 residents, only about 1,240 are Negro, a far smaller proportion than in many parts of Virginia.

When integration was ordered in August, 1958, the stubbornness took over. The town shouted a loud, "No," and set up private facilities to teach the children.

This year, with freedom-of-choice in operation, three kinds of high schools are running here, and everybody has a choice of what kind he wants to attend. (All elementary schools are still segregated.)

• • •

WARREN COUNTY High School is open and integrated with 20 Negro pupils and 600 whites.

A Negro institution—Criser High—is open and running with 109 Negro students.

A private institution—all white—is operating with 456 pupils. It is named the Warren County Educational Foundation High School, but its directors are seeking a more suitable and euphonious name. They are considering calling it John Singleton Mosby High in honor of the famous Confederate raider who once operated in this area.

With these three clear-cut choices in full operation, anybody in the county, white or black, can elect the type school he wants to attend.

• • •

FIRST, about the all-Negro school (Criser High)—it was just completed. A majority of the Negroes evidently still prefer it.

Warren High School (integrated) sits on a high hill overlooking the town. County School Superintendent Q. D. Gasque says it is going to have the best year it's ever had.

"No, sir, there's been no trouble at all," he said. "I haven't even heard of any name-calling. The Negro children are staying pretty much to themselves."

Everything is running normally, Mr. Gasque says, except that the school has abandoned physical education classes and social functions because of the "unusual and difficult" situation that could develop.

The 20 Negroes (originally 21, but one dropped out voluntarily) are spread throughout all grades, so there is no concentration in any one class.

• • •

FIVE are in the eighth grade, three in the ninth, seven in the tenth, three in the 11, and two in the 12. Of the 20, eight are boys and 12 are girls.

Because part of the high school's usual enrollment elected to go to the all-white private school, the pupil-teacher ratio at Warren High is very good — about one teacher to every 15 pupils.

The private school, of course, is the institution that is most talked about and most written about. It is a dramatic thing to see a town's citizenry excited about a project, and the foundation (private, segregated) high school has wide popular support.

It was literally fashioned by the hands of its backers.

Last year when there was clearly a first-class emergency, many of the churches of Front Royal allowed their parish halls to be used as school rooms. But this year, with the public school open for those who want to use it, the emergency is not regarded as so acute.

The Front Royal Baptist Church, by a vote of 107-86, decided not to let the foundation use its parish hall again. The Methodists took a similar position.

• • •

SO THE FOUNDATION decided to rent facilities.

On the outskirts of Front Royal is a large restaurant and club called the Virginia Gentleman. In its rear are many sprawling rooms, and the foundation made a contract for use of the space.

The patrons of the school moved in with hammers and saws and nails and put up partitions where needed and installed desks and blackboards.

There are 16 classrooms for 456 pupils, with a small campus in the rear enclosed by a wall. Also in back, four new rooms are under construction and, when they are finished in a matter of days, the eighth grade which now meets at the Legion Hall will move over to the Virginia Gentleman. Then the entire private school will be in one compact location.

It is unmistakably makeshift, but usable.

"We have a wonderful faculty," says the principal, Glen E. Sunderlin, who retired last year from a 24-year career of work in public schools.

"We are teaching about the same curriculum as the public high school, and the cooperation of the high school has been very good.

"It's a free country, you know, and parents can send their children where they want to send them."

• • •

LAST YEAR'S efforts in setting up a temporary private school made this year's task easier. Already on hand were desks, blackboards, tables and chairs—most of them donated last year by sympathetic individuals and companies both inside and outside Front Royal.

Mr. Sunderlin, speaking to his student body the first day of school, told the youngsters they were there "through free choice in a free country."

He cautioned against discussing the merits of public and private schools. "We don't want any friction," he said.

"We are going to be just a little bit better. But being better, we are not going to Lord it over anybody or shove it down their throats."

The foundation, in picking its faculty, was careful not to raid the teachers of Warren High. Instead, it placed advertisements in the Richmond newspapers and enlisted the help of superintendents in surrounding counties in finding teachers seeking employment.

Q. D. Gasque

G. E. Sunderlin

• • •

TRANSPORTATION for the private school pupils was easy. Under Virginia's freedom-of-choice laws, pupils at private institutions may ride to school on public buses through a special arrangement.

The laws also helped with many problems.

Of course, the financing of the public high schools—the all-Negro Criser and the slightly integrated Warren—is done by public money.

Pupils at the private foundation school also get public funds through tuition grants. Each student gets $220 from the government to be used for attending the private facility, and the board of directors charges the $220 in tuition.

Hugh D. McCormick, a lawyer who heads the private foundation and who presides over the meetings of its 15 directors, says he thinks the $220 yearly charge will be enough to pay day-to-day expenses.

• • •

LATER in the year, he says, it may be necessary to conduct a special fund-raising campaign to collect between $15,000 and $20,000 to pick up loose ends.

In rent the foundation is paying $10,000 this year, and is contributing $7,500 toward the construction of the four new classrooms. (In future years, the foundation may stop renting and build a school.)

Mr. McCormick expects any money campaign to go over the top. "Our patrons are united in this thing," he says.

However, the running of three high schools in the county, each of a different kind, causes deep anguish among certain people who have strong preferences for one particular kind or another.

NEXT: In The Atlanta Journal — The Painful Adjustment.

Special Photo

CLOSED LAST YEAR, WARREN COUNTY HIGH NOW INTEGRATED AND OPERATING

20 Negroes Among the 435 Students Enrolled in School at Front Royal, Va.

WHITES AND NEGROES EAT TOGETHER IN SCHOOL— White students and four Negro girls eat lunch together in the cafeteria of Norview Senior High School at Norfolk, Va., which became integrated Feb. 2. The white students were not identified. The Negro girls, left to right, are Olivia Harper, Johnnie Rouse, Delores Johnson and Carol Wellington. (AP Wirephoto).

2 Accept N. J. Invitation

Virginia Pupils To See Integration In Action

By United Press International

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Two officials of the student council of a Virginia high school have accepted an invitation to observe student relationships at an Atlantic City high where one-third of the 2,000 students are colored.

It was announced Sunday that John Baily and Frances Rhodes, president and vice-president respectively of the student council of Lane high school in Charlottesville, will visit the week of March 1 for observing and taking part in regular and extra curricular activities.

CITY OF Charlottesville submitted a plan to a federal court in Harrisonburg, Va., designed to integrate its classes next September. Charlottesville's school board had been ordered to admit 12 colored pupils to Lane high and one of its elementary schools. A delay was granted by a federal court after the city pledged to proceed with its plan to desegregate in September.

Barbara Costello, student council president at Atlantic City high, said the invitation was the idea of Richard Williams, 17, a white senior and council member. She said the trip will be financed by the student council treasury.

Diploma Doesn't Come For Lone Negro Senior

FRONT ROYAL, Va. (AP)—The sole senior among 21 Negroes at Warren County High School here won't win the diploma she had coveted next month because she has one too few credits for graduation.

Ann Rhodes, 17, learned the bad news officially yesterday from the county school board, which decided it could not waive a state requirement of 16 credits for graduation. Miss Rhodes has only 15.

PROMISED SCHOLARSHIP

Already promised a $1,000 college scholarship by Negro Elks, Miss Rhodes is hoping she'll be able to pick up the needed credit at summer school, but it seems unlikely there will be one at Warren County High. The county thinks there wouldn't be enough students to justify the expense.

The girl also has another alternative, which was pointed out by the school board. She can take a "high school completion" examination offered by the state and, if she passes, claim a certificate which would be the equivalent of a high school diploma.

Miss Rhodes says she won't decide about taking the state exam until she knows for sure about the summer school.

She and her 20 schoolmates enrolled at Warren County High last February when the school, closed since September under Virginia anti-integration laws, was reopened on a "desegregated" basis.

Not a single white child appeared for enrollment, so the Negro youngsters, taught by a staff of 10 white faculty holdovers from the 1957-58 session, have had the 1,000-pupil-capacity school all to themselves.

WHITES IN PRIVATE SCHOOL

The white children were enrolled last fall in a private high school operated by the Warren County Educational Foundation and stayed there when the public high school reopened on the collapse of the state's massive resistance laws.

Miss Rhodes' shortage of credits stemmed from the fact that her senior year was interrupted by the integration controversy. If she had put in the normal session of 180 days of classroom work she would have had 17 credits. Instead, she will have had only 108 days when the session ends in June.

Negro Rebuffed In Attempt To Mix School

GALAX, Va. (UPI) — Galax school officials said a Negro girl was refused admission to the all-white Galax High School Wednesday. They also disclosed that eight Negroes had applied for admission to the school.

School Supt. Marvin Sutphin said Wednesday the girl showed up at registration at the school to apply for the 11th grade. It was the second integration attempt in southwest Virginia.

Officials said six requests for admission to the school came from Negroes living in nearby Grayson County which sends its white high school students from one district to Galax high.

The two other applications were made in the behalf of two daughters of Robert Lee Brooks of Galax.

Sutphin said one of the Brooks girls attempted to register. He said he told her he had received no word from the state's Pupil Placement Board which makes classroom assignments under Virginia law.

The girl attended school in Plainfield, N.J., last year.

School officials said the eight applications came in shortly after school ended last June and were sent to the state placement board. Spokesman for the board in Richmond acknowledged receiving two applications but said they came in too late for the board to act on at its meeting this month.

Galax is located on the Grayson-Carroll County line and has an estimated 100 Negro students. It does not have a Negro high school and sends the pupils to Wytheville, 40 miles away.

CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION AT WARREN COUNTY HIGH

Students were photographed at their studies inside the Warren County High School at Front Royal, Va., yesterday. Teacher Nancy Richardson conducts a language class for six of the 21 Negro pupils who entered the school when it reopened February 18 under court order. The school has a capacity of 1,000, but no white pupils are attending. They are remaining in private schools for the rest of this year.—AP Wirephoto.

14k 1959

Segregationists Calm

VIRGINIA

Norfolk Integration Has Bred No Trouble

Special To The Herald

NORFOLK, VA. — Despite forewarnings of explosive racial tension, the first three weeks of desegregated classes in six junior and senior high schools here have produced no serious trouble.

There were a few taunts at first aimed at the 17 Negroes admitted to the formerly all-white schools when they re-opened Feb. 2.

But the orderliness of the long-feared and long-fought integration was never really threatened.

Why?

Observers here credit the peace to actions by state and city officials, by the school board and white student leaders, by prominent citizens — and by the segregationists themselves.

Against the background of a three-year battle against classroom mingling of the races, the calm transition would seem unlikely without considering the feelings of a city that went without schools for four months.

★ ★ ★

THE CLIMATE OF RESISTANCE to court-ordered integration started building up in Virginia in 1956. That was the year the first desegregation suits were brought — and the year "massive resistance" was born.

Virginia enacted laws which said any desegregated school would be closed. In the fall of 1958, the state did close Norfolk's schools in the face of federal orders to integrate.

During the long fight, the Federal District Court here was repeatedly warned of the danger of desegregation. The warnings came from the Norfolk School Board and later the City Council. There were anonymous letters and telephone calls warning of violence.

Just two weeks before desegregation finally occurred the City Council, ignoring the wishes of the school board, announced it would close all secondary school classes by withholding operating funds if schools were reopened under integrated conditions.

But then federal and state courts swept aside the resistance laws and the fund cut-off plan. The six schools closed four months before by the state were going to reopen. Integration was at hand.

It was then, too, however, that Norfolk citizens decided they had had enough of wrangling and of no schools.

The City Council, encouraged by a petition by 100 of Norfolk's most prominent business and professional men, declared that no violence would be tolerated.

Student leaders of three of the high schools faced with desegregation ran an advertisement in the newspaper calling for a quiet acceptance of the Negro students. An "interested citizen" put up the money.

★ ★ ★

TWO OTHER DEVELOPMENTS perhaps figured in the calm reopening. Segregationists had set up tuition classes for students of the closed schools, and these were to continue even though other emergency classes were to disband.

Meanwhile, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., besides promising to use the full force of the state to maintain order, had the legislature repeal the compulsory attendance law and appropriate money for tuition grants.

The grants are for students who prefer to attend segregated private schools or public schools outside Norfolk.

Norfolk Superintendent of Schools J. J. Brewbakers favored these measures. If normally he would oppose them, under the circumstances he believed they relieved tensions.

The school board had no desire for students with strong segregationist feelings to attend a school against their wishes.

The prolonged closing of the six schools, with their 10,000 students forced to scramble for an education, also may have contributed to the orderly desegregation.

This is the way Police Chief Harold Anderson sees it:

Many parents had worried for months where the family's next high school graduate was coming from. So relieved were they to see the schools reopen that integration be damned.

Norfolk act robs 7,200 of school

NORFOLK, Va. — "The council action leaves me in sort of shock."

Mrs. W. T. Mason, a prominent civic leader and one of many stunned Virginians here Tuesday, gasped those words unbelievably after the Norfolk City Council ousted 7,200 more children from school by voting to cut off operating expenses of all city secondary schools, effective Feb. 1.

The council action, aimed at escaping integration, increases Norfolk's list of schoolless children to 17,200.

AT THE same time, it closes the sole white junior high school open in the city, shuts down three colored high schools, padlocks the seventh grades in 22 white elementary schools and closes 10 colored elementary schools.

It is one of the most sweeping acts to avoid integration that the state has witnessed. Six white high schools affecting 10,000 pupils, have been closed since last September under Virginia's massive resistance laws.

Observers here surmised that the council took the drastic action in the belief that the state's massive resistance laws would crumble under court tests scheduled this week.

The fund curtailment is tantamount to closing the schools. The colored schools were shut down apparently in retaliation for white schools being shut.

★ ★ ★

NORFOLK MAYOR W. F. Duckworth said the action means all secondary schools would be closed. It was Duckworth's resolution that the council acted on.

The council move came just as Federal and state court tests on the constitutionality of the massive resistance laws were to be held.

Two attorneys who brought the Federal court suit attacking the validity of the Virginia laws were present at the council meeting.

One of the lawyers, Edmund D. Campbell of Arlington, declared the City Council action would be tested by law.

★ ★ ★

"IT CLEARLY violates the state constitution and the City Charter," Mr. Campbell asserted.

The most immediate public reaction was that "severe economic damage" would be done by the council action, which went far beyond the expectations of many persons.

The council resolution says the city will pay off teacher contracts in effect on Feb. 2.

Norfolk city fathers voted six-to-one in approving the resolution that will curtail school funds.

Supreme Court Hits Arlington

Ordered To Reconsider 26 Negro Transfers

CAROLINA PLAN UPHELD

By Staff Correspondent

RICHMOND, Va., March 19.—A United States Appeals Court ordered Arlington County, Va., Thursday to reconsider the applications of 26 Negro pupils who were denied admission to white schools in the Washington suburb.

At the same time, the fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals again upheld the North Carolina pupil assignment plan which provides for gradual school integration on the basis of local decisions and conditions.

The North Carolina plan had been upheld by Federal courts previously as constitutional on its face. It provides for remedial action and appeals through state courts, but Federal jurisdiction is maintained if racial discrimination is a factor in assigning pupils.

Must Follow Steps

The Appeals Court told Negroes seeking admission to white schools in Raleigh and Montgomery County, N. C., that they must follow steps prescribed by the North Carolina statutes before asking a Federal court to order integration.

The court ordered the Arlington School Board, however, to take immediate action on the 26 Negro applications and told Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan to make sure that any of the group qualified for transfer be admitted to white schools by next September.

The effect of the three rulings was to tell Southern localities that assignment plans would be considered valid unless it were shown they were used to thwart integration.

Different Criteria

Evidence showed the Arlington School Board had not judged white students' transfer application under the same criteria as those of Negroes, the court said. It said the North Carolina cases could not be judged until assignment procedures were shown to be discriminatory in practice.

The 26 Arlington Negroes were among 30 turned down there. Judge Bryan ordered the other four be admitted and they have attended the previously white Stratford Junior High School without incident since Feb. 2.

The court said the school board and Judge Bryan both had probably been overly cautious because of Virginia's "massive resistance" laws which automatically closed integrated schools. The laws have since been ruled unconstitutional by both the Virginia Supreme Court and a Federal court.

Arlington Told To Review Ban On 26 Negroes

Court Says School Closing Law Hampered Transfer Decision

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

A Federal appeals court directed the Arlington School Board yesterday to restudy the applications of 26 Negro pupils denied admission to schools for white children, now that Virginia has no school closing law.

In another opinion, the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals again upheld the North Carolina pupil assignment plan. It stated that Negroes first must exhaust administrative remedies set up in the plan before seeking relief in Federal courts.

The decisions were handed down in Richmond. In its 430-word Arlington opinion, the Court did not invalidate specifically the standards of the pupil assignment plan used by the School Board to screen Negro applicants last September.

Nor did the Court reverse the Federal District Court opinion of Judge Albert V. Bryan who upheld the rejection of the 26 pupils.

The School Board originally rejected 30 Negro applicants but Judge Bryant ordered four of them admitted to Stratford Junior High School where they have been attending since Feb. 2.

Court Cites Reasons

But the Circuit Court, in telling the School Board to take another look, cited two seasons why the School Board action should not be accepted as a precedent for future assignments:

• Virginia's law closing desegregated schools, invalidated by State and Federal courts in January, was in effect when the School Board rejected the applications and Judge Bryan supported it.

"With this threat hanging over them," stated the Circuit Court, "neither the County School Board nor the District Court could act with the same freedom and independence as they can now."

• The Negro pupils were subjected to tests which white applicants for transfers were not—the main contention by attorneys for the Negro pupils in their arguments before the appeals court.

The School Board has since adopted a policy subjecting all applicants for transfers to the same tests, regardless of race.

The Circuit Court directed the School Board to restudy the applications soon so that any dissatisfied pupils can ask Judge Bryan for a review before the September school term.

Appeal Held Unlikely

The School Board will confer with its attorneys to discuss a possible appeal of the Circuit Court decision—a move held unlikely by Chairman Robert A. Peck.

Peck said the Board, instead, probably will consider the rejected applications along with all other transfer applications for the next term.

Unless some facts affecting the 26 rejected pupils have changed, Peck said, he assumes the Board will reject them again. He added, however, that each pupil will have another school year in his record, which might change the Board's decision.

L. Lee Bean, Board member, agreed and said he was not influenced by the school closing law when he voted to reject the applications.

On the other hand, James G. Stockard said he maintains now, as he did in September, that attendance areas and overcrowding are the only standards which can be applied without racial discrimination.

The Arlington plan also includes standards involving academic achievement, adaptability and pyschological problems.

Negroes Ask Lynchburg School Shifts

LYNCHBURG, Va., June 10 (AP)—The City School Board has been asked to admit two Negro children to white schools—one for the summer school term and one to Robert E. Lee Junior High School next September.

Superintendent Paul M. Munro said the two applications are the first to be received here.

He said F. D. Harris asked yesterday that his daughter be admitted to the eighth grade at Robert E. Lee. Munro said the application would be sent to the State Pupil Placement Board in Richmond. The application to attend summer school has already gone to the State agency, he added.

The summer school request was made by M. W. Tornhill Jr. for his son, Murrell W. Thornhill III, a student at Robert S. Payne School. The request asks that he be allowed to study sixth grade arithmetic at John W. Wyatt School.

School officials said John W. Wyatt "might be" a few blocks nearer to Thornhill's home than Dunbar High School, where summer courses are offered to Negro pupils. But actual travel time on a bus would be about the same, they added.

WHITES BOYCOTT—When Negro children (21 of them) attended the 1,200 capacity Warren County High school in Front Royal, Va., because of a Federal court order, the schools approximately 800 white students did not attend classes. Private classes run by a local foundation were set up for the white students. In photo, teacher Audrey O'Niel instructs Negro students in typing after school reopened, Feb. 18.

Negro Girl Still Wants High School Diploma

FRONT ROYAL, Va., May 30 (AP)—"I want a diploma, not a certificate."

Ann Rhodes, 17, set this objective today in the wake of the Warren County school board's decision that it could not buck the State's minimum credit requirements and give her a high school diploma next month.

The girl is the only senior among 21 Negroes attending the Warren County High School here. She and her schoolmates enrolled in February when the formerly all-white school, shut for six months to avoid integration under the State's now-defunct massive resistance laws, opened to students of both races.

The white students stayed away, most of them choosing to continue their studies in classes arranged by a private educational foundation.

Ann, who scored As and Bs in high school, missed the first semester because of the integration controversy. The half-credits she will receive for her work since February will bring her high school total to 15, one shy of the 16 required by the State for graduation.

The school board decided yesterday it couldn't graduate her with 15 credits.

"I'm sorry I won't get the diploma." Ann told a reporter today, adding that she "sort of expected" the school board's ruling.

"I would like to take summer school somewhere else, but haven't made any definite plans," she said. "Mother is kind of let down by all this."

There isn't much chance of a summer session at Warren County High. Present thinking by school officials is that there wouldn't be enough students to justify the expense.

Ann ruled out one alternative— taking the State's high school completion examination —because it would mean a certicate attesting to her qualifications and not a diploma.

"I will have to make arrangements starting Monday," said Mrs. Annie Hhodes, Ann's mother. "I'm going to talk to Mr. James Duff, principal of Warren County High, about the situation."

Of the school board's decision, Mrs. Rhodes said:

"They did what they thought was best. I was a little disappointed and so was Ann."

Ann has been promised a $1,000 college scholarship by the Negro Elks.

VIRGINIA—Fr. P. 1

Front Royal School Loses Final Appeal

employes of the American Viscose Corp. plant.

At the hearing in Judge Sobeloff's chambers here, School Board Attorney William J. Phillips pleaded for court permission to keep the school closed until September.

He recalled that, in a September hearing before the judge, he could not promise whether or not the School Board intended to begin desegregation if granted a delay until next September.

"But now I can answer in the affirmative," he said.

"We're defeated on integration," he said. "We realize that. But our stand now, sir, is that it is the feeling of the School Board and the people of Warren County that the children, having been once upset this year, should not be subjected to the disservice of transferring them back to the high school." He said the School Board would pay the tuition for the 22 Negro applicants in the Washington, D. C., schools they have been attending.

At another point, Phillips said:

"I will be frank to tell the court that 22 Negroes will show up on Wednesday and maybe five or six whites."

He said the School Board has 14 or 15 teachers left out of the high school's staff of 40.

Sobeloff said he had sympathy for the School Board's problem. But he said:

"I am going to say . . . that the spectacle of empty school buildings and unoccupied teachers ought to be terminated."

He said that refusal to reopen the school would violate the Jan. 19 ruling of the State Supreme Court of Appeals which called Virginia's "massive resistance" laws, including the school closing law, unconstitutional.

"I'd like to be flexible," said Sobeloff "if you have a comprehensive desegregation plan.

"But it is fairly obvious that the longer this continues, the more demoralized teachers will be, the more injury to pupils, both white and Negro, and the more difficult it will be to comply with court orders."

Spottswood W. Robinson III of Richmond, attorney for the Negro pupils, summed up their case this way:

"What has really happened here is the School Board is about to abdicate its constitutional duty to an expression of white parents not to open the school until September.

"Constitutional rights cannot be subjected to the public in this matter . . ."

Judge Sobeloff upheld an order of Federal District Judge John Paul who last Tuesday ruled the School Board must reopen the high school.

Desegregation began in Virginia on Feb. 2 when 21 Negroes entered white schools in Arlington and Norfolk. On Feb. 10, nine Negro pupils entered white schools in Alexandria. Warren County will be the first rural community to begin desegregation in Virginia. It has 3300 white pupils and 320 Negro pupils.

In other developments:

• In Alexandria, Marshall J. Beverley, candidate for the Democratic nomination to the State Senate, said he favored a "pupil preference" program (a system of Negro, white and desegregated schools) if the study commission of Gov. J. Lindsay Almond "doesn't come up with a plan to stop all integration."

• The Norfolk and Danville chapters of the segregationist Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties announced plans for meetings to protest desegregation, similar to those already held in Southside and Northern Virginia.

• Federal District Judge Sterling Hutcheson refused to delay a hearing of the Richmond desegregation case beyond its scheduled March 10 date.

• In Norfolk, enrollment at the six schools reopened on a desegregated basis Feb. 2 reached 7159, compared with the 6360 on hand when they reopened and the 9950 expected last fall.

Few White Pupils Expected

Warren County Loses School Appeal, Judge Orders Integration Wednesday

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16—The Warren County School Board failed in a last ditch effort today to keep its only high school closed for the rest of the school year.

Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals refused to postpone a lower court order requiring the School Board to reopen Warren County High School in Front Royal Wednesday on a desegregated basis.

The School Board said it would comply. Warren County will be the fourth Virginia community to begin school desegregation.

But it was apparent that only a few, if any, white pupils would enter the high school when it reopens along with the 22 Negroes who brought the desegregation suit.

Some of the high school's 1044 white pupils have been attending private classes since state law closed the school six months ago to thwart desegregation. Others are attending schools outside the County and 100 have attended no school.

After Sobeloff's ruling, the Warren County Educational Foundation announced formally that it would continue the private classes for the rest of the school term.

Duncan Gibb, Foundation president, said all 26 teachers agreed in a meeting today to continue the private schooling. The teachers resigned from public teaching positions in the high school to teach for the Foundation.

Gibb pointed out that parents of children in the private classes had voted 598-5 to continue them, and that 1000 residents at a mass meeting last week had voted in favor of keeping the private classes in operation.

The Foundation has $120,000 in cash and pledges, Gibb said, enough for operation for the remainder of the term. Some $1600 weekly is guaranteed by contributions of union

Another Virginia School Is Ordered To Integrate

When Negoes Show Up Tomorrow, Whites Might Remain In Private Front Royal Classes

Baltimore, Feb. 16 (AP)—Warren County, a community of 15,000 segregation-minded persons in northern Virginia, was ordered by a top Federal Court Monday to open its high school to Negroes.

The School Board said it would comply. It promised to reopen its high school at Front Royal Wednesday. But first indications from Front Royal were that no more than two dozen or so students—mostly Negroes—would show up. The rest would remain in the private school system already in operation.

Have Made Full Round

Twenty-two Negroes applied for admission to Warren County High last spring. Their applications have made the full round of courts. Monday's decision by Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals was, in essence, the final legal course.

William J. Phillips, attorney for Warren County School Board, said he was confident that no more than the 22 Negro students or a half dozen or so white students would appear at the high school.

"The people there don't want integration," Phillips said, "and they're not going to have it."

Later he made this generalization:

"It's not a question of integration of schools. It's not a question of integration of races. It's the bastardization of races which we feel will result from this integration."

Warren County was ordered last September 8 to integrate its high school, with about 1,000 pupils.

Proceedings Reinstituted

The County appealed to Judge Sobeloff within a week to overrule the U. S. District Court's order. Sobeloff refused.

After Virginia's massive-resistance law was declared invalid by both State and Federal courts last January 19, attorneys for the 22 Negro students at Front Royal reinstituted Federal Court proceedings. Last week U. S. District Judge John Paul upheld the original integration order, and Monday's opinion by Judge Sobeloff upheld Judge Paul.

Front Royal Must Integrate

BALTIMORE (AP) — Warren County, a community of 15,000 segregation-minded persons in northern Virginia, was ordered by a top federal court Monday to open its one high school to Negroes.

The School Board said it would comply. It promised to reopen its high school at Front Royal on Wednesday. But first indications from Front Royal were that no more than two dozen or so—mostly Negroes—would show up. The rest would remain in the private school system already in operation.

Applied.

Twenty-two Negroes applied for admission to Warren County High School last spring. Their applications have made the full round of courts. Monday's decision by Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals was, in essence, the final legal course.

William J. Phillips, attorney for the Warren County School Board, said he was confident no more than the 22 Negro students or a half-dozen or so white students would appear at the high school.

"The people there don't want integration," Phillips said, "and they're not going to have it. It's not a question of integration of schools. It's not a question of integration of races. It's the bastardization of races which we feel will result from this integration."

Warren County was ordered last Sept. 8 to integrate its high school, with about 1,000 pupils. It appealed to Judge Sobeloff within a week to overrule the U.S. District Court's order. Sobeloff refused.

After Virginia's massive resistance law was declared invalid by both state and federal courts last Jan. 19, attorneys for the 22 Negro students at Front Royal reinstituted federal court proceedings. Last week U.S. District Judge John Paul upheld the original integration order, and the opinion by Judge Sobeloff upheld Judge Paul.

In Virginia, five communities have fought integration. Norfolk, Alexandria and Arlington have gone through the same legal steps taken by Warren County, and have also been ordered to integrate their schools. All have, without particular incident.

The one exception was Charlottesville, which was granted a delay in desegregation until next September, providing its outlined plan of full desegregation was approved by Judge Paul. That plan is due before Judge Paul by next Wednesday.

Beauty Course Out, So Negro Students Quit

FRONT ROYAL, Va.—(AP)—Two of the 23 Negroes admitted to the previously all-white Warren County High School have dropped out because they could not take a course in cosmetology.

The drop-outs leave the student body at 21. No whites have entered the formerly 1,000-pupil school.

Supt. Q. D. Gasque said Joyce Henderson, an 11th grader, and Elizabeth Dean, a senior, notified school officials they are leaving because they can not get the course they want in beauty treatment.

Warren County High has never offered such a course, Gasque said. All courses regularly offered by the school are available, he said.

Both girls plan to return to schools they were attending in Washington and New York while Warren County High was closed for five months under Virginia's now-defunct massive resistance laws. Neither girl was in school Friday.

The other 21 Negro pupils — 13 girls and eight boys — attended classes for the second day. Nine teachers are on duty.

White students failed to show up Wednesday for enrollment when the school opened on an integrated basis under Federal Court order.

An estimated 780 of the white students are attending segregated classes conducted by a private group, the Warren County Educational Foundation, in buildings scattered across this northern Virginia town. Warren High is the only high school in the county.

In Richmond, state education department officials said cosmetology courses are offered at five state schools, and Virginia State College at Petersburg, a Negro institution.

SCHOOL TO REOPEN

Integration Order In Virginia Upheld

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16 (AP)—Warren County, a community of some 15,000 segregation-minded persons in northern Virginia, was ordered by a top federal court today to open its one high school to Negroes.

The school board said it would comply. It promised to reopen its high school at Front Royal on Wednesday. But first indications from Front Royal are that no more than two dozen or so—mostly Negroes—will show up. The rest are expected to remain in the private school system already in operation.

Twenty-two Negroes applied for admission to Warren County High last spring. Their applications have made the full round of courts. Today's decision by Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals was, in essence, the final legal course.

Few Seen Enrolling

William J. Phillips, attorney for the Warren County school board, said he was confident that no more than the 22 Negro students or a half-dozen or so white students would appear at the high school.

"The people there don't want integration," Phillips said, "and they're not going to have it."

Warren County was ordered last Sept. 8 to integrate its high school, with about 1,000 pupils. It appealed to Judge Sobeloff within a week to overrule the U.S. district court's order. Sobeloff refused.

Negroes File Appeals

After Virginia's massive resistance law was declared invalid by both state and federal courts last Jan. 19, attorneys for the 22 Negro students at Front Royal re-instituted federal court proceedings. Last week U.S. District Judge John Paul upheld the original integration order, and today's opinion by Judge Sobeloff upheld Judge Paul.

Within the state of Virginia, there have been five communities which have fought integration.

Norfolk, Alexandria and Arlington have gone through the same legal steps taken by Warren County, and have also been ordered to integrate their schools. All have, without particular incident.

The one exception was Char-

lottesville, which was granted a delay to desegregation until next September, providing its outlined plan of full desegregation was approved by Judge Paul. That plan is due before Judge Paul by next Wednesday.

Integration In Schools Voted Down

Virginia Parents Want Makeshift Classes Kept

Front Royal, Va., Feb. 13 (AP)—Written ballots showed Friday that Warren County parents voted, 545 to 4, to keep their children in private, makeshift classes rather than send them to an integrated public high school.

The Warren County Education Foundation, which sponsors the tuition-free classes, announced the results of ballots taken home by students and counted Friday.

Duncan C. Gibb, foundation president, withheld official announcement that his group would stay in business. It was obvious, however, that the private classes would continue.

To Await Court Ruling

Gibbs' announcement was held up until a hearing in Baltimore Monday before federal appeals Judge Simon E. Sobeloff, who will rule on a request from the County for a delay in a lower-court edict that the County's only high school, closed since September, open next Wednesday on an integrated basis.

The School Board has announced it will open the school as ordered unless Sobeloff grants an unexpected delay, raising the prospect that the 22 Negroes might enter the schoolhouse alone.

Nearly 800 of the 1,050 white high school students in the county have attended the foundation's private classes since last fall.

The foundation is supported entirely by private donations.

$30,000 Fund to Help Students Attend Segregated Classes at Front Royal

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Sept. 12 (AP)—The Warren County Educational Foundation said last night it has more than $30,000 in a sponsorship fund for students unable to pay their tuition for private, segregated high school classes this fall.

The Foundation also extended registration for classes in its private school until further notice.

An additional 100 students registered yesterday, making the Foundation's total enrollment 455. Desegregated Warren County High School, already in operation, has a total enrollment of 404.

Classes at the private school are scheduled to begin Sept. 21.

In a related development, it was disclosed Friday that Warren County High may be required to offer physical education classes for white and Negro children in grades 9 and 10.

The County School Board voted Thursday to abolish physical education, subject to the approval of the State Department of Education. County authorities said they would emphasize health education in place of physical education.

In Richmond, Davis Y. Paschall, state superintendent of public instruction, said that under new regulations of the State Board of Education, students must take the equivalent of 2½ years of health and physical education in grades 8 through 12.

Paschall said he had not been notified officially of the Warren County School Board's action. He said it appeared the State Board of Education would have to act on the matter.

Budget Action Keeps Warren Schools Open

Assures Operation Of Public, Private Classes Until June

By ALEX B. PRESTON
Staff Staff Writer

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Oct. 1.—Continued operation of integated Warren County High School—as well as all other public schools—through next June was assured today with the restoration of the county's budget appropriations on an annual basis.

The Board of Supervisors, after a public hearing at which a return to "public harmony" in the community was urged, last night rescinded its quarterly appropriations for the three months ending yesterday and placed the county's operations on a full year's program.

The action came after the four-member board was deadlocked in a 2-2 tie. The court-appointed tie-breaker, Howard Duncan, had to be summoned by the sheriff to break the impasse.

The effect of the supervisors' action is to appropriate for the remaining three-quarters of the fiscal year, beginning today, the balance of $678,703 for public schools, and an additional $116,088 to pay for State and locally supported scholarships for education of children who object to attending Warren County High School.

20 Negroes Enrolled

Twenty Negro children are enrolled under Federal court order at the public high school along with 401 white children. Private segregated classes are being conducted for 451 white children by the Warren County Educational Foundation in a restaurant here and appproximately 100 other white children are attending public schools elsewhere.

Last May 29 the supervisors, again with the tie-breaker deciding the issue, agreed on a compromise quarterly appropriation plan after two members attempted to finance schools on a month-to-month basis and two others, who favored continued operation of public schools, wanted appropriations made for at least a half year.

Under Virginia's anti-integration program, localities may appropriate on a month-to-month basis so funds can be cut off whenever inforced integration occurs or, as with Prince Edward County, they may refuse to put up any money for school operations.

The public hearing was attended by a number of Educational Foundation supporters working for private schools.

Scholarships Asked

The Rev. Carlton Blankenship, pastor of Rivermont Baptist Church and a foundation member, asked the supervisors to guarantee private school scholarships, amounting to $220 for each child, by appropriating $80,000 for this purpose through next June. He did not oppose placing public schools on an annual financing arrangement.

John G. Bowman of Front Royal said "peace and quiet" would be restored to the community if the uncertainty of quarterly appropriations was eliminated. He did not object to the private scholarship request of Mr. Blankenship, but added:

"If the board is going to provide funds for priavte education for the rest of the year, it should do the same for public school pupils and then all this feuding can be forgotten."

Supports View

Dr. Elizabeth Sherman also supported this view. She said a full year's appropriation "would give a feeling of security to everyone, regardless of which school was chosen by parents.

The only opponent of annual appropriations who spoke was Mrs. Cleveland Jones, who waved a tax bill for $309 on two pieces of property.

"I am opposed to appropriations for two high schools" (Warren County High and Criser High for Negroes), she said, adding that those who do not object to integrated instruction could attend the Negro school.

Frank Nesbitt rejoined, "Mrs. Jones has sent several of her children through public schools. Now that they're all grown up, this is a good time for her to stop paying her tax bills."

H. E. McVay, plant manager of the American Viscose Corp., the industrial mainstay of this area, also backed annual appropriations. He said "it would be a very good thing for the community."

Gasque Jubilant

County School Supt. Q. D. Gasque was jubilant after the supervisors' final action. He was forced to operate the white high school last year with only 21 Negroes attending after approximately 1,000 former students boycotted it and remained in private classes. He had told the supervisors earlier:

"Recognizing the importance of educating all children in Warren County, the School Board reaffirms its belief in the necessity of operating public schools as a part of the 'freedom-of-choice' plan enacted by the 1959 special session of the General Assembly."

Supervisor Frank Stoutamyer of Front Royal, made the motion to restore annual appropriations, and Chairman E. M. Bowen of Cedarville District seconded it. Supervisors George Baggarly of South River District, and Samuel Esteppe of Fork District, opposed it.

VIRGINIA WIDENS ITS INTEGRATION

Mixed Classes Begin Quietly at Warren County High and in Charlottesville

By LEONARD BUDER
Special to The New York Times.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Sept. 8—School Integration began in Warren County today. There were no incidents.

A total of 282 white students and twenty-one Negroes attended classes at Warren County High School on the first day of the new school year.

The county school superintendent, Q. D. Gasque, said he was quite pleased by the initial enrollment. He said he expected attendance by white students to pick up as the term progressed.

Officials had said earlier that they did not know whether "two or 200" white students would appear today. Last February, 800 white students boycotted the county high school to attend private classes operated by a citizens' group, the Warren County Educational Foundation.

The public school's enrollment then consisted of twenty-one Negro students admitted under Federal Court orders.

Warren County High School was closed for the first half of last year under the state's anti-integration laws, which are now defunct. The school normally has an enrollment of 1,000 students.

he private foundation also started registering students for its classes, but no preliminary figures were announced. Registration will continue through Friday.

Both white and Negro students reported that the first day of integration here had been relatively uneventful. They also said there had been no conversation between the races.

Town policemen, aided by a deputy from the county sheriff's office, took up posts outside the red-brick Colonial-type school building more than an hour before classes were scheduled to start at 9 A. M.

The school is situated on a hill, not far from the center of town, and the police blocked all approaches to the school at

the foot of the hill. At 7:55 A. M., the driver of a car that was directed away from the school shouted at police: "You better guard those coons this morning."

The total of twenty-one Negro students caused some surprise at first, because only eighteen had registered. However, Mr. Gasque said later that the three additional Negroes were eligible to attend because they had been parties to the original court case.

At a news conference later in the day, Mr. Gasque said there would be a curtailment of the athletic program this fall. He said that the school was now too small to compete against its former opponents.

He also said there would probably be a curtailment of the athletic program this fall. He said that the school was now too small to compete against its former opponents.

He also said there would probably be a curtailment of some social activities, such as dances, as well as health education classes. He declined to give reasons.

While the twenty-one Negroes attended Warren County High School, 107 other Negro students went to the county's newly built Negro high school, which opened for the first time today.

Charlottesville Quiet

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 8—Twelve Negroes walked into two previously all-white schools here today without disturbance.

White students greeted their arrival with little outward concern. No adults, other than newsmen, were on hand. A few city policemen directed traffic and patrolled on motorcycles.

Three Negroes entered Lane High School, the city's only white high school. Nine enrolled at Venable Elementary School, near the University of Virginia in a well-to-do residential district.

By Jim McNamara, Staff Photographer.

Winners of Public School Safety Contest

Top winners in a District school safety contest discuss the winning poster. Ronald Earl Baker (left) of Woodson Junior High won the slogan contest, and William Foreman of Spingarn High School won the poster contest. Each received a $100 prize.

Vote Slated Tonight On Area Youth Code

By Dorrie Davenport

Staff Reporter

Montgomery County teenagers have recently been battling some problems mighty enough to stump much older philosophers.

When is a party crasher not a party crasher and what makes an open house open? How long can you stay in a parked car without parking and what, precisely, constitutes a public display of affection?

The questions came up for debate when the Committee on Youth Guidance and Fitness of the Montgomery County Council of Parent-Teacher Associations met with student council presidents to study teen-age problems in social behavior.

Guided by replies from more than half of the 21,000 questionnaires they sent senior high students and their parents, the council leaders and the Committee drew up a proposed parent-youth code to be voted on tonight by the entire P-TA Council.

The percentage of youngsters answering the questionnaire was more than double that of their parents, but the answers were often so similar it was hard to tell who was 15 and who was 50.

On the big question of deadlines for dates, most of the teenagers voted for 12:30 a.m., only a half hour later than the midnight limit generally approved by their elders.

Holding hands in public is fine, all but a few diehards agreed, but anything else constituting "a show of affection in public" was voted in poor taste. It's also unseemly to leave one party in search of another if the first is a flop.

Party crashers were banned, but no youngster at an open house can be called a party crasher because, by definition, an open house is open to all comers of the same age group.

The codemakers found that in lower Montgomery County open house parties are not liked because "they frequently result in property damage, cause annoyance to the neighbors and the host and sometimes culminate in police action."

Smokers, the proposed code suggests, should indulge only with the consent of their host, and adults should see to it that the Maryland law against serving alcohol to a minor is strictly enforced.

"Joy riding" and "parking" were both ruled out, with proper interpretation of the controversial terms prudently left up to the individual.

About 16 per cent of the parents and 28 per cent of the students who answered the questionnaire replied that they saw no use for a code.

"We don't want to be told how to bring up our kids," said one parent, while some felt that well behaved youngsters don't need a code and that others won't obey one.

Desegregation Reversal Is Denied Warren County

Judge Paul Rules Board Lacks a Plan

By Susanna McBee
Staff Reporter

HARRISONBURG, Va., Sept. 3 — Federal Judge John Paul refused today to rescind his 1958 ruling under which 18 Negroes will be admitted to the Warren County High School when it opens on Tuesday.

The Judge told County school officials they had not shown good faith in planning for desegregation. He added that the completion this month of the $500,000 Criser Elementary-High School for Negroes won't change the situation.

Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Phillips asked Judge Paul to cancel his order, because the new Negro high school is "adequate, well-staffed and has a thoroughly run curriculum."

He also said the School Board did not yet have a plan for desegregation but is considering one.

Phillips indicated afterward that a hurried attempt to draw up such a plan might be made by the School Board Friday night for presentation to Judge Paul here Saturday. The Judge said he would be glad to study it, but doubted a desegregation plan could be made overnight. He said there is a "grave question" that Criser High has equal facilities to those at Warren High.

Earlier, Phillips had argued that the Warren County School Board could not legally assign Negroes to the white school because under existing state law assignment powers are vested in the State Pupil Placement Board.

Judge Paul replied, "So far as this court is concerned, you are not under it (the Pupil Placement Board) now." He went on to criticize the Board, saying:

"The Pupil Placement Board, in the manner it is being administered, is so plainly discriminatory and unconstitutional . . . that is harly needful to consider it."

Judge Paul's remarks were an indication what his decision would be Saturday in the Charlottesville school case. The Charlottesville School Board has admitted a total of 12 Negroes to white schools under its desegregation plan. But the 12 were rejected by the State Placement Board. The local board on Saturday will ask Paul for guidance.

Judge Paul also reminded Phillips that the court was assured in February that Warren County High School would reopen this fall on a desegregated basis.

"But you have not prepared a plan," the Judge said. "You come to court merely asking that the injunction be dissolved . . . Things are not being advanced at all in Warren County . . . The School Board has never committed itself to a policy of desegregation."

Phillips argued the Board was "suddenly and abruptly forced to integrate." Paul reported, "You've had a year now to formulate a plan . . . I certainly wouldn't feel justified to . . . allow the School Board to drift."

Oliver W. Hill, attorney for the 18 Negroes, said, "It is very apparent that the basic idea of desegregation has not been accepted in Warren County."

Another Blow In Integration Fight Dealt to Virginia

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—School desegregation next Tuesday in Charlottesville and Warren County became a virtual certainty Saturday as the authority of the Virginia Pupil Placement Board suffered another body blow in the courts.

In Harrisonburg, U.S. Dist. Judge John Paul told Charlottesville school officials they must enroll 12 Negroes in two white schools despite orders to the contrary from the three-man placement board.

He said the directive of the placement board, which under state law is vested with sole authority for the assignment of all pupils, "is without any validity whatsoever" and is "plainly unconstitutional."

Warren County, meantime, apparently lost its last chance to prevent the enrollment of 18 Negroes in Warren County High School at Front Royal when its school board failed to submit a desegregation plan to Judge Paul.

The judge last Thursday had refused to dissolve an injunction requiring admission of the Negroes to the previously all-white school, largely on grounds that the county had presented no orderly plan for desegregation.

Charlottesville and Warren County are among four Virginia localities now prepared to desegregate 13 schools next Tuesday.

Twenty-one Negroes are to be enrolled in seven white or predominantly white schools in Norfolk. Nine Negroes are to be admitted in three schools in Alexandria.

Desegregation will be nothing new for either Norfolk or Alexandria. Six secondary schools were desegregated in Norfolk last February. Three simultaneously were desegregated in Alexandria.

Ignores Order.

The Norfolk School Board decided Saturday to ignore a pupil placement board order that two Negro pupils who attended white schools last session be assigned to Negro schools for the 1959-60 session.

White man refused entry at Walker

RICHMOND

A Richmond white man was denied admission to a bricklaying course at Maggie L. Walker High School.

It marked the city's first case of public school integration in reverse.

The man sought to enroll in the evening school bricklaying course, the only one offered in city public schools. He was told to return the next day and was then informed that he must apply to the State Pupil Placement Board.

(In recent weeks, Federal district courts have ignored the Pupil Placement Board, the last vestige of the outlawed massive resistance machinery. Federal courts have assigned colored pupils to white schools when local school boards refused to do so.)

HOWARD H. CARWILE, local attorney who favors public school desegregation, made this comment on the matter:

"We have here the ridiculous situation of a white applicant being denied admission to a colored high school purely on racial grounds. According to this logic, a colored applicant cannot be denied admission to a public white school solely because of race, but a white applicant can be denied admission to a colored public school solely because of race.

"How can the segregation laws be void on one day and valid on the next day? Such a stupid stultification the world has never seen."

Though several cases are pending in the Federal courts Richmond's public schools are still rigidly segregated.

Galax High Will Admit Negro Girl

ROANOKE, Va., Nov. 9 (AP)—A 16-year-old girl now attending school in New Jersey may be the first to break the color line in Western Virginia public schools.

Marvin Sutphin, superintendent of Galax schools, said Rita Lee Brooks has been notified she can enter the all-white Galax High School on Jan. 19, 1960, the day the second semester opens.

Floyd County is scheduled to admit 13 Negroes to white schools Jan. 25, the start of its second semester.

Rita Lee Brooks was ordered admitted to the white school by Federal District Judge Roby C. Thompson. He also ordered the admission of the 13 Negroes to Floyd County schools. Thompson rejected an application from Rita Lee's sister, Hilda Jane Brooks, to enter Galax High, as she is attending a Negro school about 300 yards from her home.

Judge Thompson noted that the younger girl has a Negro junior school to attend while Rita Lee has no Negro high school available in Galax. Rita Lee is attending school in Plainfield, N. J.

Appliances of 18 Negroes to enter the white Pulaski High School are expected to be forwarded to the State Pupil Placement Board is the near future. All 18 now attend Christiansburg Institute, according to Pulaski County Supt. Frank J. Critzer.

Racial News Roundup

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.

Galax, Va., Will Take Negro Pupil

Jan. 11-1959

ROANOKE, Va. (AP) — A 16-year-old Negro girl now attending school in Plainfield, N.J., will be admitted to previously all-white Galax, Va., high school Jan. 19, the Galax school superintendent said Monday.

Rita Lee Brooks has been notified she can enroll that date as the second term begins, Marvin Sutphin said.

She would be the first Negro admitted to a white school in western Virginia. Integration in Floyd County is expected five days later.

Judge Roby C. Thompson of the Western District of Virginia ordered her admission "on or before the beginning of the second semester..." Galax has no Negro high school.

Thompson also ordered Floyd County to admit 13 Negroes to its white schools at the beginning of the second term, Jan. 25. They will be admitted, Floyd Supt. James Combs said earlier.

ARLINGTON ORDERED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION ON NEGRO APPLICATIONS FOR SCHOOLS

Court Charges Different Criteria Used For Races

By WILLIAM B. MEAD

RICHMOND, Va. — (UPI) — A U. S. appeals court Thursday ordered Arlington County, Va., to reconsider the applications of 26 Negro pupils who were denied admission to white schools in the Washington, D. C., suburb.

At the same time, the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals again upheld the North Carolina pupil assignment plan which provides for gradual school integration on the basis of local decisions and conditions.

The North Carolina plan had been upheld by the federal courts previously as constitutional on its face. It provides for remedial action and appeals through state courts, but federal jurisdiction is maintained if racial discrimination is a factor in assigning pupils.

The appeals court told Negroes seeking admission to white schools in Raleigh and Montgomery County, N. C., that they must follow steps prescribed by the North Carolina statues before asking a federal court to order integration.

The court ordered the Arlington School Board, however, to take immediate action on the 25 Negro applications and told Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan to make sure that any of the group qualified for transfer be admitted to the schools by next September.

Evidence showed the Arlington school board had not judged white applications under the same criteria as those of Negroes, the court said. It said the North Carolina cases could not be judged until assignment procedures were shown to be discriminatory in practice.

The 26 Arlington Negroes were among thirty turned down by Arlington. Bryan ordered that the other four be admitted and they have attended the previously-white Stratford Junior High School without incident since Feb. 2.

The court said the school board and Bryan had both probably been overly cautious because of Virginia's "massive resistance" laws which automatically closed integrated schools. The laws have since been ruled unconstitutional by both the Virginia Supreme Court and a federal court.

Lone Negro Is Senior Class In White-Boycotted School

By WILLIAM JOHNSON
Associated Press Staff

FRONT ROYAL, Va., March 28. — A girl sits by herself in a classroom designed to accomodate 30. She listens intently to the instruction of her teacher.

This lone girl is a Negro. She is the entire senior class of Warren County High School — a school occupied a year ago by 1,000 white pupils.

Now the total enrollment is 21 — all Negro.

Eight teachers, a librarian and Principal James S. Duff are the staff.

"The program of instruction is practically an individualized program," says Q. D. Gasque, superintendent of Warren County schools.

"Seven pupils is the largest class we have," says Duff.

Warren County High, in rural North Virginia, has been operating on the present basis since Feb. 18. It opened then after being closed since last September under Virginia's now-defunct resistance to integration laws.

Had No Negro High School

Unlike many other Virginia localities, Warren had no high school for Negroes. Any Negro seeking an education above the elementary grades was taken at county expense to regional Negro high schools elsewhere.

A Federal court ordered the school to admit 24 Negroes. Under state law, since invalidated, the school was closed to prevent race mixing.

When the school reopened in compliance with a Federal court order, 22 Negroes registered. But not a single white child that day or since attended classes.

More than 700 of the white pupils are attending private, segregated classes in several buildings scattered about this town of 9,000. One reason they give for not returning to Warren County High is that they don't want their education interrupted a second time in one year. Reopening of the school came after the new semester started.

"We're giving all the standard high school classes the pupils requested," Duff says. "The most popular is English. We have five taking biology and six taking general science, the only science courses they asked for."

"We don't operate the cafeteria," Gasque says. "All of our cafeterias are self-supporting."

When the school was ordered to reopen, the 26 teachers who had signed up for the private classes stayed where they were. One had taken a job in another county. Of the 15 who remained on the county pay roll, five were reassigned to other schools.

Town Now Calm

Duff and Gasque say there have been no disciplinary problems.

When the Negroes entered the school for the first time, a number of white persons gathered and watched. They were kept from entering the school grounds by barricades and armed police.

Today, there are no crowds.

The superintendent says it is impossible to estimate total cost of keeping the school open.

Last year, he says, $200 was our total cost of operation per pupil."

From the time the Negroes entered school Feb. 18 until the end of the semester in June, Gasque says, salaries will total $35,000 — a per pupil cost of $1,666.

Under construction is a new half-million-dollar combination elementary and high school for Negroes.

Although county officials are reluctant to predict what may happen next fall, some feel that some Negro pupils will go to the new Negro school.

The white pupils will be back in Warren County High next fall, they believe, but there may be a sprinkling of Negroes among the student body.

SCHOOL'S ONLY SENIOR IS GIRL

21 Negro Students at Front Royal

By WILLIAM JOHNSON

FRONT ROYAL, Va. (AP)—A girl sits by herself in a classroom designed to accommodate 30. She listens intently to her teacher.

This lone girl is a Negro. She is the entire senior class of Warren County High School — a school occupied a year ago by 1,000 white pupils.

Now the total enrollment is 21 — all Negro.

Eight teachers, a librarian and principal James S. Duff are the staff.

"The program of instruction is practically an individualized program," says Q. D. Gasque, superintendent of Warren County schools.

"Seven pupils is the largest class we have," says Duff.

Warren County High, a white-columned brick building atop a hill in this rural northern Virginia area, has been operating on this basis since Feb. 18. It opened then after being closed since last September under Virginia's now-defunct massive resistance to integration laws.

SCHOOL CLOSES

Unlike many other Virginia localities, Warren had no high school for Negroes. Any Negro pupil seeking an education above the elementary grades was taken at county expense to regional Negro high schools elsewhere.

A federal court ordered the school to admit 24 Negroes. Under state law, since invalidated by Virginia and federal courts, the school was closed to prevent classroom race mixing.

When the school reopened in compliance with a federal court order, 22 Negroes registered. But not a single white child that day or since attended classes.

More than 700 of the white pupils are attending private, segregated, make-do classes in several buildings scattered about this town of 9,000. One reason they give for not returning to Warren County High is that they don't want their education interrupted a second time in one year. The reopening of the school came after the new semester started.

ENGLISH POPULAR

"We're giving all the standard high school classes the pupils requested," Duff says. "The most popular class is English. We have five taking biology and six taking

general science, the only science courses they asked for."

School starts promptly at 9 a.m. with a homeroom period. Then, as in any other public high school in the state, the pupils attend six periods of 55 minutes each.

"We don't operate the cafeteria," Gasque says. "All of our cafeterias are self-supporting; we don't spend tax money for them. We couldn't afford to operate a cafeteria for that few.

"We have milk for them. But they bring their lunches from home."

For the teachers, it's a new experience too. Last year, when all 12 teachers were on hand, the pupil-teacher ratio was approximately 27 to 1. Now it is 2.1 to 1.

When the school was ordered to reopen, the 26 teachers who had signed up for the private classes decided to stay where they were. One teacher had taken a job in another county. Of the 15 who remained on the county payroll, five were reassigned to other schools.

MORALE IS HIGH

Morale among both pupils and teachers is high, Duff says.

The superintendent says it is impossible to estimate the total cost of keeping the school open for the 21.

Last year, he says, "220 was our total cost of operation per pupil."

From the time the Negroes entered school Feb. 18 until the end of the semester in June, Gasque says, salaries will total $35,000—a per pupil cost of $1,666.

"But," Gasque says, "the teachers were on the payroll and would have to be paid whether there were 21, or 1,000 or no pupils in the school."

Under construction and scheduled for occupancy next September is a new half-million-dollar combination elementary and high school for Negroes.

Judge Says Federal Courts Avoid Constitutional Rulings

By GLENN ROBERTSON
News and Courier Staff Writer

Federal courts avoid passing on the constitutionality of a case if there is some other basis of judgment, Dis. Judge Albert V. Bryan of Virginia said here yesterday.

"All legislation carries with it a presumption of legality," he continued, "and if there is any basis for conclusion it must be sustained."

Otherwise, the Virginia Federal Judge indicated, the courts—federal and state—would be passing on every piece of legislation that is passed.

Judge Bryan is in Charleston for a special term of Federal Court.

Under appeal now is an order signed by Judge Bryan ordering four Negroes enrolled in Stratford Junior High School in Virginia for the semester starting Feb. 2.

Commenting on the increased activity in recent years of the federal government, Judge Bryan said all three branches of the government are now touching the individual.

"This was not the case many years ago," he said, "but now we have minimum wage laws, social security—and other ways in which the federal government is coming to the individual."

With the increasing functions of the legislative branch of government, he said, there is a similar increase in the judicial functions.

The 59-year-old Judicial officer emphasized that the U.S. Supreme Court has a right to hear cases by choice. One of the reasons, he said, so many of the segregation cases have gone to the high tribunal is that there have been contradictory rulings in two different circuits. The Supreme Court, he continued, is also very likely to hear cases of a procedural nature.

The judge, who has the physique and manner of a man in his middle forties, was high in his praise of the South Carolina Supreme Court.

"South Carolina has a very strong state bench," he said.

"You can judge a judge much like a professor—by his writing, his comparative thought and his research," he continued.

Judge Bryan was quick to dispel the idea that Federal Judges don't have bosses. His immediate superior is Judge Simon E. Sobeloff, head of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit.

Turning to the "enchanting city of Charleston," Judge Bryan said, with tongue in cheek, "I'm expecting Mrs. Bryan to get arrested for vagrancy—the way she has been poking around the gardens and houses in your lovely city."

Judge Bryan was appointed to the Federal Bench in 1947. He and Mrs. Bryan have two sons—one a doctor and the other a lawyer in Alexandria. His home is in Alexandria, where he has his offices.

JUDGE A. V. BRYANT
U. S. District Court Jurist

22 NEGROES ALONE IN MIXED SCHOOL

10 Teachers Instruct Them as 800 Whites Continue Boycott in Virginia

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Feb. 19 (UPI)—Twenty-two Negro students started their first day of classes in integrated Warren County High School today with ten teachers in a building designed for 1,000 students. All white students again boycotted the school.

The Negroes arrived in private cars. No spectators, except newsmen and police, were [illegible].

The fourteen girls and eight boys were divided in groups—sometimes as small as two and three—to receive their instructions in the county's only high school building.

Meanwhile, 800 white children continued classes downtown in a private segregated school system using churches and other buildings.

Q. D. Gasque, Superintendent of Schools, said the million-dollar high school could operate "indefinitely," but he could offer no guarantee how efficient it would be. He said some classes were so small, teachers could teach two or more groups in the same room.

Mr. Gasque estimated that it would cost $31,538 to operate the high school the rest of the semester. But most of that amount would have to be paid anyway, whether the school was open or closed, because of teachers' contracts and building maintenance.

The private school system was started after Warren High was closed by state law when a Federal court ordered it integrated. Although the law was ruel unconstitutional and the school was reopened for registration yesterday on an integrated basis, white parents decided to keep their children in the private system.

Warren County Leaders Meet To Settle Desegregation Crisis

Post Washington, D.C.
Thurs. 8-20-59
P B6

John Lawson
Staff Reporter

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Aug. 19—Officials of the American Viscose Corp., the textile union and Warren County thrashed over the school desegregation problem at a private meeting here today.

After two and a half hours, they emerged with a statement that disclosed nothing except they will meet in Washington on Thursday and once more on Friday here.

The discussion was attended by 18 persons in the Union Hall here.

In a related development, 250 more high school pupils signed up on the last day of registration for private segregated classes contemplated by the Warren County Educational Foundation, bringing the 2-day registration total to 461 applicants—far short of the 650-700 figure set by the Foundation as necessary for operation of the scoohl.

The Foundation announced it would extend its registration to Friday and Saturday and announce on Monday whether it will attempt to operate a school.

Registration at the Warren County High School totalled 309 whites and 18 Negroes after a 3-day registration period.

Virginia's "massive resistance" laws shut down the 1000-pupil white Warren County High School last September to avoid desegregation. When it reopened in February, only the 22 Negroes under Federal court order entered the school.

Some 800 white pupils continued classes provided by the Foundation and financed largely through voluntary payroll deductions of union members at the American Viscose Corp. plant here.

When the battle over segregated private schooling versus public desegregated schooling developed again recently, the American Viscose Corp. became active in attempts to bring harmony to the community.

The company, hard-pressed to persuade supervisory personnel to work at the plant here because of the school uncertainties, told the union it would not agree to another payroll deduction plan for private schooling.

George C. Horst, director of corporation's industrial relations, was instrumental in calling today's session which representatives of the union, company, school board, Town Council, County Supervisors and Foundation attended.

Aside from the uninformative statement, the participants were close-mouthed. It is known that a compromise offer to attorneys for the Negro children at Warren County High School was to be discussed.

This proposal called for the recommended withdrawal of the 18 Negroes and their enrollment in the newly completely Ressie Jeffries School for Negroes in exchange for a complete desegregation program starting with the 12th grade next September.

So far, however, Oliver W. Hill, Richmond attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who represents the Negroes, has said he will do anything reasonable to avoid further litigation other than recommend withdrawal of the 18 Negroes.

United Press International

Mrs. Russell Wood (left) registers her three sons (from left), Robert, 15; Wayne, 13, and Gibson, 17, for private, segregated classes in Warren County, Va. Mrs. Frank Compton, one of eight registrars at Union Hall in Front Royal, looks on.

Fairfax Board Endorses Secrecy on Integration

Post Thurs. 8-20-59
Washington, D.C.
P. 1

By Muriel Guinn
Staff Reporter

The Fairfax Board of County Supervisors gave the School Board a vote of confidence yesterday after the School Board explained at a joint meeting why it adopted a secret desegregation plan.

The vote came as a sharp about-face on the part of some supervisors who earlier attacked the plan Monday as "possibly illegal" and premature.

Two Democrats, Board Chairman Stuart T. DeBell and Thomas S. Gray, voted against the motion of confidence. They said it implied approval of a plan which in reality does not exist because the School Board has no power to adopt it.

The Supervisors' motion said: "This Board has confidence that the School Board understands its responsibilities and will exercise sound judgment in the performance of its duties without action at this time by this Board." It was adopted, 4-2.

School Board Chairman Samuel S. Solomon told the Supervisors that the School Board met to consider a desegregation plan when it learned that 26 Negro pupils planned to sue to enter white schools. The suit is to be filed this week.

He said the School Board had in mind that other communities had suffered a hodgepodge of placement because school boards had no plan and the assignment of Negroes to white schools was handled by courts.

Solomon said the School Board adopted its plan to be prepared in case the County Supervisors decided to take over pupil placement March 1 under the Perrow Commission "freedom of choice" legislation.

It was decided to keep the plan secret, he said, because if it were "torn apart and argued in the papers" it would lose its effectiveness in court.

Supervisor Anne Wilkins charged that Monday's Republican statement rapping the plan implied that Republicans did not approve of local pupil assignment.

Supervisors A. Claiborne Leigh and William H. Moss emphatically denied this, saying they feared premature action might upset the "delicate" balance of power in the General Assembly. They pointed out that Arlington had lost its elected school board when it advanced a desegregation plan.

Gray questioned Solomon sharply on whether the School Board was acting within its authority. He asked how the School Board expected to bind its successors.

"They can always revoke us," replied Solomon. "We've revoked our predecessors and even ourselves on occasion." But the question drew a concession from School Board member Robert F. Davis that the plan "possibly should be called a statement of intent."

Warren County leaders meet on school crisis. Page B-6

South Senators upset by tie in of Civil Rights with bill on peanut acreage allotments. Page B7.

192 Register for Private Classes

Post & Times Herald
Washington D.C.
8-18-59

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Aug. 18 (AP)—The Warren County Educational Foundation today registered 192 pupils for the proposed second year's operation of segregated private high school classes.

The 3-day registration aimed determining whether an "overwhelming majority" of white high school pupils want to attend private classes.

Each of the 192 students woh applied to attend the private school today was required to agree that they would pay the $200 tuition fee in advance of enrollment.

Foundation officials have indicated they will go ahead with plans to run the school a second year if as many as 650 to 700 students register. Currently the Foundation lacks the necessary funds, teachers and firm space commitments to operate the type of school it conducted last year.

County school officials wound up a 3-day registration period at the Warren County High School yesterday, enrolling 298 white students along with 18 Negroes.

The public high school had an enrollment of 1050 when it was closed last September to avoid court-ordered desegregation.

When the State laws under which the school was closed were declared unconstitutional by State and Federal courts, the school reopened in February to both white and Negro pupils. However, only a score of Negroes showed up for classes. The whites stayed away, with more than 600 taking classes with the Foundation.

Q. D. Gasque, County School Superintendent, said school officials hope to operate the public high school in the fall, even with the limited registration. Gasque said he had "more than enough" teachers.

The actual enrollment at the public high school may be less if the Foundation operates its school again. Some students reportedly registered at Warren County High as a hedge—in the event it was the only facility operationg.

Public school officials had ben disappointed by the registration turnout Friday and Saturday. They "felt better" about the turnout of 186 white students yesterday.

The 18 Negroes who registered were covered by the Federal court desegregation order.

76 REGISTERED AT FRONT ROYAL

News Pictorial
Norfolk, Va.
8-16-59

Only 65 Whites at School Once Housing 1000

New Orleans, La.
8-16-59

FRONT ROYAL, Va. (AP) — Only 76 students, 11 Negroes and 65 white students registered Friday for fall term classes at Warren County High school.

The figures were released Friday night by Warren county school superintendent Q. D. Gasque.

Police were not stationed at the large hilltop schoolhouse which in past years has housed more than 1000 students. But a police patrol did go through the grounds at intervals.

Only about half a dozen townspeople showed up as spectators. It was the first of a three-day registration period.

VOTE FOR PRIVATE SCHOOL

The previously all - white school, ordered to desegregate last fall, was closed instead by Virginia's massive resistance laws. The laws were tossed out early this year by the state supreme court.

Warren High then reopened, in February on an integrated basis. But only 22 Negroes turned out for classes. The white high school students remained in a private school set up by the Warren County Educational Foundation.

Last night, a mass meeting of Warren citizens voted by about 1500 to 5 to continue the private school this year. Machinery to conduct a registration was set in motion.

Parents who asked to remain unidentified said Friday they were sending their children to register for the public high school, but would enter them in the private foundation if it opens again this fall.

TUITION LATER

Hugh D. McCormick, president of the Warren County Educational Foundation, said parents registering children for the private high school will not have to pay tuition at the time of registration. Next Tuesday and Wednesday are the days scheduled for the private school's registration.

Meanwhile, enrollment at the new Ressie Jeffries combined school, a Negro school for both elementary and high school students, took place here without incident. Gasque said 39 Negroes enrolled.

Warren registering private school pupils

News
Birmingham, Ala.
8-19-59

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Aug. 19—More private school registration and an unexplained meeting were scheduled today as Warren County continued to grapple with its school segregation problem.

Three hundred twenty-seven pupils, 18 of them Negro, have registered for classes to begin Aug. 31 at the public Warren County High School, which had an enrollment of 1050 before it was closed last September. When the school reopened in February to both whites and Negroes, only 22 Negroes showed up. The whites stayed away.

The private Warren County Educational Foundation, which provided free classes for more than 800 Warren County High School students last school year, conducts its second and final day of registration today.

Two hundred eleven students signed up yesterday and pledged to pay $220 tuition each when and if the foundation school resumes. The foundation had said it would consider a total registration of 650 to 700 a mandate for operation of the school.

Virtually all groups vitally concerned in the county school problem were asked to be represented at a meeting this afternoon.

Boycott Is Ended At Warren High

Post & Times Herald
Washington D.C.
8-15-59

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Aug. 14 (UPI)—Warren County High Schoo, boycotted by its entire white student body last February after it was desegregated, today quietly began registering white and Negro students for the new term.

It marked the first time that both Negroes and white entered the huge school, the only white public high school in the county. It was closed last fall to nullify a Federal court desegregation order but reopened in February with 21 Negroes as its entire student body.

Robert A. Wood, newly-named principal of the high school, said the registration went "very orderly and mannerly" with no incidents inside the school.

A few reporters and an occasional curious passerby watched from outside the building. By the end of the day, 11 Negroes and 65 white students had registered, according to School Supt. I. D. Gaique. Registration continues through Monday.

Classwork is scheduled to begin Aug. 31 and it appeared, on the basis of the opening registraiton, that the high school would become actually desegregated for the first time.

Warren County thus would follow Norfolk, Arlington and Alexandria in token integration. Another 12 Negroes also are scheduled to enter schools for white pupils next month in Charlottesville, Va.

The private Warren County Education at Foundation, which operated makeshift classes for the approximately 800 white students who boycotted the high school, opens registration for another term Tuesday. A mass rally last night overwhelmingly endorsed a resolution asking the Foundation to determine if enough students would again attend the private schools to make it feasible.

A Foundation leader, Charles Leadman, said a meeting of white and Negro leaders would be called within about 10 days to try to persuade the Negro students not to return to the white school but attend a new $500,000 Negro high school which opens here Aug. 31.

Oliver W. Hill Chief Counsel of the Virginia National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said in Richmond he would be "happy to attend" the meeting and "make every effort to work out some reasonable solution to the problem."

Virginia town again faces 'mixing' crisis

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Aug. 15—(AP)—A test of this Northern Virginia community's sentiment on desegregation may come Saturday as bi-racial registration continues at predominantly white Warren County High School.

Eleven Negroes and 65 white youngsters signed up for the 1959-60 session Friday as the two races appeared together on the school grounds for the first time since the segregation controversy began last September. The registration took place calmly.

While the number of white registrants seemed small in comparison to the 1050 eligible to attend the school, County School Supt. Q. D. Gasque said he expected a larger turnout Saturday when parents won't be working.

The 11 Negroes who registered were among the 21 who attended the high school last year, Gasque said. They were the only students who attended classes when the school was desegregated in February.

Warren County High was closed last September under now-defunct massive resistance laws struck down by federal and state courts. White students in February chose to remain in a private school set up by the Warren County Educational Foundation.

At a mass meeting here Thursday night, more than 1500 county residents voted overwhelmingly to continue the private school this year. Registration for it is scheduled next week.

THERE WERE two othr developments, both involving Charles E. Leadman, business agent for the local Textile Workers Union.

Leadman said a petition seeking to declare the public high school surplus and to sell the property probably would be filed in the Circuit Court office here Saturday.

Leadman also said a meeting of various community officials and representatives of the Negroes seeking admission to white schools will be held next week.

Tuition Grant Forms Mailed to Fairfax Parents

Evening Star
Washington D.C.
8-12-59

Virginia tuition grant application forms began going out in the mail yesterday to Fairfax County parents.

The County School Board originally had received only 25 application forms from the State, but the board had received more than 100 requests for the applications. The board asked the State for 250 more forms. The forms were delivered yesterday.

Under new State law, parents can request the $250 tuition grants for children to go to any public or private nonsectarian school anywhere in the country. The aim of the law is to ease the impact of integration.

School officials have explained that tuition grants would be paid only when children are enrolled and attending a school. Only half the money will be paid at the first of the school year. The balance will be paid at the end of five months.

Court Bar to More Closings Of Norfolk Schools to Be Asked

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 14 (Special)—Two attorneys said today that they will seek a Federal court order to stop the City Council from closing secondary schools here.

Attorney Archie L. Boswell of Norfolk said that he and Attorney Edmund D. Campbell of Arlington would make the move this week before Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman.

Boswell said that he and Campbell represent white parents and children who would be ousted from schools if the Council's action becomes effective.

The two attorneys already represent 26 white parents and pupils ousted from six secondary schools in September when state law shut them down to thwart desegregation.

The attorneys have attacked the constitutionality of the state law in a suit scheduled to be decided by a three-judge Federal court—including Judge Hoffman—on Monday. Boswell said they would attack the new school closing threat as an "evasive scheme" barred by the Supreme Court.

The State law has ousted 10,000 white pupils here. In November, City Council placed school appropriations on a month-to-month basis. On Tuesday, it voted 6-1 to cut off funds for all secondary schools beginning in February.

The Council apparently assumes the "massive resistance" laws will be invalidated, and chose to shut all secondary schools to maintain segregation until the General Assembly enacts a new program.

Most School Board members declined to comment on the Council action, except to point out it was taken without their knowledge. One member, Willis P. Ballard, noted that Norfolk voters had defeated a proposal to petition the Governor for the reopening of the closed schools.

"Abondoning schools is inconceivable to me," said Ballard, "but apparently that is what the people of Norfolk want."

The Rev. James Brewer, chairman of the Norffolk Committee for Public Schools, called the Council action "retaliatory, negative and destructive." James G. Martin IV, who heads the Tidewater Educational Foundation which operates segregated private schools, said it "reflects the desires of the people."

Some persons saw the Council's school-closing action as an effort to force the Negro applicants to white schools to withdraw in the face of pressure.

But J. Hugo Madison, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he was sure the 17 Negroes would not withdraw.

Closing the rest of the secondary schools would oust 2000 more white pupils and 5300 Negroes.

Mrs. W. T. Mason, above, is one of the leaders in the fight to keep Norfolk schools open. She is shown after she pleaded in vain with the city council not to cut off funds for secondary schools.

Arlington Brief Upholds Negro Screening Plan

RICHMOND, Jan. 15 (AP).—The Arlington County School Board yesterday defended the assignment plan used to screen Negro transfer students in a brief filed with the United States 4th Circuit Court.

The court next Wednesday will hear arguments on an appeal of a lower court decision in the Arlington County school desegregation case. United States District Judge Albert V. Bryan upheld the school board's refusal to transfer 26 Negro students to white schools. However, he ordered four other students admitted to the all-white Stratford Junior High School next month.

Adaptability Test

In reference to its program for testing the adaptability of transfer pupils, the school board said in its brief:

"It is a historical fact that the history of the administration of schools will disclose that many students have been suspended or expelled because of lack of adaptability and failure to accommodate themselves to their surroundings and their instruction."

Five of the Negro pupils were refused transfers to white schools because they failed the adaptability test. The other transfer applications were disqualified because the Negro students failed to pass other tests administered by the school board.

In defense of its adaptability test, the Arlington School Board said:

"The Supreme Court's integration decision was entirely motivated by the premise that education of the individual Negro child would be improved by eliminating racial dstinctions with regard to entrance in the school system.

Decision Cited

"The Supreme Court did not, however, say that a child should be entered in a specific school where such entrance, instead of improving its educational opportunity or advancement, would definitely retard and adversely affect it.

"Such a construction would be a contradiction of the very basis of the integration decision. No individual child should be forced to stand upon an asserted civil right when such enforcement would tear down his own educational advancement."

When the appeals court reviews the case, the school board will be defending that part of the decision denying transfers to the 26 students, but will be attacking that part directing the integration of Stratford Junior High.

Opening Doubtful For Warren High

But Board Authorizes '59-60 Budget

By PAUL HOPE
Star Staff Writer

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Jan. 9.—The possibility of Warren County High School being reopened during the current school term seemed remote today—unless at court direction.

Members of the county school board and the school superintendent said yesterday they would hesitate to reopen the school immediately even if the State's anti-integration legislation falls in the courts.

However, the board has authorized preparation of a new budget which contemplates the school's being open for the 1959-60 school year.

The State's massive resistance legislation is being tested in State and Federal courts. A decision on whether the laws are constitutional is scheduled January 19 by the State Supreme Court of Appeals.

Nine Schools Closed

Nine schools, including Warren County's only white high school, have been closed under the State laws to avoid federally ordered integration.

Warren County Supt. Q. D. Gasque noted that many persons expect the State laws to be declared unconstitutional, thus leaving Virginia localities without any law forbidding them to operate integrated schools.

"I would seriously doubt the advisability of opening the school at that moment unless ordered to and we had no recourse," said Mr. Gasque. He said it is possible, however, that plaintiffs in desegregation suits may seek Federal court orders to reopen the schools.

"We would know too little about the events that might follow," he said. "My first concern in this entire affair has been the children, and before uprooting them from their present school facilities I would want to know what would be continued."

He said if the school were reopened the students might have to be shifted again if the State makes further anti-integration moves.

Many Attend Private Classes

Most of the students displaced by the closing are attending private classes in makeshift facilities. Duncan Gibbs, chairman of the Citizen Education Committee sponsoring the classes, said most parents are satisfied their children are receiving an adequate basic education in the temporary classes.

School Board Chairman E. T. Shiner raised the possibility that State school funds might be tied up at least temporarily as a result of the January 19 decision. Mr. Gasque said the county could not operate the school for the rest of the year without State funds.

"We just don't know what position we would be in," Mr. Shiner said. "I think it would require many conferences and legal advice just to tell where we stand.

"The children have made adjustments. I believe it would be unwise to move them again."

Other board members indicated agreement.

Drawing Up Budget

Mr. Garque said he is drawing up a 1959-60 budget which will include provisions for "a full complement" of teachers for the high school. More than half the high school's teachers terminated their contracts with the public school system to teach in the private classes. Most of them are expected to return when the high school is reopened.

The board approved a teacher salary increase of $100 in each pay bracket for the next year, bringing the scale to a $3,200 minimum and a $4,300 maximum.

Meanwhile, a State racial investigating committee con-

ducted a hearing yesterday in Front Royal to determine circumstances surrounding the filing of a desegregation suit in Warren County.

State Senator Earl A. Fitzpatrick of Roanoke, who presided over the hearing, said the purpose was to determine whether the suit may have involved "the unauthorized practice of law for any other crimes" by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or any of its affiliates, or the "unprofessional conduct by any lawyer associated with the suit."

Mr. Fitzpatrick said the hearing "was well worthwhile" and that the witnesses were "pretty straightforward."

NAACP Attorney S. W. Tucker of Emporia, Va., termed the hearing "hogwash." He and his brother, Otto L. Tucker of Alexandria, represented four of the five Negro witnesses.

Before the meeting, S. W. Tucker said there "is no doubt the NAACP supports litigation to which it is not a party—I don't know why the State has to spend thousands of dollars to find out something everybody already knows."

A Start on Desegregation

The United States Court of Appeals has effectively ended any efforts to postpone the admission of four Negro students to Arlington's Stratford Junior High School next month. At the same time a three-judge Federal court in Norfolk has put a crimp in the benighted plans of the City Council to close other schools there. Whatever the effect in Norfolk, the decision in respect of Arlington is appropriate, for of all the communities in Virginia Arlington probably can adjust to this limited desegregation with the minimum of difficulty. Governor Almond himself, despite his intransigeance, has acknowledged the probability of desegregation in such cases. Because of other court decisions this week, Arlington is legally free to comply with the Court of Appeals order without the threat of state retaliation in closing schools or cutting off funds. We hope that county officials will be guided accordingly and will announce plans to move ahead in good faith.

PEACE REIGNS IN VIRGINIA INTEGRATION—Six students, two white and four Negro, leave Stratford Junior High School in Arlington, Va., after the first day of integrated classes. There was no sign of disorder either here or in Norfolk, where 17 Negroes were admitted to six secondary schools, as the state replaced massive resistance with token integration. The Arlington school was protected by 15 carloads of policemen.

A Few Students Stage Walkouts

Richmond, Va. —After years of "massive resistance" to integration, Virginia finally conceded Monday as 21 Negro students were enrolled in formerly all-white schools in Arlington and Norfolk.

The Negro students entered home for tossing firecrackers the schools quietly at both the out of the window and one Stratford Junior High School in white girl was sent home for Arlington and in the six junior remarking about the principal. and senior high schools in Norfolk. Four Negroes enrolled in Arlington with 17 enrolling in Norfolk.

Violence Absent

Violence was conspicuously absent as police stood by with riot equipment in Arlington and every school in Norfolk had police present.

The four students at Stratford — Ronald Deskins, Michael Jones, Lance Newman and Gloria Thompson, — were escorted to their seventh grade rooms by volunteers.

One white girl, Joann Potts, arrived at the school, learned the Negroes were present, and immdiately walked out.

"I am not going back in there until they get those niggers out," she said.

Blames Communists

Another man, identifying himself as Andrew Kirk, Sr., said that he was keeping his daughter out of the school. He indicated that the Communists were behind the integration movement.

A few students also picked up their books and left the schools in Norfolk when they learned of the Negro students' presence.

Arlington officials reported after classes that a woman made an anonymous telephone call about noon saying that a bomb had been planted in the school timed to go off at 1:30. When a quick search failed to turn up a bomb, the authorities ruled out evacuating the building.

Four Sent Home

Three white boys were sent

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond indicated that he was "most gratified" that the transition was orderly.

Oppostion to integration is still rampant in the Virginia Legislature.

"This," said Delegate Sam E. Pope, "is one of the blackest days Virginia has faces since Reconstruction."

Senator Mills E. Godwin said, "The rape of our Constitutional rights is an accomplished fact."

John T. Brewbaker, superintendent of Norfolk schools, in commenting on the lack of violence and, disturbances, said:

Should Be Proud

"Virginia and the entire nation should be proud of the manner in which our city has shown the fine caliber of its citizens."

To further prevent disturbances, police in both cities will stand by indefinitely and Arlington has put a ban on any events in the school at night, including civic and P-TA activities.

Although there was an absence of overt friendship between the white and Negro students, Lewis Cousins, the student admitted to Maury High in Norfolk, said he "made a few friends, mostly in the halls."

U. S. Judge Orders End Of Pupil Assignments By Race

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — (UPI) — A federal judge ordered the Alexandria school board Wednesday to stop using race as a factor in assigning students. He scheduled a report by Jan. 26 on what action is taken on 14 Negro applications for white schools, but did not order integration.

In Norfolk, Attorney Archie Boswell, representing a group dedicated to keeping public schools open, said he would ask federal court to enjoin City Council from closing Norfolk's entire secondary school system as planned to avoid integration.

U. S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan issued an injunction against the Alexandria school board on behalf of 14 Negro students, ordering an end to racial discrimination in school assingments. He did not however, pass on the validity of the city's pupil assignment plan, which considers such factors as mental maturity and academic achievement in considering transfer requests.

Bryan said the injunction would become effective Feb. 2, the start of the second school semester, pending "the application of fair, just and valid administrative assignment rules and regulations."

The suit was filed when the 14 Negroes were turned down last August in their bid to enter five white schools in this suburban city, located just across the Potomac river from Washington.

Bryan turned down school board requests that he dismiss the suit and that he convene a special three-judge court to rule on it.

Boswell, who said he probably would file his injunction request this week, stated it would be based on grounds that Norfolk City Council violated the 14th amendment to the U. S. Constitution when it voted 6-1 Tuesday to close all grades in the city above the sixth if the state's anti-integration laws are overthrown as expected in pending court tests, due for rulings this month.

The six white junior and senior high schools in the city, Virginia's largest, have been closed since last September under Virginia anti-integration law and their 10,000 students attend makeshift classes, go to school in other localities or have dropped out of school.

The city's planned action would also close Norfolk's Negro high school, two Negro junior high schools and seventh and eighth grade classes in 23 white and Negro elementary schools, locking an additional 7,000 students out of their classrooms.

School Board Acts in Week In Alexandria

Special Session To Study Cases Of 14 Negroes

The Alexandria school board, forbidden by court order to make assignments based on race, will hold a special session next week to pass on the applications of 14 Negro students who seek to enter four white schools.

The meeting was called after Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan yesterday told the board it no longer can assign students to schools on the basis of race. His order is effective February 2.

If the school board determines that any of the 14 students qualify for immediate admission under a seven-point criteria plan approved by the board last fall, the Negro students will be eligible to enter the white schools February 2.

Decisions Due Next Week

Under present Virginia law, any white school which admits a Negro student automatically is closed. This already has occurred in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal. Constitutionality of the State's "massive resistance" laws is being challenged in the State Supreme Court of Appeals. In addition, the closing law is before a Federal court. Decisions in both cases are due next week.

In issuing the anti-discrimination injunction, Judge Bryan gave the board until January 26 to notify the court and the pupils' attorneys, Frank D. Reeves and Otto L. Tucker, as to which of the 14 children qualify.

The board reportedly already has decided on the qualifications of the various applicants, but has not yet taken formal action.

Disposition Prepared

In response to a question from Judge Bryan at an open, pre-trial hearing last week, Commonwealth's Attorney Earl F. Wagner said the board already has a disposition sheet prepared on each of the applicants. He added, however, that final action by the board still is needed.

Mr. Wagner said yesterday the board will meet "sometime next week." The exact date has not been set, he said.

After ordering the injunction, Judge Bryan told the board that in screening the students on an individual basis, it must use "fair, just and valid" criteria. After January 26, he said, he will hold a new hearing if Mr. Reeves and Mr. Tucker are not satisfied with the board's decisions.

If the assignments are disputed, then Judge Bryan would have to pass on them individually, a situation which could advance the possibility of integrated schools until next fall.

Among the assignment criteria the board plans to use are proximity of residence to the nearest school, availability of space at the nearest school, mental capacity, achievement records and social adaptablity.

Before ruling on the injunction request, filed by Mr. Reeves last fall, Judge Bryan denied a school board motion for dismissal of the Negroes' complaint and for setting up a three-judge court to pass on the constitutionality of Virginia's pupil placement law.

Asked if he thought the injunction ruling would mean integration this spring, Mr. Wagner said "No one knows." Attorney General Harrison echoed Mr. Wagner's reply. School Supt. T. C. Williams and school board chairman Robert C. Howard declined comment.

Other officials, however, said any complaint on the part of Judge Bryan or the students' attorneys over the board's criteria findings possibly would delay integration "at least until next fall."

Four Schools Specified

The 14 Alexandria students have requested admission to Francis Hammond and George Washington High Schools and Theodore Ficklin and Patrick Henry Elementary Schools.

CUTOFF OPPOSED BY NORFOLK PTA

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 15 (AP).—The Granby Elementary School PTA has voiced opposition to city council action cutting off funds for all public school classes above the sixth grade.

It came as the first resolution by any Norfolk group opposing the action taken by the council Tuesday.

After the monthly meeting, which was attended by a standing room only crowd estimated at 450, parents of seventh-grade pupils at the closed school organized emergency tutoring classes.

The tutoring classes, to be held at the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, will get under way on February 2, the date set by council for closing classes above the sixth grade.

Alexandria Negroes Seek Court Redress

The parents of 14 Negro students, whose applications to Alexandria white schools were denied Monday by the School Board will contest the rejections in Federal Court, one of their lawyers said yesterday.

Attorney Frank D. Reeves said he would file a "motion for further relief" today with a memorandum of points protested by the applicants. Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan ruled on Jan. 14 that the Board could not use racial discrimination in assigning pupils.

The motion will ask Judge Bryan to reverse the Board's action, which the Board said was based on its new pupil placement plan. The 14 were rejected for two to four reasons, including proximity to the school, overcrowding, academic achievement, and mental or emotional stability.

It is expected that Judge Bryan, who will have to rearrange his heavy spring docket to hear the case, will use the same procedure that he did in the Arlington desegregation case.

In that case he reviewed the Arlington School Board's rejection of 30 Negro applicants with its five-criteria assignment plan. His decision said the Arlington School Board could not probihit the entry of four Negros whom it had rejected on the "adaptability" criterion. The Judge ordered the Board to admit them next Monday to Stratford Junior High School.

Alexandria Set To Desegregate

Norfolk and Arlington entered the second week of peaceful school desegregation yesterday, and Alexandria got ready to join them today.

City and school officials in Alexandria predicted a calm beginning of desegregation. Nine Negro pupils will enter three formerly all-white schools.

Five of the pupils have been enrolled in Ramsey Elementary School with 692 white students, and two others will attend Ficklin Elementary School with an enrollment of 327.

These will be the first Negro pupils to be enrolled in white elementary schools in Virginia's public school history.

Two other Negro pupils will enter Hammond High School with an enrollment of 1332.

The Alexandria desegregation movement first began in July, 1955, when a group of Negroes voted to petition the School Board to begin compliance with the Supreme Court's school decisions.

Last August 11, 14 Negro pupils applied to enter white schools, were turned down and took their case to Federal court. Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan ruled last Wednesday that nine of the 14 should be admitted. The School Board failed in attempts to obtain a postponement of the order.

While officials expected no incidents, they took precautionary measures. Police Chief Russell Hawes cancelled all leaves for his 110-man force and guided them through a "refresher course" in maintenance of order.

Police on duty at the schools will wear normal equipment and reserve units will be on call. School grounds will be restricted to faculty and pupils, with parking prohibited on adjacent streets.

Norfolk and Arlington began desegregation a week ago without incident after a special General Assembly session was told by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond that it could not be prevented. The Governor said he would tolerate no disorder.

In Norfolk yesterday, enrollment was 7018 in the six secondary schools in which 17 Negroes were enrolled, compared to 6360 on the first day of desegregation. The schools, with 9950 enrollment, had been closed by State law since September.

In Arlington, four Negroes quietly attended Stratford Junior High School. Attendance was normal, as it had been since desegregation began.

14k 1959

Despite Virginia integration—

Deep South still set against mixing

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The start of racial integration at seven public schools in Virginia apparently didn't cause much of a stir among Southern political leaders who spoke out on the subject.

Reactions were as varied as the feelings among the people of the region, with Deep South states still determined to resist and the governor of one border state pleased that some progress was being made toward school integration.

Generally, there was little to indicate that the end of massive resistance in Virginia, a spiritual leader of the former Confederacy, might have any marked effect on other tsates determined to maintain the South's traditional way of life.

Gov. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina said public schools in that state would remain segregated.

GOV. ORVAL E. FAUBUS of Arkansas said he remained "unalterably opposed to forcible integration from any source."

Heber Ladner, Mississippi secretary of state, said yesterday:

"It is a sad commentary when the states cannot govern their own education progr which was the intent of nding fathers. To me, to e U. S. Supreme Court i pon the sovereign states a concept so foreign to our American way of life is one of the most dangerous developments in this century."

Sam Engelhardt, Alabama state Democratic chairman, said he was certain the Virginia move "doesn't indicate any weakening on our part. And we must face these things realistically—in Alabama there would be bloodshed." He said this would be true in any section of the state "and we're just not going to integrate, period."

HOWEVER, the Rev. Martin Luther King, who led the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott by Negroes, said that peaceful integration of schools in Virginia showed that such a transition could be made without violence.

At Tallahassee, Fla., State School Supt. Thomas D. Bailey credited Virginia's orderly transition to integrated schools at Norfolk and Arlington in part to the impact of several months without schools.

He said the repeal of the compulsory attendance law and the provision for state grants to parents who wanted to withdraw children from integrated schools had served to lesson tensions.

BUT THE GOVERNOR of South Carolina said it was "apparent that those not interested in the education of all citizens of Virginia have used a technicality to force integration."

Associated Press wirephoto

NEGROES LEAVE SCHOOL AT ARLINGTON
. . . Virginia integration went without incident.

VIRGINIA

ARLINGTON

Warren Rejects Delay

Arlington to Integrate; Almond's Plans Enacted

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chief Justice Earl Warren refused Saturday to delay the scheduled admission Monday of four Negro pupils to a white junior high school in Arlington, Va.

School officials said they expect no disturbances when the school is integrated. It has more than 1,000 pupils.

The school board of Arlington, just across the Potomac River from Washington, had asked Warren for a delay in admitting the Negroes to Stratford Junior High.

The board contended it was not in the best interest of students and teachers to permit transfers into the school in the middle of the school year.

Warren acted swiftly. His ruling that the board had not shown a need for extraordinary action came less than three hours after taking the request under consideration.

The order from the chief justice backed lower court rulings.

Arlington School Supt. Ray E. Reid told newsmen, "I think there will be a smooth transition." He said all pupils—Negro and white—will be required to enter the school building Monday without congregating outside.

Police will block off an area half a mile wide around the school grounds, officials said. Only teachers, pupils and school employes will be permitted to pass the police lines.

The four Negro children have met some of their future classmates at informal social gatherings during the past several days. The latest of these gatherings was a small party last night.

School officials said the four Negroes got about average grades in achievement tests.

The four Negro pupils scheduled to enter the seventh grade are Ronald Deskins and Michael Jones, both 12, and Lance Newman and Gloria Thompson, both 13.

Arlington is one of two Virginia areas—the other is Norfolk—under orders to enroll Negro pupils next week, breaching the state's "massive resistance" policy.

Meanwhile, at Richmond, the Virginia General Assembly Saturday accepted the inevitability o some racial school integration Monday and enacted Gov. J. Lind say Almond Jr.'s program to les sen its impact.

A last-ditch fight by a strong Senate group to close the state's pocketbook to areas where schools integrate collapsed in the Senate Finance Committee. Almond's supporters beat the effort to go beyond his recommendations by a 12-7 committee vote.

Wins Approval.

The full Senate then approved the governor's key requests which already had passed the House—a three-million-dollar fund for $250 tuition grants for children who won't attend integrated schools, and repeal of the compulsory school attendance law.

Both houses planned to return Monday to be on hand when the first public school racial integration in Virginia's history takes place in Norfolk and Arlington County. They also have several legislative matters left on the calendars.

Gov. Almond signed the three key bills of his program at 4:30 p. m. and commented: "I am very deeply grateful with the response of the General Assembly to my recommendations."

The governor said he wanted to assure the parents of children in Arlington and Norfolk that tuition grants for private schooling will be made available to them promptly. He said any delay would be brief.

ARLINGTON'S STRATFORD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL NEARS INTEGRATION

Arlington School Gives Impression Of Alcatraz

By ARTHUR EDSON

ARLINGTON, Va. (AP) — On this day at least, the White House became the second best guarded spot in the Washington area.

The most heavily guarded was Stratford Junior High School, scene of Virginia's first public school integration. Norfolk also integrated, but its classes started a little later.

Any stranger who wandered here on this cold, beautiful day would have thought he had stumbled on Alcatraz, Southern style.

Police were everywhere. All looked ready for trouble. A few wore sidearms. Most carried billy clubs, some of which looked brand new, as if bought just for this occasion.

Officers were stationed so that they blocked each approach to the school; others roamed by squad car and motorcycle.

And yet, the complete picture managed to be festive as well as ominous.

To understand why, let's thaw out a few frigid notes jotted down on this historic occasion:

Arrived literally at crack of dawn. Found police there far ahead of me. Large black dog, tail waving excitedly, came over and sniffed hospitably.

Decided to leave this, the eastern entrance, and mosey around to main entrance on the north. Police barred short cuts, so had to take the long way around.

Lots of comment about how Arlington, across the Potomac from Washington, isn't a true Southern community, how many of the county's residents are from the North and West, how many work for the government and hence are accustomed to integration in one form or another.

Got to thinking maybe Stratford isn't typical of Arlington. Homes around school tend to be large and well-groomed.

Reached front entrance. More police, more newsmen and photographers. Those who lived in neighboring houses seemed to enter into spirit of the thing. "May I use your phone, mam'am?" "Yes, but I've got two requests in ahead of yours."

Police barricade is set up so that school is the length of a football field away. Couldn't find anyone who knew which entrance the four Negro youngsters would use.

At 7:55 the first white pupil arrived. Prim little thing. Looked like teacher's pet, the kind that dusts a mean eraser. Marched by without a look to right or left. Dogs everywhere. Counted five scampering gaily about. Neighborhood women now out with their cameras, busily taking pictures.

Integration In Arlington Discussed

Admission of four Negro students to Arlington's Stratford Junior High School will "constitute something of a significant advance in social adjustment" but shouldn't be confused with desegregation of Washington schools, District Superintendent of Schools Carl F. Hansen said yesterday.

Hansen said that in terms of scope and total involvement of the community, the admission of four Negroes to Stratford is much less than Washington integration. In the context of what has been happening in Virginia, however, it is more significant, he added.

Hansen declined to evaluate the new Virginia school program. He did say that Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond appears to have modified his program to permit some integration, which, Hansen said, was "only realism."

Hansen, interviewed on the WTOP-TV program City Side, said that District high school students have to score higher in National Merit Scholarship tests than students in many states.

Because the District is allotted relatively few scholar- qualifying is higher than other states. The District had 25 students in the scholarship semi-finals last year, but if it had Arkansas' cut-off score, it would have had 117, Hansen explained.

Pupil Transfer Barred If Arlington Integrates

The Arlington School Board has ruled there will be no automatic shifting of white students to avoid integrated classes if four Negro students are admitted to Stratford Junior High School on February 2.

The board also announced hat any student who creates a disturbance at the school will be suspended automatically.

The statement, made last night after a conference with the county board, outlined procedures to be followed to operate Stratford with "a minimum of disturbance" if the school opens on a desegregated basis.

The school board meeting before about 500 residents at Washington-Lee High School said that admission of the four Negro students:

". . . Will not automatically constitute a valid reason for transfer of students to another junior high school or for transfer of students from one section to another within Stratford."

Resolution Adopted

In addition to the point dealing with suspension of disorderly students, the board said that persons permitted on school property would be limited to students, school personnel and parents with legitimate school business.

An appeal of Alexandria Federal Court Judge Albert V. Bryan's ruling that four Negroes be admitted to Stratford was argued Wednesday before the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. A decision has not yet been handed down.

Last night, the board formally adopted a resolution approved at a Monday night conference that it stands ready to operate Stratford on a desegregated basis if Judge Bryan's order is not postponed or overruled.

The only member to vote against the resolution was James G. Stockard, who said:

"The resolution before us makes the board look like a small band of guerrilla warriors who, stripped of all weapons except their pea-shooters, still fight on."

Regret Expressed

Mr. Stockard objected to the would be tolerated. They repeated statements made earlier that efforts will be made to keep public schools open and operating in Arlington.

ARLINGTON MAKES INTEGRATION GAIN

12 More Negro Pupils Are Enrolled Without Trouble

Other States Quiet

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1— Racial integration was increased today in near-by Arlington County, Virginia, without incident.

Seven new Negro students joined the four who were enrolled last February under heavy police guard in Stratford Junior High School. Today only enough extra police officers to control the increased traffic on the opening day of school were called out.

Washington-Lee High School admitted four Negroes, the first group to be enrolled there. Two entered the tenth grade, one the eleventh and one the twelfth.

A Negro boy, Robert A. Eldridge 3d, the son of a detective on the Washington Police robbery squad, succeeded in his third annual attempt to enter Patrick Henry Elementary School, which is within walking distance of his home. He entered the sixth grade, after having scored near the eighth-grade level in tests given last spring.

Last year he was sent to an integrated private school by members of the Arlington Unitarian Church, to which his parents belong. This church has been active in pressing for Negro civil rights.

Admission of these Negroes to Arlington Schools was made possible by changes in the Virginia school laws, permitting localities to adopt their own attendance laws instead of making compulsory the "massive resistance laws" operating from Richmond, the state capital.

Estimated enrollments at the three integrated schools were Washington-Lee, 2,460; Stratford, 1,050, and Patrick Henry, 600.

The Arlington school board, in an order last week, barred the parents or junior and senior high school pupils from the grounds of Washington-Lee and Stratford schools. The board warned that any pupil creating a disturbance would be suspended.

The board also adopted a new attendance law permitting students to stay out of desegregated schools. The compulsory school law for ages 7 to 16 still holds, but puipils may seek enrollment in segregated schools or turn to private schools if they choose.

Schools in Fairfax County, Virginia, opened today with no integragtion. The State Placement board has turned down twenty-six Negro applications, and a court injunction to set this ruling aside is being sought.

Negro Mothers Protest

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 1 (AP)— Picketing by Negro mothers in protest against the erection of portable classrooms for their children kept pupils away from a school at Port Tampa today.

Grant Brinson, the principal, said seventy-seven children had been expected for the start of classes at the Port Tampa Elementary School for Negroes. Four teachers crossed picket lines but none of the pupils entered the buildings.

The county school board created the school last week by moving four classrooms to the site. In previous years Port Tampa Negro children were transported to schools in Tampa.

One Negro in White School

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 1 — Charlotte public schools opened today with only one Negro student in previously all-white schools. Delores Fanne Waterman entered Garringer High School with 1,500 white students.

This is the third year of token integration. Three years ago three students attended previously all-white schools, last year four attended white schools and this year Miss Waterman is the lone Negro student in a white school. The city school board denied the appeals of eight other Negro students seeking admission to white schools today.

There were no incidents as Miss Waterman entered Garringer today.

No Trouble at Carolina School

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Sept. 1 A dozen Negro students began classes at Meadow Lane Elementary School here today in the first racial integration in Wayne County's school system.

There were no incidents.

The school, near Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, has approximately 985 pupils in grades one through eight. Many of the pupils and all of the twelve Negro students are children of airmen on duty at the field.

Warren Kills Hope For Mixing Delay

Virginia To Integrate For First Time Monday

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Chief Justice Earl Warren tersely rejected Saturday a request by the Arlington, Va., school board to postpone school integration which has been ordered to begin Monday.

His brief order denying the stay means that four Negro youngsters will enter Stratford Junior High when the school, previously all - white opens Monday morning.

The school board had made a last - ditch appeal to the Supreme Court to delay the move which will mark the initial racial integration in Virginia schools. Warren, after overnight study of the petition denied the postponement request.

His rejection was contained in a two sentence announcement handed out by the court clerk.

"Upon consideration of the memorandum in support of the application and of the opposition thereto, I conclude that the test of extraordinary showing required in these circumstances by Magnum Import Company versus Coty, 262 U. S. 159, 164, has not been met.

"The motion for recall and stay of mandate of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit is denied."

Stripped of legalese, this meant that Virginia's long, stubborn fight against school integration had been dealt a major, and perhaps mortal, blow.

Norfolk, Va., schools, which have been closed by action of Gov. J. Lindsay Almond since September, also are under federal court orders to admit 17 Negro students on Monday.

Charlottesville schools had been under orders to integrate Monday but were granted a 20-day stay.

The integration moves in Virginia came swiftly after the State Supreme Court earlier this month threw out a series of "massive resistance" laws written by the State Legislature.

School boards in both places have pledged to open the schols, integrated if necessary, if given an opportunity.

The four Arlington Negro students, along with twenty-six others, were turned down last summer by the county school board on the basis of a locally administered assignment plan. Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria, Va., ordered four of the students admitted, however.

Lower Court Upheld

"We are in accord with this finding, for it is clear that the transfers were denied on the basis of race," the Circuit Court said.

Norfolk's locally adopted plan of "massive resistance" was killed in the same order which destroyed Virginia's school-closing law.

The three-judge Constitutional court, the same one that knocked the heart out of the state's "massive resistance" laws, prohibited Norfolk authorities from carrying out their plan to shut down Norfolk's entire secondary school system. the move would have left more than 17,000 children without public schooling.

The court enjoined Norfolk from "engaging in any evasive schemes or devices looking to the cut-off funds for schools or grades affected by the mixing of races or the closing or elimination of specific grades in such schools."

The order also permanently enjoined Gov. J. Lindsay Almond jr. and other state and local officials from ever again closing a school to avoid integration.

The injuctive order against Norfolk was tacked on to what was expected to be merely a formal declaration of Monday's ruling.

The Circuit Court of Appeals deferred ruling on Judge Bryan's refusal to order Arlington to admit twenty-six other Negroes to white schools. The court, in its brief opinion, said it had not had an opportunity in the two days since the case was argued to review the grounds on which the Arlington school board rejected the students.

The Arlingon county board and school board met in joint session last night and pledged to 500 Stratford school parents that the school would be kept open, regardless of the Circuit Court's opinion, and would admit the Negroes if ordered to do so.

A four-point resolution also ruled out the possible transfer requests from white Stratford students, declaring that disapproval of integration was no grounds for transfers.

Arlington School Superintendent Ray Reid was given instructions to do what he deemed necessary to maintain the operation of Stratford. The two boards voted to suspend automatically any student creating a disturbance at the school and, in effect, bar newsmen and others not on school business from Stratford.

Gov. Almond spent the day conferring with legislative leaders to complete plans for a special commission to draft new anti-integration measures. A special session of the General Assembly will follow.

Integration Is Ordered In Virginia

U. S. Courts Bar Further Delays

By United Press International

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 23.—Two high Federal courts late today struck down legal maneuvers of Arlington County and Norfolk to postpone public-school integration.

The United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld an order directing Arlington County, the big suburban area just outside Washington, to admit four Negro students to a white junior high school Feb 2.

A few minutes later, a special three-judge Federal Constitutional panel sitting in the same courtroom killed the Norfolk City Council's plan to close its entire secondary school system to avoid integration.

Blow to Segregationists

The double-barreled decisions apparently doomed the last hopes of the two Virginia localities to circumvent integration.

ARLINGTON SEEKS INTEGRATION STAY

Asks Warren to Bar Negroes From Classes Monday— Delay Held Unlikely

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — Attorneys for the Arlington County, Va., school board asked Chief Justice Earl Warren today to stay a lower court requiring admission of four Negro children to a white junior high school of Monday.

The Chief Justice gave lawyers for the Negroes until 11 A.M. tomorrow to file a response to the school board's papers. There will be no oral argument.

In all likelihood Chief Justice Warren will rule on the stay some time tomorrow. The expectation of both sides is that he will deny it and that the first step toward integration in Arlington will proceed as scheduled Monday.

Authorities in Arlington, which is a suburb across the Potomac River from Washington, went ahead today with their plans for Monday. They have taken great precautions to avoid any incidents at the affected school, Stratford Junior High.

No one but teachers, pupils and school employes will be allowed into or near Stratford on Monday. Reporters and photographers, among others, will be barred.

The Arlington School Superintendent, Ray E. Reid, said today that he expected no violence. He said the 1,070 white pupils at Stratford had been told what was going to happen.

It was disclosed today that a segregationist organization the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties has mailed a mimeographed sheet to each of the present Stratford students. It urges them to boycott the school.

"You * * * and your parents have been placed on a great battlefield," the sheet says, "perhaps the greatest one our nation has ever faced. * * *

"Your fathers and older brothers have fought in battles and shed blood in defense of the American Government as it is set forth in the Constitution. Would you not be willing to sacrifice a few weeks of your education * * *?

"Please discuss these truths with your parents and ask them to let you do your part to preserve your Constitution, your race and your white culture by taking your books home and continuing your studies there until the emergency has passed."

Mr. Reid said he knew of no students planning to boycott the school. And he said not a single parent had asked to have a child transferred because of the prospective admission of the four Negro seventh-graders.

Norfolk Police Stand By

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 30 (AP) —Public Safety Director Calvin H. Dalby said today "it is not our purpose at the present time to show police force" at the six schools that will open Monday on an integrated basis.

Mr. Dalby declined to amplify his statement, which was made in reply to a reporter's question as to whether police would be stationed at the six schools.

Mr. Dalby and Police Chief Harold Anderson have said that they did not expect violence when the schools opened but that the Police Department was ready to deal with any emergency.

Board Drops School Dances In Arlington

Non-Integrated Gatherings Okayed For Private Groups

By PAUL HOPE
Star Staff Writer

The Arlington School Board last night dropped school sponsorship of dances because of integration.

However, the board ruled that school buildings will be rented to "responsible citizen groups" for student dances, but that these dances must be segregated.

This was the official action

taken after a public hearing at Washington-Lee High School, but Board Chairman L. Lee Bean said later that other student activities would be handled as follows:

1. There will be no interracial sports competition between schools. The practical effect of this is to bar Negroes at integrated schools from becoming members of athletic teams which have contests with others schools. Mr. Bean said this merely follows State policy set forth by the State Legislature in a 1956 joint resolution opposing interracial sports.

2. Negroes at integrated schools will be allowed to attend sports events at their schools and sit with white students.

3. Other extra-curricular activities—such as social events for school clubs, field trips and intramural sports not connected with physical education classes—will be left up to the discretion of school administrators.

"Little Change" Seen

Mr. Bean said the policy probably will mean "little change" from previous practice except that dances will be sponsored by the parents instead of the schools. The Arlington board's action is similar to a plan adopted in Norfolk which also has integrated schools.

The dance ban applies to all schools in the county. There are three integrated schools—Washington-Lee High, Stratford Junior High and Patrick Henry Elementary.

The board's action followed a public hearing called to discuss whether extra-curricular activities should be curtailed. It was obvious, however, that the board's policy had been largely determined beforehand.

Private Talks Held

Chairman Bean told about 200 persons in attendance that the board has had several private discussions with legislators, principals and PTA and student representatives.

Only eight persons spoke last night, five of them favoring continuation of all extra-curricular activities and three asking for curtailment.

The policy was approved by a 4 to 1 vote, with James G. Stockard holding out for a continuance of all activities.

At another meeting for County Board candidates last night, the school policy was called a "shrewd and astute compromise" by David L. Krupsaw, chairman of Arlington County's governing body. Board member Ralph Kaul said he regretted that the school board "felt it was necessary to discontinue school dances." Republican candidate Alvin Snell said the school board studied the issue thoroughly and he trusted it to make the right decision.

Recommendation Declined

Superintendent Ray E. Reid declined to make a recommendation at the public meeting. He said he had given some views at informal meetings of the board. He gave board members a memorandum last night which pointed out that the Governor's Commission on Education (Perrow Commission) recently said it was "appalled over the extent to which extra-curricular and social activities have grown and developed throughout our public school system."

The motion that the school board discontinue sponsorship of dances was made by Barnard Joy who prefaced it with a statement that the "overwhelming sentiment in the State is opposed to integrated dances."

Mr. Joy said that social activities are important in the development of children but he felt there would be no curtailment because the parents would take over the responsibility for dances. Parents may rent the school facilities for $6 a night.

Reaction a Major Factor

It was clear that reaction in other parts of the State was a major factor in the decision.

Mr. Joy said that "while we are acting on our own free will, I will admit that I am concerned with the reaction in the State."

During the hearing, there were several references to the State Legislature and the possibility of retaliation against Arlington if it acts contrary to sentiment in the rest of the State.

Robert Reynolds, chairman of the Citizens Committee for School Improvement, said his group is "deeply sympathetic" to desires to continue all extra-curricular activities, but that Arlington is "part of Virginia and we have to give consideration to the feelings expressed by those who exercise the sovereign power of the State."

PTA Reaction

The Washington-Lee PTA, represented by President Carl G. Estabrook, 6037 North Twentieth street, favored retention of all activities. The resolution said that most parents and pupils want them continued and that "severe curtailment would create strong and school-wide antagonism" which might "jeopardize the present smooth course of desegregation."

Mr. Stockard said the plan adopted "calls upon white students and their parents to indulge in a game of subterfuge to keep out a small minority of Negro students who have been admitted to the heretofore white schools by the due process of law." He also said it will lead to administrative troubles.

Pastor Hits Ban

Mrs. Helen Lane, a board member, said her approval of the plan was not based on integration or segregation, but on the fact that she thinks there are too many extracurricular activities. She said more responsibility for the social activities of children should be "put back in the hands of parents."

The Arlington County Council on Human Relations, represented by the Rev. Sidney Lovett, pastor of Rock Spring Congregational Church, said there should be no restriction because it "would appear to place a penalty on the student body for obedience to the law" and might "create resentment and friction among students."

Jack Rathbone, head of the Arlington Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, presented a written statement to the board opposing social activities, bodily contact sports and joint use of cafeteria facilities by white and Negroes.

Issue of Democracy Stirs Wrangle On Private Dance for White Pupils

Student discussion of a plan to hold privately sponsored dances for white students at an Arlington high school turned into a heated wrangle yesterday when one youngster questioned if it would be democratic.

The proposal was outlined at a junior class assembly at Wakefield Junior-Senior High School by James Rowsey, 16, of 201 North Edison street, Arlington, president of the class.

It was the first plan outlined since the school board banned all school-sponsored dances because of integration. Wakefield has no Negro students, but the board's policy applies to all county schools.

The wrangle started when Robert Hoy, 17, of 3419 South Stafford street, Arlington, told his classmates they were taught democracy in school and should practice it.

He said later that he received boos when he started and handshakes when he finished.

"I was sitting there listening to them," he said, "and it appeared to me as it was unconstitutional . . . I don't see why certain people should be excluded from school, anyway.

"They opened the meeting with the pledge of allegiance to the flag and it appeared kind of two-faced."

The youngster, who said it was the first time in his life he had spoken up at any meeting, added, "at the end, I think they were with me . . . some of them told me they had never looked at it that way."

Young Rowsey had suggested the organization sponsoring the dances be called the Club 61 since the juniors will graduate in 1961.

The club, already set up, is headed by the parents of the class officers. Under the proposed plan the parents would rent the school facilities and run the dances on a membership system. The club rules note that all dances will conform to Virginia segregation laws.

Young Rowsey said the plan "caused quite an uproar at the school," but added that he believes the majority of students favor it.

Club 61 plans a dance October 17 at the school. Young Rowsey said the organization would start taking membership applications today.

ARLINGTON BOARD WILL ACCEPT FOUR STUDENTS

ARLINGTON, Va. (UPI) — The Arlington, Va., school board said Monday night it will accept four Negro students in an all-white junior high school, if a federal court order requiring their admission is not postponed before Feb. 2.

The school board, in a closed session, acted quickly after federal and state courts struck down the state's "massive resistance" laws barring operation of integrated schools.

Arlington, just across the Potomac River from Washington, D. C. was ordered last year by U. S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan to admit the four students at the opening of the second term Feb. 2. Until the decision on the anti-integration laws came, it appeared Arlington's schools would be closed unless Bryan's order was upset.

STAY OF ORDER ASKED

The school board, voting 3 - 1, with one member absent, still requested a stay of Bryan's order until it can be ruled upon by higher federal courts. The board told its attorneys to seek a postponement of Bryan order from the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, which will hear arguments on the case Thursday.

The board asked for a stay until the matter can be taken to the U. S. Supreme Court.

However, the board said if Bryan's order is affirmed and Arlington is required to enroll the four Negro children, "the superintendent of Arlington County schools is directed to take steps to maintain order and continue effective operation of the school."

Court Backs 4 Negroes' Admission

Norfolk Schools Enjoined From 'Evasive' Action

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

Two Federal court decisions yesterday further hemmed in the State of Virginia in its last-ditch fight to stave off school desegregation.

Within minutes, these decisions were handed down in Richmond:

- The Fouth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan's order that four Negroes be admitted to Stratford Junior High School in Arlington on Feb. 2.
- A special three-judge Federal panel permanently enjoined Norfolk from using any "evasive schemes or devices" by cutting off funds or eliminating grades in schools affected by desegregation. This knocks out the Norfolk City Council's plan to close its entire secondary school system to avoid integration.

The two court decisions yesterday came four days after both the State Supreme Court of Appeals and a three-judge Federal panel overturned Virginia's "massive resistance" laws.

Fund Plan Knocked Out

The state and Federal courts ruled out an anti-integration package of laws to close desegregated schools, cut off their state funds, and pay tuition grants for private schooling of the withheld funds.

In Norfolk, the "massive resistance" laws have closed six schools and locked out 10,000 students from their class rooms. Another 3000 have been school-less in Charlottesville and Warren Country.

Yesterday's injunctive order against Norfolk—with its implications for other localities in the state—was tacked on to what was expected to be merely a formal declaration of the special three-judge panel's earlier ruling of Monday.

The decision prohibits the Norfolk City Council from carrying through its plan ta cut off operating funds to all the city's secondary schools Feb. 1. Councilmen voted the cut-off on the assumption that the courst would knock the heart out of the State's "massive resistance" defense. It would have left 17,000 youngsters without public schooling.

Close All or None

Yesterday the three-judge panel enjoined Norfolk from "engaging in any evasive schemes or devices looking to the cut-off of funds of schools or grades affected by the mixing of races or the closing or elimination of specific grades in such schools" as long as the city operates a public school system.

The four-page injunctive decree also permanently enjoined Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. and other State and local officials from ever closing a school to avoid desegregation. This followed up the court's decision Monday that Virginia's school-closing law is unconstitutional.

Almond is scheduled to meet with key members of the General Assembly at 11 a. m. today at the State Capitol in an attempt to find another tack to thwart desegregation. In a fiery and bitter speech Tuesday, he vowed an unyielding stand in the face of the Federal and State court decisions.

Presumably, the conference will take up the timing of a special session of the General Assembly. Pressure has been growing in Southside Virginia to get in a quick session of the Assembly to work up means of blocking any immediate integration.

Almond is readying a list of legislators for a commission to work out a long-range program. These commisison members presumably could work on their program for submission to a later special session.

State Threat Lifted

Stripped of its school-closing law, the State now has no laws to stop communities like Arlington from desegregating their schools if so ordered by Federal courts.

Up until the State and Federal court decisions Monday, Arlington faced school closing under Judge Bryan's order to admit four Negroes to Stratford Feb. 2. The Arlington Schoo Board, reluctantly following Virginia's "massive resistance" plan to the end, appealed Judge Bryan's order to the appellate court.

Yesterday the Fourth Circuit Court upheld the lower court ruling. Arlington School Board members voted 4-1 Thursday to ask for a stay and appeal to the Supreme Court in the event Judge Bryan's order was systained by the Appeals Court.

The case before the Circuit Court involved a cross appeal. At the same time the School Board appealed that section of Bryan's order directing the admission of the four Negroes, the National Association for the Advancement of C'olored People appealed another section rejecting the applications of 26 othe Negroes.

The appeals court deferred ruling on Judge Bryan's refusal to admit the 26 to white schools. These applications, the court said, "require further examination of the relevant circumstances before final conclusions ca nbe reached."

Court Holds Negroes Must Be Admitted

Virginia School Ruling Is To Be Appealed

By HOMER BIGART
© New York Times News Service

Richmond, Va., Jan. 23. — A Federal Court ruled Friday that four Negro children must be admitted to Stratford Junior High School in Arlington, Va., on February 2, the start of the next school semester.

The Arlington School Board has announced it will appeal to the United States Supreme Court for a stay. If the stay is refused, the School Board has decided to obey the Federal Court. Thus, the Arlington school would become the first integrated public school in Virginia.

Lyndon Johnson's civil-rights proposals cause fear among Northern Democrats that he may emerge as a presidential nominee, staffer Robert L. Riggs writes in Sunday's Passing Show.

Governor J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., who last Tuesday said he would continue to fight for the preservation of total segregation in the public schools, seemed resigned Friday to the existence of token integration.

Even before the court acted, Almond indicated his belief in the futility of any attempts by the Virginia General Assembly to prepare new, effective anti-integration laws before the next school term.

The Governor had been under strong pressure by leaders of the General Assembly to summon a special session for the enactment of stop-gap legislation that would fill the void left by the collapse of Virginia's "massive-resistance" laws. Those laws, designed to prevent even token integration, were ruled unconstitutional last Monday by State and U. S. courts.

But the Governor told newsmen that he wanted the new legal defenses to be "effective

and not futile." He said they could not be prepared on "an overly hasty basis."

Interposition Not Planned

It is known that the Governor has no intention of interposing State police or National Guard forces against federal authority to prevent court-ordered integration as was attempted by Governor Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas.

He could use his inherent powers and order the school closed in the event of violence or threats of violence. But no such trouble is expected in Arlington.

Arlington Is Receptive

A suburb of Washington, Arlington is more receptive to integration than the rest of the state.

L. Lee Bean, one of the five members of the Arlington School Board said:

"We have takenu proper safeguards against trouble. Arlington County Government has worked out arrangements for complete and thorough police protection. No unauthorized persons will be allowed on the school grounds and that includes reporters and TV cameramen."

Bean said the appeal for a stay would be based on the argument that the board had properly administered a pupil-placement plan in which all of 30 Negro applicants for transfer to Stratford Junior High School were rejected on assertedly nonracial grounds.

Ordered Four Admitted

Last September Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan said that four of the 30 Negro children measured up to the placement criteria of the board and must be admitted. He did not disturb the 26 rejections.

Friday a three-judge Federal Court upheld Bryan's decisions, rejecting both the School Board's appeal against the admission of the four Negro children an da counterappeal by the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People against the rejection of the 26.

The court also issued a formal injunction against the closing by Governor Almond or Norfolk City officials of any individual school in Norfolk to avoid racial integration.

Arlington Set For Integration

But Board Asks Court Order Delay

The Arlington School Board today served notice it was ready to operate Stratford Junior High School on a desegregated basis next month, but at the same time asked postponement of a Federal Court order to admit four Negro students.

Collapse of Virginia's massive resistance laws yesterday prompted a statement from the school board on what can be expected to occur at Stratford when the integration order takes effect February 2.

Board members instructed their attorney to request the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals to grant a postponement of Alexandria Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan's order to admit four Negro students to the all-white school at the beginning of the next term.

No Stay Granted

"If the District Court decision is affirmed and no stay is granted by the appellate court," a board statement said, "then the superintendent of Arlington County public schools is directed to take such reasonable and lawful steps as he deems necessary to maintain order and continued effective operation of the schools.

The board cited two decisions yesterday as the reasons for its statement — a Federal Court ruling in Norfolk that Virginia's school-closing law is unconstitutional, and a ruling by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals that the State's massive resistance laws violate Virginia's own constitution.

Board members affirmed, however, that "no student will be required to attend a school in which the majority of the students in that school is of another race."

Arlington Attorney Edmund D. Campbell predicted earlier last night that Stratford will be desegregated next month—and that it will remain open.

Mr. Campbell, chief counsel for the plaintiffs in the Norfolk case which resulted in yesterday's Federal Court ruling there, said he is confident that that ruling is broad enough to be applicable to Arlington's case.

Two legislators from Alexandria, faced with a February 2 desegregation deadline also had little comment.

State Senator Armistead L. Boothe, one of the few early supporters of local option, simply described the decisions in Norfolk and Richmond as "momentous." Delegate James M. Thomson, a supporter of massive resistance, declined any comment saying he wants to read and study the decisions.

State Senator Charles R. Fenwick of Arlington said that a study commission which the Governor said he will appoint will require a couple of weeks to come back with recommendations for new legislation. Therefore, Senator Fenwick said, he does not expect the General Assembly will meet before March.

The president of Stratford's Parent-Teacher Association, J. Bernard Bradshaw, said that yesterday's court rulings apparently means that the school board "has been restored to a position of full responsibility in the operation of Arlington County schools."

Without Incident

He added: "If the end result is the admission of four colored children on February 2, we trust that this will be accomplished with dignity and without incident, as the attention of the Nation will be focused on Stratford and Arlington."

Arlington County Board Chairman David L. Krupsaw said:

"My fervent and prayerful hope is that now we can concentrate on our most important responsibility—the education of our children."

Mrs. Kathryn Stone, Arlington County delegate, said the rulings should clear the way for a local option system of school desegregation.

Referring to the State ruling on the school closing law, Fairfax County Delegate Omer L. Hirst said:

"The way is no wopen for men of good will to frame a school policy that will continue the public free school system throughout the State, that will meet our constitutional obligations under the Fourteenth Amendment, as presently interpreted, and that by emphasizing the essential and inestimable value of education, will enlist the support of the great majority of the people of Virginia."

No Action Yet

C. D. Gasque, superintendent of Warren County Schools where the white high school is closed, said the school board there is not planning to take any immediate action.

He said the board discussed at its last meeting the possibility of the courts ruling against the massive resistence laws, and decided to take no action until its attorney has had a chance to study the situation thoroughly and to make a report to the board.

Mr. Gasque observed, however, that if the courts ordered the reopening of the school in Front Royal, then "it will have to be done."

In Roanoke, State Senator Ted Dalton, said Virginia should move hastily to adopt a local pupil placement program similar to that in North Carolina and Alabama.

Senator Dalton, Virginia's G. O. P. leader, advocated such a plan during his unsuccessful bid for the Governorship against Gov. Almond, who ran on the mass resistance platform.

ALCATRAZ, SOUTHERN STYLE

Virginia School Integrates Under Heavy Police Guard

ARLINGTON, Va. (AP) — On this day at least, the White House became the second best guarded spot in the Washington area.

The most heavily guarded was Stratford Junior High School, scene of Virginia's first public school integration. Norfolk also integrated, but its classes started a little later.

Any stranger who wandered here on this cold, beautiful day would have thought he had stumbled on Alcatraz, Southern style.

Police were everywhere. All looked ready for trouble. A few wore sidearms. Most carried billy clubs, some of which looked brand new, as if bought just for this occasion.

RIGID NOTES

Officers were stationed so that they blocked each approach to the school; others roamed by squad car and motorcycle.

And yet, the complete picture managed to be festive as well as ominous.

To understand why, let's thaw out a few frigid notes jotted down on this historic occasion:

Arrived literally at crack of dawn. Found police there far ahead of me. Large black dog, tail waving excitedly, came over and sniffed hospitably.

Decided to leave this, the eastern entrance, and mosey around to main entrance on the north. Police barred short cuts, so had to take the long way around.

TRUE COMMUNITY

Lots of comment about how Arlington, across the Potomac from Washington, isn't a true Southern community, how many of the county's residents are from the North and West, how many work for the government and hence are accustomed to integration in one form or another.

Got to thinking maybe Stratford isn't typical of Arlington. Homes around school tend to be large and well-groomed.

Reached front entrance. More police, more newsmen and photographers. Those who lived in neighboring houses seemed to enter into spirit of the thing. "May I use youse phone, ma'am?" "Yes, but i've got two requests in ahead of yours."

Police barricade is set up so that school is the length of a football field away. Couldn't find anyone who knew which entrance the four Negro youngsters would use.

At 7:55 the first white pupil arrived. Prim litte thing. Looked like teacher's pet, the kind that dusts a mean eraser. Marched by without a look to right or left. Dogs everywhere. Counted five scampering gaily about. Neighborhood women now out with their cameras, busily taking pictures.

More pupils coming now, and buses start rolling in. Kids act as if they're amused at the activity.

Charlottesville Integration Program Approved By NAACP

NEW YORK — The agreement reached for desegregating the public schools of Charlottesville, Va., "suggests a path to peace and mutual respect which both white and colored Virginians can pursue with benefits to the commonwealth," NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins said here today in a letter to Dr. Philip Wyatt, president of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches.

Congratulating the Virginia NAACP and its counsel, Oliver W. Hill, on the manner in which agreement was reached on the school desegregation plan submitted by officials of Charlottesville, Mr. Wilkins recalled that ever since the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, the NAACP has advocated that the proper officials in the affected areas and Negro citizens agree mutually on a plan of desegregation suitable to the communities involved and the problems existing therein."

Under the Charlottesville plan, not only the 12 Negro students already approved for admission to previously all-white schools under a federal district court order but also other Negro students will be permitted to enroll in desegregated schools in September. The plan was approved by Federal District Judge John Paul on March 30 in conference with Mr. Hill and John S. Battle, Jr., attorney for the City of Charlottesville.

The NAACP view, Mr. Wilkins asserted, "has been (and remains) that law suits should be the last resort and should be employed only when localities and states present such resistance and defiance as to leave citizens who seek their constitutional rights no alternative."

All that Negro citizens seek for their children, Mr. Wilkins said, is "that equality in educational opportunity" afforded by "a public school system that is not organized or administered on the basis of race. They seek this objective peaceably but firmly. They realize fully that a great social transition is in being and that this change requires not only patience, but honesty and fairness as well."

U. S. JUDGE BACKS INTEGRATION PLAN

Clears Way for Negroes to Enter Two Charlottesville Schools in September

HARRISONBURG, Va., March 30 (UPI)—Federal District Judge John Paul approved today a school desegregation plan submitted by Charlottesville. The city is under court orders to admit twelve Negroes to its white schools next September.

The judge, Oliver W. Hill of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and John S. Battle, Jr., Charlottesville city attorney, agreed on the plan at a conference. It clears the way for the Negroes to enter a high school and elementary school next fall.

The plan would permit other Negroes to enroll in white schools, making Charlottesville the first city in Virginia to agree voluntarily to desegregate classrooms.

Mr. Hill raised no major objection to the plan, which was submitted last month by the city after it had won a delay on integration from Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the Federal Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

He said the N. A. A. C. P. "would not noramlly advocate" certain features of the plan, but he felt the city and school officials should be given "an opportunity to demonstrate their good faith."

Expects Cooperation

"We believe that if the plan is carried out in an objective fashion, there will be sufficient cooperation from the Negro community to bring about in orderly fashion this social change without undue emotional impact on the white community," he declared.

The plan is based largely on a pupil-assignment arrangement administered by the city school superintendent. Transfer requests would be considered on a teacher-pupil ratio, with the superintendents having broad discretion in approving transfers.

Denying a transfer on the ground of race would be prohibited.

The twelve Negroes were ordered admitted to Lane High and Venable Elementary by Judge Paul last fall. Both schools were closed last September under the state's defunct "massive resistance" laws.

They reopened last month on a segregated basis when the city agreed to submit its voluntary plan for full desegregation to Judge Paul.

Mr. Hill said Charlottesville school officials had indicated they would approach the integration problem with "reason and intelligence".

Norfolk Halts Funds To Its High Schools

NORFOLK, Va. — (UPI) — City Council, in an apparent move to block integration in the event Virginia's "massive resistance" laws are declared invalid, voted Tuesday to cut off maintenance and operating funds to all grades above the sixth in the Norfolk public school system.

Effect of the action would be to close three Negro high schools and upper grades in 20 other white and Negro schools.

The fund cut-off becomes effective Feb. 2, two weeks after Virginia's Supreme Court of Appeals is scheduled to rule on state anti-integration laws that have closed nine public schools, including six white junior and senior high schools here.

Council, last Nov. 25, wrote into its 1959 budget, a provision giving it exclusive control over school funds, an action regarded then as a step toward closing Negro schools.

Archie L. Boswell, a spokesman for the Norfolk Public Schools Committee, termed the resolution an illegal act and beyond the council's scope. He urged that council not take any action "which will destroy the public schools of the city."

City Council Would Close Negro Schools

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — City Counil Tuesday adopted a resolution aimed at closing Negro as well as white secondary schools if federal and state courts knock down Virginia's anti-integration laws.

The closings would come under a fund cut-off law. The resolution said council "does not propose, at this time, to authorize" the payment of funds to the school board to operate any grade higher than the sixth in February or any subsequent month.

Three Negro secondary schools are open now but six white secondary schools have been closed since September to avoid court ordered desegregation.

WOULD SWELL LIST

The council's action means approximately 8,239 Negro and some 1,914 white students will join the 10,000 whites denied schooling during the first term.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 6-1. Councilman Roy B. Martin Jr. cast the only negative vote.

Adoption of the resolution indicates the City Council plans to prevent racial integration in the schools if Virginia's anti-integration laws are struck down by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals and a three-judge federal court. Decisions from these tribunals are expected Jan. 19. It is expected the courts will kill some, if not all, of the massive resistance laws.

ACT TERMED ILLEGAL

Atty. Archie L. Boswell, representing the Norfolk Public Schools Committee, said the resolution "is an illegal act and beyond the scope of your (council's) authority."

"I am here to ask that you do not today or in the future take any action which will destroy the public schools of the city," Boswell said.

At Norfolk Everybody Excited But Newly Integrated Students

NORFOLK, VA. (ANP) -- Virginia history took a new and significant turn Monday, Feb. 2, when 17 Negro students were enrolled in six secondary schools previously attended only by white students. The change was quiet, swift and harmonious almost completely.

There were no demonstrations and no hitch in the days program, and except that Negro children were entering for the first time in six of the city's public schools, everything was normal excepting the crowd of newsmen, TV representatives and cameramen. Everyone was excited except the students.

Most of the Negro students were brought to school in cars, but the adults didn't even get out in most instances, and only two or three adults escorted the new students to the school building.

A remarkable and significant action to prepare for a peaceful enrolling of the Negro students was taken by some of the white students themselves. The members of the Granby, Maury and Norview High School Key Clubs had a resolution inserted in the Norfolk newspapers as an advertising which said in part:

"Now that means have been found to open our schools, we, the undersigned members of the Key Clubs of Granby, Maury and Norview High Schools believe that it is the of the utmost importance to all of us that the orderly re-opening is completed as smoothly and as quickly as possible so that we may proceed with our immediate objective - to obtain an education..

"We believe that, regardless of their personal feelings, the students of our respective schools will conduct themselves with a dignity that will bring credit to our city." Another move that indicated the concern of some Norfolk whites on the speedy re-opening of the schools on an integrated basis if necessary was a page ad which appeared in the dailies by 100 business white residents of the city urging the City Council to "do everything within its power to open all public schools as promptly as possible."

From remarks some reporters made it was obvious they were disappointed that all was so quiet. Some came all the way from London, and others were from places as far away from Norfolk as New York and even New England.

NO TENSION—There was no fuss, no tension, no rioting Monday as white and Negro youngsters registered together at the opening of Norview High School in Norfolk, Va., closed since last fall by the governor to prevent integration. Alveraze Gonsouland, one of five Negroes assigned to the school, fills out forms along with other students.

Norfolk Halts Funds To Its High Schools

NORFOLK, Va. — (UPI) — City Council, in an apparent move to block integration in the event Virginia's "massive resistance" laws are declared invalid, voted Tuesday to cut off maintenance and operating funds to all grades above the sixth in the Norfolk public school system.

Effect of the action would be to close three Negro high schools and upper grades in 20 other white and Negro schools.

The fund cut-off becomes effective Feb. 2, two weeks after Virginia's Supreme Court of Appeals is scheduled to rule on state anti-integration laws that have closed nine public schools, including six white junior and senior high schools here.

Council, last Nov. 25, wrote into its 1959 budget, a provision giving it exclusive control over school funds, an action regarded then as a step toward closing Negro schools.

Archie L. Boswell, a spokesman for the Norfolk Public Schools Committee, termed the resolution an illegal act and beyond the council's scope. He urged that council not take any action "which will destroy the public schools of the city."

City Council Would Close Negro Schools

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — City Counil Tuesday adopted a resolution aimed at closing Negro as well as white secondary schools if federal and state courts knock down Virginia's anti-integration laws.

The closings would come under a fund cut-off law. The resolution said council "does not propose, at this time, to authorize" the payment of funds to the school board to operate any grade higher than the sixth in February or any subsequent month.

Three Negro secondary schools are open now but six white secondary schools have been closed since September to avoid court ordered desegregation.

WOULD SWELL LIST

The council's action means approximately 8,239 Negro and some 1,914 white students will join the 10,000 whites denied schooling during the first term.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 6-1. Councilman Roy B. Martin Jr. cast the only negative vote.

Adoption of the resolution indicates the City Council plans to prevent racial integration in the schools if Virginia's anti-integration laws are struck down by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals and a three-judge federal court. Decisions from these tribunals are expected Jan. 19. It is expected the courts will kill some, if not all, of the massive resistance laws.

ACT TERMED ILLEGAL

Atty. Archie L. Boswell, representing the Norfolk Public Schools Committee, said the resolution "is an illegal act and beyond the scope of your (council's) authority."

"I am here to ask that you do not today or in the future take any action which will destroy the public schools of the city," Boswell said.

At Norfolk Everybody Excited But Newly Integrated Students

NORFOLK, VA. (ANP) -- Virginia history took a new and significant turn Monday, Feb. 2, when 17 Negro students were enrolled in six secondary schools previously attended only by white students. The change was quiet, swift and harmonious almost completely.

There were no demonstrations and no hitch in the day's program, and except that Negro children were entering for the first time in six of the city's public schools, everything was normal excepting the crowd of newsmen, TV representatives and cameramen. Everyone was excited except the students.

Most of the Negro students were brought to school in cars, but the adults didn't even get out in most instances, and only two or three adults escorted the new students to the school building.

A remarkable and significant action to prepare for a peaceful enrolling of the Negro students was taken by some of the white students themselves. The members of the Granby, Maury and Norview High School Key Clubs had a resolution inserted in the Norfolk newspapers as an advertising which said in part:

"Now that means have been found to open our schools, we, the undersigned members of the Key Clubs of Granby, Maury and Norview High Schools believe that it is the of the utmost importance to all of us that the orderly re-opening is completed as smoothly and as quickly as possible so that we may proceed with our immediate objective - to obtain an education..

"We believe that, regardless of their personal feelings, the students of our respective schools will conduct themselves with a dignity that will bring credit to our city." Another move that indicated the concern of some Norfolk whites on the speedy re-opening of the schools on an integrated basis if necessary was a page ad which appeared in the dailies by 100 business white residents of the city urging the City Council to "do everything within its power to open all public schools as promptly as possible."

From remarks some reporters made it was obvious they were disappointed that all was so quiet. Some came all the way from London, and others were from places as far away from Norfolk as New York and even New England.

NO TENSION — There was no fuss, no tension, no rioting Monday as white and Negro youngsters registered together at the opening of Norview High School in Norfolk, Va., closed since last fall by the governor to prevent integration. Alveraze Gonsouland, one of five Negroes assigned to the school, fills out forms along with other students.

Racists Fail To Sabotage Calm Virginia Integration

By JACK V. FOX

NORFOLK, Va. — (UPI) — Virginia admitted 21 Negroes to white public schools Monday in a reluctant but peaceful change from a policy of massive resistance to integration. Defender P.1 Sat. 2-14-59

Seventeen Negroes were admitted to schools in Norfolk and four at Arlington in the Washington suburbs.

There was not the slightest incident, despite a few pre-opening rumblings that there would be picketing and strife.

Until today, affected schools in Norfolk had been closed since last summer in the severe application of a Virginia law that required the closing of any school that was integrated. Chicago

Other schools that were closed under the same law are in Charlottesville—permitted to open segregated today under an eleventh-hour court reprieve that postponed integration until next September—and at Front Royal in Warren County. The affected school there did not open today.

At one school where Negroes were admitted, white pupils formed a long corridor down which walked two Negro girls, their heads erect, their eyes on the doorway to a new school and a new way of life.

"I said all along there wouldn't be any trouble and there was none," said Principal Charles W. Purdue, a former Duke University football star and now principal of Norfolk's big Norview High.

Phil Thomas, a 15-year-old Norfolk white student, said:

"Boy, did I get a lecture from my dad last night. He said 'You just stand there. Don't do anything."

In Arlington, where police patrols and officers with gas masks were prepared for anything, School Supt. Ray E. Reid said with relief that "I am happy to learn there were no incidents and that everything is quiet."

A boycott had been threatened by white pupils at Arlington but it failed to develop.

Joan Potts, a white girl at Arlington, said she did not want to attend school with Negroes and went home. Her father sent her back to school. Four white boys also asked permission to leave but changed their minds.

David L. Krupsaw, chairman of the Arlington County Board, said today's peaceful integration proved "conclusively that if public officials are sincere and firm, disorders and breaches of the peace do not happen.

"The rabble-rousing element is basically cowardly and always yields when confronted with firmness and dignity."

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond received minute by minute progress reports from the integration spots. He had promised swift police action at the state level if there should be trouble.

"So far, so good," said Lt. Gov. A.E.S. Stephens. "The question is what will happen inside the schools. Kids can be cruel sometimes."

Sat. 2-14-59 P.3 Defender Chicago

SURROUNDED BY white classmates, three Negro students prepare to enter Norview high school in Norfolk, Va., as Virginia's massive resistance crumble under federal court order. Six public schools in Norfolk and one in Arlington are now desegregated, marking the first time in Virginia history that Negroes and whites have attended public schools together. Negro students are Andrew Heidelberg, Olivia Driver and Alverez Gonsulande.

14k 1959

White Students End Boycott, Enroll At Integrated School

By United Press International

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Aug. 14.—Warren County High School, boycotted by its entire white student body last February to avoid integration, Friday quietly began registering white and Negro students for the new term.

It marked the first time that both Negroes and whites entered the huge school, the only white public high school in the county. It closed last fall to avoid a Federal court desegregation order but reopened in February with 21 Negroes as its entire student body.

Robert A. Wood, newly-named principal of the high school, said the registration was "very orderly and mannerly" with no incidents inside the school.

A few reporters and an occasional curious passerby watched from outside the building.

11 Negroes Register

Sixty-five whites and 11 Negroes registered Friday. Registration was expected to be even higher Saturday when more parents will be able to accompany their youngsters for registration.

Classwork is scheduled to begin Aug. 31 and it appeared, on the basis of the opening registration, that the high school would become officially integrated for the first time.

Warren County thus would follow Norfolk, Arlington and Alexandria in token integration. Another 12 Negroes also are scheduled to enter formerly white schools next month in Charlottesville, Va.

The private Warren County Education Foundation which operated makeshift classes for about 800 white students who boycotted the high school in February, opens registration for another term Tuesday. A mass rally Thursday night overwhelmingly endorsed a resolution asking the foundation to determine if enough students would again attend the private school.

Inter-racial Meeting Called

A foundation leader, Charles Leadman, said a meeting of white and Negro leaders would be called within about 10 days to try to persuade the Negro students not to return to the white school but attend a new $500,000 Negro high school which opens here Aug. 31.

Virginia NAACP chief counsel Oliver W. Hill said in Richmond he would be "happy to attend" the meeting and "make every effort to work out some reasonable solution to the problem."

Elsewhere in Virginia, the Arlington County School Board announced it would abide by the decision of the state-level Pupil Placement Board, which turned down the applications of 15 Arlington Negroes to white or predominantly white schools in the Washington suburb. Sixteen other Negro students are expected to enter Arlington white or predominantly white schools next month.

It was presumed the rejected 15 would start Federal court suits to gain their admission.

Va. High School Gets 18 Negro Applications

FRONT ROYAL, Va. (AP)—A three-day period of registration for the September term at Warren County High School ended Monday with 298 whites and 18 Negroes applying.

School officials were disappointed with the turnout, since the high school, which became involved in the school segregation crisis last year, once had an enrollment of more than 1,000. A total of 186 white students registered Monday. No Negroes registered.

County School Supt. Q. D. Gasque said school officials "hope to operate" the high school in the fall. Thirty-three teachers were under contract, he said, "more than enough" to handle 316 students.

Those who applied for classes at the high school are not automatically enrolled there. The county board must pass on the applications and make recommendations to the State Pupil Placement Board, which has the sole power to make pupil assignments in Virginia.

Thus far the placement board never has assigned a Negro to a white school.

Future Dim For School In Warren

Front Royal, Va., Aug. 15 (AP)—Chances grew dimmer today that white puplis will return to all-but-empty warren County High School in any considerable numbers next month when it opens on an intergrated basis.

The secon day of a 3-day registration period for 1959-60 passed with only 112 white children joining 19 Negroes in indicatin a desire to attend the ginat school which once had 1000 white pupils.

Forty-seven of the white children and eight of the Negroes were registered today. Sixty-five whites and 11 Negroes had been registered yesterday.

School Supt. Q. D. Casque said he was disappointed at the turnout of white pupils. He said he had hoped white registration "would be better that it has been." But he held out hope that more would register later.

With parents free from work over the weekend, Gasque had predicted that a large number of white parents would register their children today for enrollment at the school with the handful of Negroes.

For the time being at least, however, it appeared that an overwhelming majority of white parents will preferred to send their children to private, segregated facilities which the Warren County educational Foundation has promised to operate if there is sufficient demand.

Registration for the private school—which operated all of last session in downtown buildings—is scheduled for next Tuesday and Wednesday. Monday is the last day for registration for Warren County High.

More than 800 white pupils were enrolled in the private school when Warren County High, waced with court orders to desegregate, was shut down last September under now defunct state massive resistance laws.

Then, when the public school was reopened last February on a desegregated basis, only 22 Negroe sshowed up to enroll. White pupils stayed in the private school.

Virginia School Registers Students

FRONT ROYAL, Va. — (UPI) — Warren County High School boycotted by its entire white student body last February to avoid integration, quietly began registering white and Negro students Friday for the new term.

It marked the first time that both Negroes and whites entered the huge school, the only white public high school in the county, which closed last fall to avoid a federal court desegregation order but reopened in February with 21 Negroes as its entire student body.

Robert A. Wood, newly - named principal of the high school, said the registration went "very orderly and mannerly" with no incidents inside the school.

A few reporters and an occasional curious passerby watched from outside the building.

Sixty-five whites and 11 Negroes registered Friday. Registration was expected to be even higher Saturday, when more parents will be able to accompany their youngsters for the registration.

WOULD FOLLOW NORFOLK

Classwork is scheduled to begin Aug. 31 and it appeared, on the basis of the opening registration, that the high school would become officially integrated for the first time.

Warren County thus would follow Norfolk, Arlington and Alexandria in token integration. Another 12 Negroes also are scheduled to enter formerly white schools next month in Charlottesville, Va.

The private Warren County Foundation, which operated makeshift classes for the approximately 800 white students who boycotted the high school in February, opens registration for another term on Tuesday. A mass rally Thursday night overwhelmingly endorsed a resolution asking the foundation to determine if enough students would again attend the private school.

A foundation leader, Charles Leadman, said a meeting of white and Negro leaders would be called within about 10 days to try to persuade the Negro students not to return to the white school but attend a new $500,000 Negro high school which opens here Aug. 31.

HILL WOULD ATTEND

Virginia NAACP chief counsel Oliver W. Hill said in Richmond he would be "happy to attend" the meeting and "make every effort to work out some reasonable solution to the problem."

Elsewhere in Virginia, the Arlington County School Board announced it would abided by the decision of the state-level pupil placement board which turned down the applications of 15 Arlington Negroes to white or predominantly white schools in the Washington suburb. Sixteen other Negro students are expected to enter Arlington white or predominantly white schools next month.

It was presumed the rejected 15 would start federal court suits to gain their admission.

Appointed Assistant Supervisor Of Guidance

MRS. LUCILLE D. AYERS

ELEVATED — Mrs. Lucille Douglass-Ayers, of 1008 Avenue L, Ensley, has been appointed assistant supervisor of guidance in the Jefferson County Public Schools.

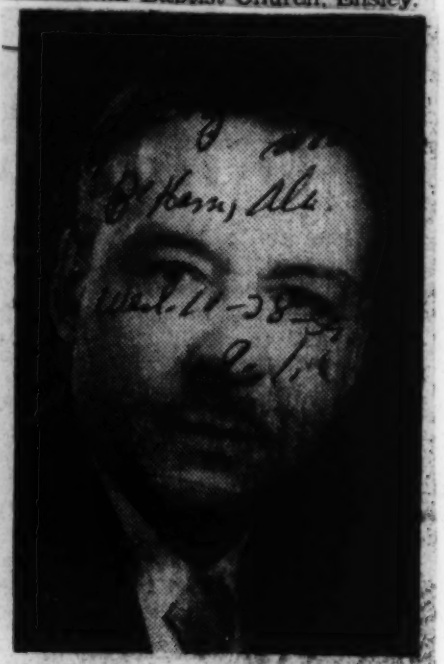
In making the announcement, Dr. E. Fay Jones, director of the Division of Negro Education, Jeffcho Public Schools, said the position was newly created. He added that Mrs. Ayers, who at the time of her promotion was teacher of mathematics and counselor for girls at Brighton High School, would be located in the Masonic Temple Building office of the Jefferson County Public Schools, 1630 Fourth Avenue North.

Dr. Jones sketched the duties of Assistant Supervisor Ayers as being in the area of testing, guidance, counseling and service. The new addition brings the staff of Director Jones to four, including Mrs. Ludie P. Dowdell, supervisor of elementary schools; Mrs. Ruth Lawson, office secretary, and Mrs. Ayers.

Mrs. Ayers, who was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., holds the A.B. degree from Miles College, and the Master of Personnel Service degree from the University of Colorado. She has done additional study at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

She was elected as the "1958 Teacher of the Year" by District IV of the Alabama State Teachers Association. Zeta Phi Beta Sorority also honored her the same year during its Finer Womanhood Week.

Mrs. Ayers is a former president of the Jefferson County Education Association. She has been active in civic, literary and cultural activities. Mrs. Ayers is a member of Macedonia Baptist Church, Ensley.



DR. C. W. HAYES

TO SPEAK IN MOBILE: Dr. C. W. Hayes, Director of Negro Schools, Birmingham Public School System, is scheduled to address the Mobile County Teachers Thursday, Oct. 29 at Central High School of which J. T. Gaines is the principal.

His speech will center around the in-service training program which the Mobile teachers are undertaking.

Mrs. Myrtle Sinclair Named Acting Fulton Supervisor

Mrs. Myrtle Sheppard Sinclair has been named acting supervisor of Fulton County Negro Schools during the absence of Mrs. A. Cathryn Johnson who has been granted leave of absence for residence in Laos and travel in other points of Asia. Official announcement was made at a system-wide instructional meeting for teachers and principals held at East Point Elementary School.

Mrs. Sinclair is a veteran with the Fulton County system having served as principal of the old Simpson Road School for eleven years and, more recently, as teacher and audio-visual coordinator at the East Point Elementary School. Other professional appointments have been held in Florida and Carrollton, Ga.

A product of the Atlanta public schools, Alabama State Normal and Clark College, the new appointee has pursued group leadership courses at the Atlanta University School of Social Work and studied for the master's degree at Atlanta University.

As a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, she has served as church school teacher, Leper Mission chairman, secretary of the Women's Auxiliary and treasurer of St. Cecelia Circle. Community services have been with the Y-Teen Committee, Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.-C.A., Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls.

She is the wife of Horace Sinclair and mother of Ginger Emelia Sinclair.

Mrs. Johnson, in words of farewell to the teachers, principals and departmental supervisors, outlined the month-long itinerary which her family expects to follow prior to settling in Laos, where her husband, Dr. R. O. Johnson, serves as U. S. advisor in the development of an educational program. Color slides of their prospective home in Laos and other general items of interest were shared with those assembled. Continued travel, observation of school practices and tutoring their son, Ed, will keep her occupied, Mrs. Johnson said.

The Johnsons are scheduled to leave Atlanta this week and depart for Hawaii and the Philippines in about a fortnight.

MRS. MYRTLE S. SINCLAIR

N. Y. Associate Supt. Of Schools Takes Oath

14L ny Journal & Guide Sat 8-8
Norfolk Va p

There was a big day for the John B. King family in New York last week when the assistant superintendent of schools was sworn in as an associate superintendent with a term of six years and a salary of $19,750 a year.

Dr. King, a veteran of 31 years in the New York school system, is the first of his race to attain the rank of associate superintendent.

From left to right (standing) are: Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Dr. King, Mrs. King, their daughters, Mrs. Lynne Kennard and Mrs. Noan Norris. Dr. John Theobald, superintendent of schools, and Charles Rank, board of education vice president. The youngsters are Dr. King's grandsons, John Kennard (left) and Keith Norris. (UPI Photo)

14 L 1959

SUPERVISOR NAMED IN COUNTY SCHOOLS

Alex Higdon, Oklahoma county superintendent of schools, has named Mrs. Ruth F. Norton of 2109 N.E. 14th, Oklahoma City, as supervisor in charge of library and teaching materials and aids for Oklahoma county schools. She will be working closely with Mrs. Mil-

MRS. RUTH F. NORTON

dred Earhart, director of instruction for Oklahoma county schools, and Mrs. Bessie Sims, director of census and attendance.

She is the first of her race to hold this position in the county superintendent's office located in the Oklahoma county courthouse building.

Mrs. Norton has the following qualifications and experience: She holds the Bachelor of Science in Education degree from Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, O., and the Master of Science in Education degree from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

She is a former teacher and high school principal at the Deaf, Blind and Orphan institution at Taft, head of the education department of Shorter college at Little Rock, Ark., former teacher at Dunjee high school, Choctaw, and a substitute teacher in the Oklahoma City school system.

She is married to M. B. Norton and her daughter, Madelyne Joyce, is a senior at Texas Southern university in Houston, Texas.

14m(1) 1959

26-Person Delegation To Attend State Teachers' Meet

Birmingham

A 26-person delegation, headed by Henry J. Williams, will represent the Birmingham Negro Teachers Association at the 76th annual two-day meeting of the Alabama State Teachers Association in Montgomery, March 12-13.

Other members of the delegation include Mrs. Bessie S. Estell, ASTA president; G. F. Day, Mrs. Yvette L. Maxwell, C. G. Christian, James W. Pharris, William H. Moore, Mrs. Louise B. Burgess, Mrs. Minnie E. Chambliss, N. E Wills, Sr., Mrs. Gertrude C. Sanders, Miss Dorothy Cox, T. L. Jones, Mrs. Naomi P. Patton, Mrs. G. Dolores Lane, Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey, William Harvey Johnson, Dr. C. W. Hayes, Mrs. Hattie Bryant Witt, Mrs. Clara B. Rodgers, Miss Lillie M. Harris, Mrs. Margaret B. Little, Mrs. Gertrude Wiese, Bruce Robey, Mrs. Richard Evelyn Christian and Mrs. Lucille Boyd.

The influential BNTA delegation was instructed by the membership to support the renomination of and work for the re-election of Mrs. Estell as president of the ASTA. ASTA officers under the association's constitution is eligible for re-election once. Usually an administration is given a courtesy second term.

Meantime the BNTA announced that it was sponsoring "Teachers Talent Night" at 7:30 Thursday night, March 19 in the Parker High School auditorium. BNTA President Williams said the event would show off the sparkling talent in drama, music, literature and the other artistic pursuits among the city teachers.

BNTA is sponsoring a workshop at Parker High School Saturday, April 11. It will climax with a banquet.

Mrs. Williams said that a survey conducted by the BNTA revealed that 931 of the 968 Negro teachers in the Birmingham Public Schools were qualified voters. He added that his administration was pledged to continue to urge the remaining 37 non-voters teachers to add their names to the voters' roll before the Spring state teachers convention.

Meanwhile Mr. Williams indicated that he beleived that his adminstration would have the cooperation needed to give the BNTA a perfect mark in voter-registration. He is chairman of the ASTA vote commission.

ALABAMA STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

President Bessie S. Estell To Address ASTA Meet, March 12th

Birmingham

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (SNS)—Mrs. Bessie S. Estell of Birmingham, president of the 76-fold Alabama State Teachers Association, is scheduled to go before the opening business session of the two-day ASTA convention with her "State-of-The-Teachers" message at 2 p. m. Thursday, March 12 in the Arena-Auditorium.

14m Wed 3/11/59

Just what her report and recommendations to the ASTA members would contain could not be predicted. However it is known that the association membership under the flat $5-a-year fee was ahead of last year's pre-convention figure. Memberships in the National Education Association had reportedly climbed steadily.

Texas-born Dr. Dan W. Dodson, director of the School of Education, New York University, is slated to deliver the opening speech at the welcoming session at 9:30 Thursday morning in Tullibody Auditorium. Hiss message will develop the convention theme, "Education—The Foundation of Human Relations."

REID TO SPEAK

Dr. Ira De Reid, professor of sociology at Haverford College in Pennsylvania, is scheduled to deliver the keynote speech at the Thursday night session. A graduate of Morehouse College, he holds Doctor of Philosophy degree from Columbia University. Dr. Reid, a members of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, is affiliated with the Federal Advisory Committee on Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor.

In addition to the President Estell's address, the Thursday afternoon session will hear fraternal remarks from Lucius T. Bacote, president of the American Teachers Association. Memorial services will be conducted by the committee on Necrology of which ASTA vice-President Wayman R F Grant of Mobile is the chairman. Music will be furnished by the Parker High School choir of Birmingham under the direction of William S. Henry. The organ prelude will be played by Mrs. Bonna Mae Perine Samuels of Birmingham. There will be reports of officers, committees an dcommissions, but as information only.

RETIRED TEACHERS

Retired teachers will be recognized at the 1:30 business session Friday afternoon, March 13. ASTA honor roll units will also be cited by ASTA Executive Secretary G. W. Jones.

The committee on the teacher-of- the- yearwill recommend one of the entries from the nine ASTA districts for this coveted honor. Other reports to be acted upon will come from the committee on audit and business administration, treasurer, executive secretary, committee on resolutions and legislation and the committee on resolutions.

14m 4

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Two proposed constitutional provisions will be presented to the delegate assembly for consideration. (1) One proposal is to amend the constitution to make the nine district coordinators vice presidents This increase in vice presidential titles would not substantially affect the size of the executive committee since the affiliated and district vice presidents would be given rotated and restricted representation.

The second proposal would move the meeting of the delegate assembly from the final day of the convention to the opening day. This would necessitate minor changes in the election machinery.

Suggestion that the ASTA officers be elected by a mail ballot of the all of the members will be opposed by the committee on resolutions and legislation. Presently the officers are elected by the delegate assembly, which also legislates for the teachers.

Under the constitution the research secretary, who now is Dr H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, is the mandatory chairman of the resolutions and legislative committee. Dr Trenholm is said to have long opposed giving the individual teacher the right to elect officers of the association.

Dr. Wayman C. Matherson of Birmingham, is one of the 11 members of this committee.

MRS. BESSIE S. ESTELL

State Teachers Hear Talk Made By Mrs. B. S. Estell

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Standing before her fellow teachers with gracious erectness and speaking with firm sincerity, Mrs. Bessie S. Estell, of Birmingham, told the 76th annual convention of the Alabama State Teachers Association in Tullibody Hall, Alabama State College, Thursday afternoon, March 12, that the ASTA must go forward with its expanded program - in the areas of professional competence, citizenship obligations and teacher welfare."

She boasted of the ASTA achievements under her administration in her "President's Address" made at the opening business session of the two-day convention. Mrs. Estell said these achievements included the employment of a full-time executive secretary, revision of the budget to provide an increase in appropriations for teacher welfare and revitalization of the vote commission.

Pointing out that she attended seven of the nine ASTA district meetings, Mrs. Estell asserted that "much of the success of our expanded program lies in effective district meetings."

SUPPORT BALLOT

In her speech she asked the ASTA members to pay particular attention to the report of the vote commission which was scheduled for the afternoon session. She added, "The welfare of teachers and our entire citizenry is dependent, to a large extent, upon our voting strength. Every teacher should seek to carry out this civic responsibility."

Mrs. Estell, serving her first one-year term as ASTA president, declared: "There is grave concern for teachers who fail to take advantage of the opportunity to acquire the citizenship badge of honor - the ballot. There is grave concern and deep anxiety for those teachers who experience difficulties and inhibitions in that respect."

Obviously having in mind Lowndes, Wilcox, Macon, Bullock and some other Black Belt counties, where Negro teachers, some with Ph. D. degrees, are rejected as voters solely because of their race, Mrs. Estell posed this question, "Is there a solution within the framework of our organization? If so, let's proceed."

The ASTA president observed: "While the world is in peril our schools can be an enchor of safety People are about equally divided between the frightened and the challeneged. Whether we are frightened or challenged, we must face the future resolutely."

VOTE REPORT

An advance briefing on the vote commission report of Henry J. Williams, chairman of Birmingham, indicated a decline in voter-registration efforts among teachers during the association year. The report was not expected to analyze the cause of this drop. But from talk heard around the convention it is due to fear whipped up by the White Citizens Councils.

With over 8,000 members, the ASTA convention was scheduled to close Friday afternoon with the final business session of the delegate assembly.

A proposal, popularly known as the "Mail Box Ballot" issue which would give each teacher a right to vote for the officers of the association, is expected to set off a floor flight. Reportedly submitted by Dr. Charles W. Orr of Alabama A. and M. College, a former ASTA and ATA president, the proposal is opposed by the association's committee on resolutions and legislation, which clears the way for legislative traffic. Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, ASTA research secretary, and by terms of the association's constitution, chairman of the powerful resolutions and legislative committee, is understood to be vigorously opposed to letting the teachers vote for their association officers.

One district leader who declined to permit use of his name said he was dissatisfied with the manner the new executive secretary was named. He added that the district coordinators were to hold a caucus Thursday to map strategy for laying plans for a campaign of constitutional reforms. This could ignite a smouldering fire that upset plans for a placid meeting.

Alabama State Teachers To Hear Dr. I. D. Reid

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Dr. Ira DeAugustine Reid, professor of sociology, Haverford (Pa.) College, is scheduled to deliver the featured convention speech at the 76th annual session of the Alabama State Teachers Association March 12-13 at Alabama State College.

He will speak at the Thursday night March 12, general session in the Arena-Auditorium of Alabama State College. The Morehouse College trained scholar will center his message around the convention theme, "Education - the Foundation of Human Relations." Dr. Reid will be introduced by Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State College and ASTA research secretary.

Dr. Dan W. Dodson, director of the School of Education, New York University, will deliver the keynote speech at the 9:30 opening session Thursday morning in Turnbody Auditorium. He will be introduced by Dr. J. Garrick Hardy, dean of the Freshman College Division of Alabama State College.

E. J. Oliver, of Birmingham, principal of Fairfield Industrial High School and a member of the ASTA executive committee will give the response to six welcome speeches. George Washington Jones, ASTA executive secretary, will outline the work of the convention. Mrs. Bessie S. Estell, of Birmingham, ASTA president, will preside.

Twenty discussion groups will meet simultaneously for an hour and 45 minutes Thursday morning to discuss special subject matter. Outstandinng consultants will be on hand to guide the discussion.

ASTA Vice-President Wayman R. F. Grant of Mobile will preside at the Thursday afternoon business session at which Mrs. Estell will deliver the "President's Annual Address". Music will be furnished by the Parker High School of Choir Birmingham under the direction of Prof. William S. Henry. Mrs. Bonna Mae Perine Samuels, of Birmingham, will play an organ prelude. Lucius T. Bacote, president of the American Teachers Association, will give remarks.

Reports by the research secretary, executive secretary, executive committee, treasurer, trustee board, vote commission and welfare committee will be given as information.

Of lively interest will be the report coming from the vote commission headed by Prof. Henry J. Williams, of Birmingham. The hearings by the Civil Rights Commission, the vote denial cases brought by the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, the series of articles on voter-registration by The Birmingham News. the campaign of the White Citizens Councils to suppress Negro voting, talk by the Patterson administration of tightening the voter-screening laws, have served, to stir interest in this report.

The delegate assembly at the Friday afternoon business session will deal with the various reports, take action on proposed legislation, adopt resolutions ,and elect officers.

Just what recommendations will be contained in Mrs. Estell's state-of-teachers speech is unknown. What proposal will come from the powerful ASTA executive committee remained unrevealed for publication.

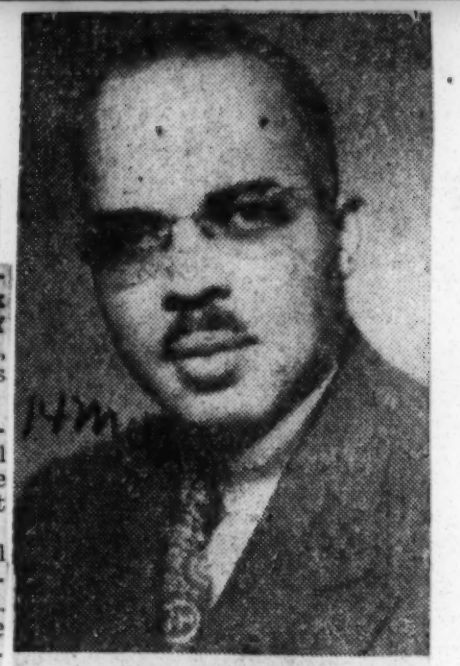
With the public school system in Alabama threatened because of almost certain to come legal efforts to widen the enrollment policy to fit the demands of democracy, the ASTA policy statement will be awaited with eagerness. With Negro teachers denied the ballot in Wilcox, Lowndes, Bullock and some other Black Belt counties, there will be keen public interest in how the ASTA tackles the vote denial problem.

Friday morning the various ASTA affiliates will hold sessions.

This is the first year that the ASTA has operated with a full-time paid executive secretary.

The ASTA top leadership during the association year has meeting in the nine ASTA districts where the program has been discussed, ideas swapped, experience traded, and suggestions communicated.

The usually vocal delegation from the Birmingham Negro Teachers Association, which has championed much of what has become the basic ASTA program, has not yet announced what plans it will offer the convention.



DR. IRA D. REID

Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner Heads Vocational Teachers

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala. was elected president of the Alabama Vocational Teachers Association at the latter's business session held concurrently with the two-day 11th annual convention of the Alabama State Teachers Association at Alabama State College.

AVTA is an ASTA affiliate. Mrs. Turner's term runs for two years. She succeeds Dr. F. T. McQueen.

Under the AVTA's electoral structure, the office of the president rotates among teacher-educators in vocational agriculture, home economics, trades and industrial education. AVTA has 350 or more in its membership.

Other officers elected were: A. L. Greer, first vice president, trade and industrial education; W. A. Rice, second vice president, agricultural education; H. J. Beans, executive secretary, agricultural education; D. B. Armstrong, executive treasurer, agricultural education; Mrs. Mildred H. Tapscott, assistant secretary, home economics education; T. A. Lawson, representative on the ASTA executive committee, trade and industrial education, and A. J. Brown, parliamentarian, agricultural education.

Representatives on the AVTA executive committee: Dr. McQueen, immediate past president; Miss Noval Bone, home economics; E. W. Undergood, agriculture; A. Floyd, agriculture; C. L. Dennard, trades and industries, and L. W. Smiley, trades and industries.

Human relations topic for teachers

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 7-18-59 p. 8

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— The 56th annual convention of the American Teachers Association will be held at Knoxville College, July 26 - 29.

"Our Personal Responsibility In Programs of Human Relations," is the theme for the 1959 convention.

In 1947, through the convention program at North Carolina College, and the publication of a "Bibliography in Inter - Group Education," two loan collections of publications in Inter - Group Education were made available in 1954 and 55.

In 1956, at the ATA convention in Atlanta, "Education for Improved Human Relations," was the theme of the special emphasis project.

Dr. Walter N. Ridley, president of Elizabeth City State Teachers College administered the program.

Recently at the NEA Convention in St. Louis, the NEA-ATA Joint Committee centered its open-meeting on the topic of Human Relations.

James Armstrong Scott, director of elementary education in the St. Louis public school system, discussed "Some Principles Basic to Development of Democratic Human Relations."

Father Trafford P. Maher, head of the Department of Education and Director of the Human Relations Center at St. Louis University, discussed "Current Challenges in Human Relations."

The teachers' responsibility in programs of human relations will be emphasized in the Knoxville convention, specifically, the activities of Intra - Race and Intra - Group and Inter-Race, Inter - Group relations.

The keynote address will be delivered Sunday. A symposium on "current programs in human relations," will be held Monday.

Teachers' Meeting Attracts Over 300 From Region Three

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P. 1.
Thurs. 11-12-53.

Over three-hundred teachers and principals attended the annual meeting of Region III of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association, of which A. J. Martin, Prinicipal of Trinity High School is Director.

The meeting was held at S. H Archer High School where A. H Richardson is Principal. The following systems make up Region III. Cobb County, Decatur, Marietta, Fulton, Cherokea, Canton, Atlanta, Dekalb, and Clayton County. The Theme for the meeting was "Creative Teaching" and two movies related to that theme was shown with C. B. Fagan of Archer High School serving as Commentator.

Following the movie the teachers and principals went to various rooms for group discussions on the theme. They were grouped according to grade levels and interests. A. J. Martin, the Director stated that many comments were received concerning the information received from these group discussions.

During the business session, Mrs. L. P. Perrino, Instructor at D. T. Howard High School was elected a delegate to the National Educational Association Meeting to be held in Los Angeles. F. D. Brown, Principal of H. R. Butler School was elected Vice Director of Region III. W. H. Hatton, Principal of Avondale High School, and Chairman of the Nominating Committee made his recommendations which were accepted by the body. R. E. Cureton, Principal of Price High School, and Chairman of Time and Place Committee, stated that the meeting would be held at Price next year. The time will be announced at a later date.

A. J. Martin presented the following Educators, who made brief remarks; T. A. Carmichael, State Director of Negro Education, Miss Rebecca Davis, State Consultant for Elementary Education, Bob Threatt, State Director of Secondary Schools, Miss Margaret Walker, Library Consultant for the State Ike Washington, American Teachers Association Representative, R. J. Martin, Treasurer, C. L. Butler, President Georgia Teacher and Educational Association, L. H. Pitts, Executive Secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association.

The current officers for Region III are as follows: A. J. Martin, Regional Director; Mrs. E. T. Foster Assistant Secretary; Mrs. A. C. Johnson, Vice Regional Director; F. G. Mattox, Treasurer Mrs. C. F. Woolcock, Public Relations, Mrs. A. E. Allen, Secretary.

40 Years Old GTEA Seeks, Gets Charter

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Dec 1959
Pg 1
14m(1)

A 40-year-old state-wide teachers organization was granted permission Wednesday to incorporate, according to a chanter signed by a Fulton County Superior Court judge.

After more than four decades of existence, the Georgia Teacher and Education Association, with headquarters in Atlanta, was granted a charter as a non-profit organization.

According to the charter, signed by Superior Judge Jesse M. Wood, the main objective of the association will be "to promote the educational, moral, spiritual and general welfare of the youth of this state."

The teachers organization represents approx mately 10,000 teachers in elementary schools, high schools and colleges throughout the State of Georgia.

The teacher's association will not be operated for "pecuniary gain or profit," according to the charter application. It will be allowed to receive grants and gifts and property in any form.

After so many years without a chanter, the organizat on decided to become incorporated for "general purposes, as a matter of convenience," according to Attorney Donald L. Hollowell, who filed charter.

14m(1) 1959

GEORGIA TEACHERS AND EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

On Segregation Issue

Ga. Negro Teachers Face Grave Dilemma At 41st Convention

By TRUZZANT W. ANDERSON

ATLANTA, Ga. — Since the Georgia white teachers association has spoken out publicly in favor of "equal but separate schools," what will the Negro teachers do on this same issue when they hold the 41st annual convention of their 10,000-member association here April 8-10?

That is the big question in the minds of Negroes throughout the State of Georgia on the eve of the gathering of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association here.

This reporter has been asking questions of teachers and principals in many sections of Georgia and has also queried the top leader of the GTEA, its hard-working executive secretary, Rev. Lucius H. Pitts, who is, perhaps, the only GTEA official who is absolutely free to express himself without repercussions.

■

REPLYING TO a question from this reporter as to what stand the Negro group would take, now that their white counterpart has gone on record on the issue, Rev. Mr. Pitts frankly admitted that he does not think the GTEA will take any position on the school segregation issue in its annual session.

Elaborating, Rev. Mr. Pitts said the GTEA would not take a position "as such," but would by subtle inference let it be known how it feels on the matter.

It was pointed out that in 1956, at the annual meeting in Augusta, the GTEA publicly announced itself on the integration issue and repercussions were swift in coming.

Reprisals against members of the group increased and it soon became apparent that prejudiced white school boards would not hesitate to fire any Negro teacher who advocated—or supported—equal rights and education — and the NAACP.

■

IN HIS farewell address in April 1958 in Columbus, retiring GTEA President H. E. Tate stressed the threats and intimidations hurled at Negro teachers if they showed any inclinations towards equality or integration. The fear still lingers in the hearts of many Georgia Negro teachers.

The Rev. Mr. Pitts said the GTEA may not even reaffirm its Augusta stand at this session, publicly, that is, but might—by subtle inference—let it be known that Negro teachers and educators oppose separate schools. However, he said it is possible that the convention may not reaffirm the Augusta stand. The GTEA resolutions committee this year will be headed by Mrs. Clara West of Savannah, Ga.

The white Georgia Education Association, by a vote of 569 to 267, backed "equal but separate" schools, and also voted to support the keeping of public school education as against "private" segregated schools.

■

THERE ARE probably no "equal" schools available to Negroes in Georgia under the present school education system.

There are noticeable defects in many of the swanky buildings erected for Negroes by Georgia in its effort to thwart integration, and a close check could possibly reveal sinister backgrounds and even graft, considering some revelations made about the Marvin Griffin administration.

How do the teachers and principals feel about it? There you find the pathetic answer. Most of them don't like it, but they are afraid to say so, out loud.

Many Negro principals and teachers own homes—with mortgages on them—and have cars—with notes on them—and have children in schools and colleges—and indebtedness which they must consider. They have to think twice before risking their jobs and livelihood on principles of racial equality which may get them fired, thus the aura of fear.

■

ON TOP OF this is the fear that many Negro teachers — despite their often-superior qualifications over white teachers, as is true in several county systems —may lose their jobs if integration comes, because white teachers will be hired and Negro teachers fired, rather than allow Negroes to teach whites, regardless of qualifications. They cite Oklahoma as an example.

Thus the GTEA is faced with a serious dilemma when it meets next week. The average Georgia Negro regards his teachers as leaders, and if they fail to show leadership qualities, then the rank and file may lose faith in them. What to do? GTEA President Charles Butler of Augusta is a teacher. We wouldn't put him on the spot. So we'll have to wait and see. Anyway, you can say how you feel, can't you. That's an American citizen's privilege, isn't it?

4,000 Teachers Open Annual Meet Wednesday

Rev. L. H. Pitts, Executive Secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, announced Saturday the coming to the community a delegation of more than 4,000 teachers representing more than 10,000 teachers of the Association, beginning Wednesday, April 8.

Among the many leaders and educational specialists for this 41st annual convention are as follows: President B. E. Mays, of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, on Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; President E. Clayton Calhoun, Paine College, Augusta, Georgia, on Thursday afternoon; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Atlanta University, at the Classroom Teachers Banquet, on Thursday evening, at the Waluhaje Ballroom; Dr. Claude Purcell, State Superintendent of Schools, Atlanta, Georgia, on Friday morning.

Dr. John W. Davis, President Emeritus, West Virginia State College and Special Director, Teachers Information and Security, on Friday Afternoon; Dr. R. O'Hara Lainer, former president of Texas Southern University, Director of Special Projects, Phelps - Stokes Fund, New York City, speaker at the Principals Banquet, 6 p. m. at the Oglethorpe Elementary School; Dr. Edward C. Brice, Specialist Fundamental and Literacy Education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.; on Friday nights general session at Washington High School, 8 p. m.; Dr. T. C. Clark, Associate Executive Secretary, Department of Higher Education, N. E. A., Washington, D. C., at Clark College, Thursday, 12:30 p. m.

Other important leaders from the State Department of Education and Colleges and Universities are to be presented on the program.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Charles Butler, State President, of Augusta, Georgia, said that the legislative and representative committees will propose for legislative actions in the areas of transportation, contractional agreements, teachers tenure, unmet school needs, financial differentials and international and intercultural relationship.

The Association has been considering for the past three years a program of expansion. The goal and objectives committee, headed by Mrs. Catherine Johnson and Dr. Lynette Saine, and guided by the Board of Directors, has presented through workshop, study-group, and more than twenty drive -in conferences, propositions for expansion in the area of instruction, welfare, research, human relationship, publication, and field service.

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

The Executive Secretary said that Booker T. Washington High School, C. N. Cornell, principal, will be convention headquarters for the three-day meeting. W. G. Parsons, president of the 1200 member local unit, and A. J. Martin, director of Region III, will serve as chairman and co-chairman (respectively) of the steering committee composed of more than 400 Atlanta Teachers. The secretary said that Atlanta and the surounding counties are rolling out the "Plush Carpets."

SPECIAL FEATURES

Thursday night at Washington High School, the finest musical groups in the state will be presented in a cultural series. They will form a mammoth choir of more than 500 voices. Friday night, the College Choirs of Atlanta will be featured. Friday morning, State President C. L. Butler will present his annual address on the theme ("Quality Teaching in Today's Schools). Three social functions will close with the President's Ball at the Magnolia Ballroom on Friday night. An array of celebrities including the National President of the P. T. A., Mrs. Ethel Kight, and National President of A. T. A., L. C. Bacote, will honor the Association as platform guests at the various sessions. All of the meetings are open to the public.

Silent On Segregation

GTEA Lashes At Crowded Buses

The Georgia Teachers and Education Association refused to take a stand on the question of integrated or segregated schools in a report of the resolutions committee but lashed out against overcrowded buses and, social disintegration in the American community, and excessive fund-raising drives in the schools.

A committee headed by Mrs. Clara West, and which included Mrs. A. B. Flowers, Dr. Paul Clifford, C. C. Hall, Mrs. Ada Price, F. D. Browne, Dr. Wiley S. Bolden and C. W. Francis, made no mention of a resolution adopted last March by the white Georgia Education Association reputedly favoring continued segregated schools.

The GTEA resolutions committee made no mention of integrated or segregated schools, but quoted a Cooperative Study of Secondary Schools, adopted in 1950 in Washington, D.C., which reads: "Now is the time when the teacher's responsibility for safe-guarding and ex-

ading democratic ideals must be met with increased seriousness and effort. Mounting international, national, regional and local problems pose awful threats and disturbing challenges to the believers in democracy."

The report also asked a "forward step" in the problems of bus transportation in recognition of nine Negro children who perished in an overcrowded bus at Tifton, Ga.

ALARMING PROBLEM

The report also noted that school absenteeism was one of the alarming problems of education. During the school year 1957-58, the resolutions noted there were daily 65,000 pupils absent from the various Negro schools in the state.

The committee cited the fact that absenteeism resulted in "unnecessary repeating of grades and in some instances interrupted school attendance."

Fund-raising in the schools was attacked as the report revealed "many schools consume the entire year in this sort of activity."

Strong language was used in deploring the lack of adequate bus transportation. "Our committee is greatly concerned over the fact that many buses now in use are in very dilapidated condition, and constantly are dangerously overcrowded. These buses must sometimes make double runs and cover wide areas, thereby causing the children to spend as many as three or four hours per day in transit. It appears that when left to local effort, transportation is inadequate either because of the inability or unwillingness of local systems to provide adequately for all the children."

BAD SITUATION

The deplorable bus situation, the report said, had led to a decline in the average daily attendance and subsequent loss in teacher allotment which can be attributed to poor and inadequate transportation.

"These facts are greatly deplored and our association urges that for the health and safety of our children, the state and local boards of education will speedily formulate such rules and regulations and require sufficient facilities that these unsafe and unhealthy inadequacies be rectified."

The resolutions delved into membership, experimentation in education, higher education, teacher tenure, sick leave, salary, retired teachers, professional growth, citizenship, teacher of the year, instruction of every pupil, and maintenance of buildings.

Other resolutions dealt with guidance, testing and counseling, social science, adequate minimum foundation program, civil defense and six-year certificates. The GTEA resolutions committee endorsed federal aid to education and cited the fact that school enrollments were increasing over a million a year.

The report commended the state for providing funds for sick leave, but deplored the method used by some systems in requiring medical statements in all cases of illness.

On salaries the resolutions committee said: "The rising cost of living has forced many persons to leave the teaching professions or to seek extra positions to supplement their salaries. The GTEA endorsed a $4,000 minimum for persons holding the bachelor degree and $5,000 for persons holding the masters degree."

COLLEGE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES GTEA—Dr. E. Clayton Calhoun, (second from left), Paine College President, talks with three top officials of the GTEA prior to addressing the organization at its annual convention. With Dr. Calhoun are R. J. Martin, Treasurer; Charles L. Butler, President, and L. H. Pitts, Executive Secretary.—(World Photo by Perry)

Dr. John W. Davis To Be Cited By Association

By MARION E. JACKSON

Dr. John W. Davis, a Morehouse College alumnus and president emeritus of West Virginia State College, will be cited by the Georgia Teachers and Education Association today at the 3:00 Third Representative Assembly at Booker T. Washington High School.

The tribute to the Milledgeville, Ga. — born educator will highlight the closing day of the 41st annual convention which will be addressed by GTEA president Charles L. Butler, Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and Dr. Edward W. Brice, specialist, Fundamental and Literary Education, U. S. Office of Education.

John W. Lawton, vice-president of the GTEA, will preside at today's 9:30 A. M. Third General Assembly. A memorial for deceased teachers will be conducted by Mrs. Mary L. Bussey, chairman of the Necrology Committee. Mr. Butler will deliver the president's annual address at this meeting and is expected to outline aims and goals of the organization while reviewing the accomplishments of his administration.

Dr. E. K. Weaver, of Atlanta University, will be analyst at the State Workers luncheon at 12:30 P. M., at Frazier's Cafe Society Benjamin Anderson, president, will preside.

DISTINGUISHED EDUCATION

Dr. Davis, born Feb. 11, 1888, who will be honored by the GTEA, is recognized as one of America's most distinguished educators. He has been cited by many major American institutions including his alma mater, the University of Chicago, South Carolina State College, Wilberforce University, Howard University and many others.

Following his retirement as active president of West Virginia State College, Dr. Davis has labored unceasingly towards improving the quality of teaching throughout the nation, while serving in various governmental advisory posts.

Dr. Lanier, who speaks at the 6:00 P. M. Principal's Banquet at Oglethorpe School, has served as president of Hampton Institute and Texas Southern University before joining the Phelps Stokes Fund.

The Fourth General Assembly will be addressed by Dr. Brice who is one of the country's outstanding educational authorities.

The GTEA convention will hear reports today from the Budget, Constitution, Goals and Objectives, Teacher of the Year, Time and Place, Credentials, Convention Evaluation committees as well as the annual report of GTEA executive secretary John W. Pitts following the tribute to Dr. Davis.

OFFICIAL INSTALLATION

Rev. L. M. Terrell, pastor, Zion Hill Baptist Church, Atlanta, will give the invocation at the 8:00 P. M. Fourth General Assembly. H. E. Tate, GTEA Director at Large, will install officers, and Mrs. Willie M. Johnson, chairman of the Citations Committee will report.

Following the address by Dr. Brice, music will be heard from the Atlanta college choirs.

The final convention program is the meeting Saturday morning of the Board of Directors at GTEA headquarters.

The theme of the 41st convention, "Quality Teaching in Today's Schools," has been hammered home by a battery of convention speakers. Most asked teachers to "motivate and inspire "students for meeting the challenge of desegregation.

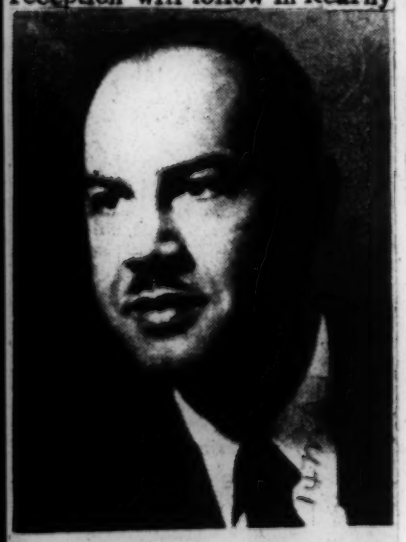
Dr. Benjamin E. Mays in keynoting the opening session made an impassioned plea for better instruction and the theme has generally been repeated throughout the session.

NY Judge, Law School Dean Top LEA Confab Speakers

The Louisiana Weekly New Orleans, La
Sat. 11-21-59.

The 58th Annual Sessions of the Louisiana Education Association will open here Sunday, November 22 with a meeting of the Executive Council at Booker T. Washington Senior High School, 1201 So. Roman Street.

Miss Clarence Marie Collier, L.E.A.'s president, will preside over the Council's meeting which will begin at 10:00 a.m. Later that evening Dr. John W. Davis, director of teachers-security and information will speak at 7:00 p.m. in Lawless Memorial Chapel on the Dillard University campus. A reception will follow in Kearny Hall.



JUDGE HUBERT T. DELANEY

Principal guest speakers to appear before sessions of the L.E.A. are: Dr. James M. Nabrit, Dean of the Law School and Executive Secretary to the President, Howard University, Washington, D.C., Judge Hubert T. Delaney, New York City and Thurgood Marshall, Chief NAACP Counsel.

Sessions of the Louisiana Congress of Parents and Teachers Associations will open on Sunday, November 22 at John W. Hoffman School, 2622 So. Prieur Street. Gabriel Walker, New Orleans president, will preside. All P.T.A. sessions will be held at Hoffman School.

Departmental meetings and workshops will be held at Carter G. Woodson Junior High School,

JAMES NABRIT

James Derham Junior High School and the Florence Chester School.

Sessions will run through Wednesday noon, Nov. 25.

14m(1)

State Negro Teachers Hold 53rd Annual Meet Here Next Week

Former Alcorn College President William H. Bell Is Guest Speaker

The Mississippi Teachers Association, the organization composed of Negro school teachers of the state will hold its 53rd annual convention here next week, March 19-21, with advanced predictions of a record attendance from among the more than 6,000 Negro teachers of the state.

Meeting in conjunction with the Association, and at the same time will be its allied organizations, the Extension Home Demonstration Agents, the Pre-School Teachers Association, the Magnolia State Vocational Association, and the State PTA Conference.

During the two days of the convention the delegates will hear discussions covering a wide range of subjects such as Identification and Guidance of the Academically Talented Student, The Role of the School in Producing Scientific Manpower for Tomorrow, Changing Pattern of Community and Family Life, the Role of the Humanities In A Scientific Age, Implications of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, and the Challenge of the School in Teaching International Understanding.

The principal speakers of the convention will be former Alcorn College President William H. Bell and Dr. Karl H. Berns, Assistant Exectiuve Secretary of the National Education Association.

Other speakers include Dr. Margaret Rowley, Chairman, Division of Social Science, Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga., Member, Human Relations Workshop, Boston University; and Dr. Lucius T. Bacote, President American Teachers Association.

The meeting will conclude Saturday afternoon with the "Cracker Barrel Session" in Dansby Hall, of Jackson State College where the delegates assembly make the decisions on MTA's expanding program.

1959

The officers of the organization for 1959-60 are: President, Wayne F. Calbert, Gulfport; Vice President, O. E. Jordan, Carthage; Executive Secretary, L. S. Alexander, Jackson; Assistant Executive Secretary and Editor of the Journal, Mrs. Gladys N. Bates, Jackson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Jennie Ruth Crump, Meridian; Assistant Recording Secretary, Mrs. Alice Neal, Magee; Treasurer, Allen L. Johnson, Yazoo City.

MTA Executive Board (including officers): Ezell Wicks, Starkville; Jason W. Allen, Charleston; Lloyd C. Scott, Friars Point; Jerry McKinney, North Carrollton; Cleveland W. Thompson, Quitman; Needham Jones, Wiggins; Robert Lewis, Natchez; Mrs. Ariedell D. Jones, Canton.

Trustees: B. F. McLaurin, Clarksdale; W. A. Reed, Jr., Meridian; James Gooden, Jackson.

Appointed Members: B. H. Barron, Mt. Olive; J. Y. Trice, Corinth; N. R. Burger, Hattiesburg.

MISSISSIPPI TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Faith urged on teachers at SC meet

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — "Faith in what is right" and "courage to fight for right," was urged upon South Carolina's colored teachers who ended their 41st annual state convention last week.

In a brilliant address, Dr. Edward W. Brice, specialist in Fundamental and Literacy Education, U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, declared:

"There are new dimensions in education today. If we are to measure up to the demands of the hour, the answer lies not alone in desegregation of schools but in the wisdom, tolerance and human understanding, which should come from the kind of education climate," to which America has built itself.

A former president of Clinton Junior College at Rock Hill, S.C., Dr. Brice saw early education of colored American southerners shortly after the Civil War as having begun in a sort of "Pandora box of disfranchisement, segregation, intimidation, work and living restrictions."

These limitations and conditions no longer prevail, however, he said, whose failure yet to be understood and realized is a basis for the present dissension among certain citizens.

* * *

THE NIGHT BEFORE, this speech, some 5,000 and more teachers and their friends got similar counsel from South Carolina - born Judge Mercer M. Mance of Indiana.

Keynoting the opening public session, Judge Mance urged "knowledge" and emphasis upon human and individual rights as needed paramount goals of American education.

Judge Mance, a native of Beaufort, was elected a Superior Court Judge in Marion County, Indiana last November.

In addition from these two general meetings, the Palmetto Education Association (official organization of the state's colored teachers,) held several other public meetings,but placed emphasis on its various departmental sessions which, this year, featured a record number of distinguished consultants.

Walker E. Solomon, PEA executive secretary, told the AFRO that "between four and five thousand" teachers visited exhibits in concessions down stairs in Columbia Township Auditorium. He said that only 3,270 teachers were registered, lowest perhaps in five years.

* * *

HOWEVER, THE PEA has 7,374 paid members for 1959, which is 83 more than in 1958, a new record for the organization. This membership includes 35 of the state's 46 counties, in which every colored teacher is a PEA member.

In the 7,374 PEA members, about 2,800 are also members of both the American Teachers Association and the National Education Association, Mr. Solomon said.

* * *

CONSULTANTS - LEADERS of the departmental meetings included:

Dr. R. E. Williams, S.C. State College, Orangeburg; Dr. James P. Foster, Florida A. and M. University, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mrs. Mabel B. Wright, St. Augustine College Raleigh, N.C.;

T. C. Gilchrist, Asst. Ex. Sec't National Council of Teachers of English; Harold E. Jones, Arithmetic editor, Ginn and Co.; Dr. Harry W. Lewis, Supervisor and Director, Reading Clinic, Washington, D.C.;

Miss Margaret L. Walker, State Library Consultant, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. John C. Moore, Director of Music, St. Augustine College, Raleigh, N.C.;

Harold Schreiner, Supervisor Physical Education, State Department of Education; Rev. Howard G. McClain, Ex. Dir. Christian Action Council;

Dr. J. C. Holler, Dr., Division of Instruction, State Department of Education; and Dr J. W. Davis, Director of Teacher Security and Job Information Service.

HIGHLIGHT OF EXHIBITIONS included winning projects of students participating in the Science Fair, held in Orangeburg a week before. The winning exhibits on display were by:

* * *

Shelly Lewis (1st place among senior high schoolers), Wilkinson High School, Orangeburg; W. R. Merriwether Jr., Burke School, Charleston; and 1st prize among junior high schoolers, Miss Joyce E. Solomon, W. A. Perry Junior High School, Columbia.

The following counties and their sectional presidents were those reported as having every teacher in the county a PEA member:

Abbeville, Mrs. A. M. Power; Anderson, A. A. Martin; Bamberg, E. M. McCants; Barnwell, W. L. Myers; Beaufort, James Davis; Berkeley, Calhoun, Mrs. C. S. Ross; Cherokee, H. C. Gardin; Chester, A. D. Hardin; Chesterfieldd L. J. Foster; Darlington, John Alsbrooks Jr.; Dorchester, O. R. Holly;

Edgefield, S. E. Diggs; Fair-Georgetown, Mrs. Pauline D. Lawrence; Greenville, Zoel G. Marshall;

* * *

HAMPTON, Claudius Conner; Jasper, J. H. Hill; Kershaw, C. E. Watkins; Lancaster, W. D. Young; Laurens, Isaac M. White; Lee, Mrs. Rosella G. Toney;

Lexington, L. N. Bennett; McCormich, Dr. W. S. Mims; Newberry, Mrs. Eunice H. Allen; Oconee, D. H. Thompson; Pickens, L. L. Laster; Saluda, T. C. Owens;

Spartanburg, Frank W. Smith; Union, J. F. Moorer; Williamsburg, Mrs. Katie Wilson; York, J. T. W. Mims; Orangeburg, B. F. Spells and Aiken, J. F. Robinson.

PEA officers, who continue in positions until elections in 1960, are:

Allen Williams, Woodruff, president; Mrs. A. T.Gaines, John R. Harper, Camden, treas urer; Walker E. Solomon, Columbia. executive secretary.

14m(1) 1959

TENNESSEE EDUCATION CONGRESS

2,000 teachers attend annual T.E.C. sessions

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — More than 2,000 state teachers attended the Tennessee Education Congress' annual meeting at Tennessee State University last week for two days of educational sessions.

At the convention's general session, in H. A. Kean Hall, the teachers from over the state, attired in their pre-Easter finery heard the University of Michigan's associate professor of education, Dr. Alvin P. Laving, speak on the meeting's theme, "The Teacher; Builder of A Better World."

Presiding at the opening session for the TEC's supervisors, which featured an address by Dr. Willard Goslin of Peabody College, was Shelby County supervisor, Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend.

* * *

NASHVILLE'S William H. Fort, former school principal, was installed as the newly elected TEC president. He succeeds Isaiah Goodrich of Memphis.

Participants for the first time on a statewide level were school secretaries and special education teachers. Mrs. Polly A. Walker, Memphis, served as secretaries section chairman.

Special education consultants were Tennessee State University associate professor of psychology, Dr. Calvin O. Atchinson; Nashville City schools supervisor of special education, Dr. Forrest Evans, County supervisor, Mrs. Nina Thurman, Miss Mildred Thompson of the State Department of Education and Tennessee State University special education staffer, Mrs. Roberta P. Wright.

Music for the general meeting was furnished by Nashville's Pearl High School chorus under the direction of Tennessee State alumnus W. C. Lathon.

Teachers Take Strong Stand On School Issue

VTA tells Va. to quit school folly

RICHMOND — The Virginia Teachers Association has called upon the State of Virginia to immediately get out of the business of private school support" and to comply with the Supreme Court's decision to desegregate schools.

Dr. J. Rupert Picott, VTA executive secretary, issued the call as he spoke before the Perrow Commission, a special body appointed by Gov. Lindsay J. Almond to study the school situation in Virginia.

The VTA leader termed the appropriation of taxpayers' money for private school education "a dangerous precedent and increasingly expensive."

* * *

SPEAKING FOR the 7,500 members of the organization, he declared that the "Pupil Placement Board always was an impossible and unneeded agency. The local authorities over many years have been quite capable of handling the transfer and the enrollment of children of school age."

"This is where this service belongs," Dr. Picott declared, "and the Virginia Teachers Association urges appropriate action to achieve this end."

He urged that means be found to give greater local support to public school education through giving to the localities some other taxable means over and above property, and that the state take a long look at support, without control, of the public schools.

* * *

"FEDERAL AID to education," he said, "is required in our time because of the mobility of the population, both during the school - training period and thereafter."

He termed the fear of some aid to education, while using federal aid for almost everything else, "an amazing development."

The speaker cited figures to prove that Virginia's performance in education is already poor in comparison with other states.

Virginia, he pointed out, ranks 39th in estimated expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance, 38th from the top in terms of the median school years completed by persons 25 years of age and older, and 39th on the basis of those states with the lowest rejections because of failure to pass the mental test administered by the Department of Defense in 1956.

* * *

"EDUCATION," Dr. Picott stated, "is a fundamental responsibility of the state. The neglect and disposal of our school property and the refusal to support public schools will mean the end of enlightened living in Virginia as we now know it.

"With our chief adversary, Russia, concentrating on scientific and mathematical learning in increased amounts, and with this same concentration exhibited elsewhere in these United States, it would be the height of folly and suicide for the State of Virginia to abandon the public schools.

"The retention of Section 129 of the Virginia Constitution is a must," he declared.

* * *

IN ADDITION to his statement, Dr. Picott also presented a letter from the Second District of the Virginia Teachers Association, of which J. Murray Brooks is president.

The letter called for the preservation of a system of free education for all people.

"Our accelerated and progressive way of life requires of each citizen a degree of appreciation and understanding of this way of life which is obtained through education," the letter stated.

Va. Teachers At NEA Meet

Support Integration And Federal Aid In Education

Journal & Guide p.4 Sat 7-11-59

RICHMOND — The 25 member delegation of the Virginia Teachers Association took an active part in the affairs of the National Education Association convention in St. Louis last week.

More than 5,000 delegates from every state in the union attended the 97th annual session of the largest professional organization in the world.

DR. J. RUPERT Picott, executive secretary of the VTA, served as a discussion leader on the conference theme: "Quality Education Opens Windows on the World."

Sumner G. Madden, vice-president of the Richmond Teachers Association Federal Credit Union, served as chairman of the Committee on Credit Unions. Mr. Madden, a business teacher at Armstrong high school, was the only Virginian to head a major committee at the NEA Convention.

Miss Sadie V. Lawson of Roanoke, president of the Virginia Teachers Association, was invited by the president of NEA to occupy a seat on the platform during one of the public meetings.

TWO MAJOR issues — a stronger stand on the desegregation of schools and Federal aid to education—claimed the attention of the delegates. The Virginia Teachers Association went on record as favoring both of these measures.

The VTA seconded the motion pledging all-out support of the Murray-Metcalf bill, now now pending in Congress, would give outright Federal grants to the states. The grants, based on $25 for each school age child — could be used for school construction or teachers salaries, or both.

Only four states—Louisiana, South Carolina, North Dakota, and Maryland—did not second the motion favoring the bill. (The Virginia Education Association, the white teachers' affiliate in the State, did not second the motion. Dr. Robert F. Williams, executive secretary of the VEA, was quoted as saying that the VEA did not second the resolution because "we just didn't see fit to second it." He also said that the Virginia delegation appeared split on the vote. Dr. Picott, in an Associated Press release, said: "So far as I know there is no split in our Virginia delegation. The VTA has supported Federal aid for teachers salaries and school construction for the past eight years.")

14m(1)

IN ADDITION to Picott, Madden, and Miss Lawson, members of the Virginia delegation included Mrs. Carrie B. Walker, Lawrenceville; William Reavis, Emporia; A. L. Scott, Snell; J. Murray Brooks, Mathews; Fitz Turner, Suffolk; Arthur Bracey, Alexandria; W. C. Hill, Clifton Forge; the Rev. R. W. Lawing, Appomattox; Mrs. Annie B. White, Petersburg; Earl S. Braxton, Norfolk; Henry A. Davis, Norfolk. Lloyd Sykes, Courtland; Douglas Cooley, Charlotte Courthouse; P. E. Bowes, Newport News; Mrs. Dorothy Wright, Richmond; Mrs. Lenora Zeigler, Richmond; U. L. Oliver, Glen Allen; J. A. Hubbard, Bluefield; L. T. Binford, Richmond; Mrs. Willa M. Jones, Portsmouth; Mrs. Lillian McDaniel, Richmond, and Osborne B. Payne, Richmond.

5,000 Va. teachers close 5-day meet

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
1/25/58

RICHMOND

"Colored persons should be appointed to and urged to participate in all community agencies so that the lines of communication so necessary to the life of a democracy will be kept open and clear."

This was a resolution of the Virginia Teachers Association meeting here in its 72nd annual convention.

At the Friday afternoon closing session of the meeting, the 5,000 attending teachers heard Howard University President Mordecai Johnson declare:

"They (Russians) have given up the idea of military victory but are becoming the number one power through concentration of economic strength.

"America must change its thinking and attitude and recognize that the Russian Education system is excellent."

* * *

OTHER MAJOR addresses during the five-day session were delivered by Miss Etta Moten and by Dr. Edward Brice of the U.S. Office of Education. Miss Moten described Africa as "a land of evolving greatness."

With meeting headquarters on the campus of Virginia Union University, many resolutions were made on several current matters.

They deplored the action of the Prince Edward County board of supervisors for cutting off funds for public schools.

They also asked that the state department of education's guidance and research branch and qualified colored persons with special responsibility to develop state-wide testing programs.

* * *

THEY RECOMMENDED higher pay with a $4,000 minimum and the yearly salary being spread over 12 rather than 10 months.

They also favored liberal provisions for tenure, leave and retirement.

A proposed sales tax was endorsed "provided that all funds be used for support of education and other welfare agencies and none be diverted to support private schools or to circumvent compliance with the Supreme Court decision in other ways."

The week of conferences, workshops and lectures had as its theme: " Quality Education —Our Primary Task." The attending teachers heard 43 educational leaders.

14m(4) 1959 ALABAMA

School board rejects raise for teachers

14m(4) Ala Birmingham

A 5 per cent pay increase request for Birmingham teachers was refused Friday by the Birmingham Board of Education.

The appeal was made by Miss Elsie Dillon, Lee School principal.

"We are trying to be realistic," Miss Dillon said. "We are asking for what we think is a mere mor-

Birmingham

"We believe this 5 per cent increase is justifiable and that you could give it," she said. "It would mean a great deal to the morale of Birmingham teachers."

12-17-58

Miss Dillon said she could understand the board's refusal of a 20 per cent increase request refused by the board a month ago.

IN HER APPEARANCE Friday, however, she offered statistics showing how the raise could be financed.

The board rejected the figures, saying they were based on estimates and not cash on hand.

"If we could be sure the money was on hand or would be on bond, we would give the teachers the raise they deserve," Board President T. R. Broom said.

Miss Dillon was reminded that a previous motion promises a salary increase to city teachers if a surplus in funds becomes available.

OTHER ACTION of the board included:

1. Allocation of an extra $2500 to the Birmingham Educational TV Assn. for its September payrolls, if other school boards in the area will grant proportionate aid.

2. Agreement to get financial estimates from city certified public accountants in preparation for the annual school accounts audit this Summer.

3. Appointment of James S. Goodson as principal of the new Carver Negro High School. Goodson now is principal of the Finley Avenue school.

Judge Orders Teachers Restored To Positions

World P'Ham, Alabama
Wed 12-7-59.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala. (SNS)—Circuit Judge Clifford J. Delony of Colbert County has issued a ruling directing the Colbert County Board of Education to restore two Negro teachers to their teaching jobs.

His significant ruling came Sept. 30 when he said "a Writ of Mandamus forthwith issue from the court directed to A. Y. Sibley, Henry Chaney, Glen Reynolds, Mrs. Glayds Durham, V. M. Bolton and Ralph Guthrie as Superintendent and members of the Colbert County Board of Education ordering, directing and commanding that the said respondents re-instate Forrest L. Mitchell and Emma B. Rogers as teachers in the public School system of Colbert County, Alabama forthwith."

4m(4)

Judge Delony also "ordered" the Colbert County Board of Education to "pay all the costs of this proceeding."

Atty. Arthur D. Shores, representing the two dismissed teachers, filed court papers in Nov., 1958 asking that the "continuing services status teachers" be reinstated. The hearing before Judge Delony came Dec. 22, 1958. The action was brought under the Alabama Teachers Tenure Act.

The far-reaching ruling by Judge Delony asserted: "Petitinoers were and are teachers on continuing service status and the reason given by (the Colbert County Board of Education) for attempting to terminate the contracts of the petitioners was 'justifiable decrease in the number of teaching positions'. The Court makes the furthering finding of fact that at the time of the attempted termination of the contracts of the petitioners that there were a number of teachers of the same race as the petitioners retained and hired to teach in the Colbert County School System who had not attained continuing service status. The Court finds the purpose and intent of the Tenure Act, as passed by the Legislature of Alabama, was to secure permanancy in the teaching force and also set grounds for concellation of employment contracts of teachers on continuing in the service status and set out 'justifiable decrease in number of teaching positions' as one of the grounds, however; even though by status' justifiable decrease in number of teaching positions' is recognized a ground for the concellation of a permanent tenure contract it is not contemplated by the statute that a school board might dismiss a teacher who had attained continuing service status and retain in his or her place a teacher who had not attained continuing service status. Such an act would be wholly unauthorized and not provided for by law."

Atty. Shores was the first Alabama lawyer to seek facilitation of a teacher's protection under the State Teachers Tenure Law. He has participated in most of the precendent-making decisions in this area of teacher-protection legislation. Judge Delony relied in his opinion on a case arising in Pickens County which Atty. Shores had represented a contract - cancelled teacher.

Suggests Law To Keep Teachers From Extra Jobs

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) — Sen. J. Emory Cross of Gainesville Wednesday suggested a law prohibiting school teachers from taking outside jobs to supplement their income.

But Rep. W. C. Herrell of Miami said the state has as much business telling teachers what to do in their spare time as it does telling lawyers the kind of cases they can handle.

"We should pay our teachers enough and keep them in the classroom full-time,' Cross declared in questioning School Superintendent Thomas Bailey closely about his request for a 57 million dollar budget increase in the next two years.

Members of the House and Senate Appropriations committees are sitting in on cabinet hearings on the proposed 858 million dollar state budget which will require new taxes unless drastically cut.

Cross did not say what salary he considered "enough,' but indicated he would not go for any large raises.

Most Florida teachers have part-time jobs outside the school room. Some even have worked at the race tracks during the season.

"There is nothing we can do about it,' Bailey said. "Teachers like anyone else, are ambitious to earn extra money to support their families.

Sen. Tom Adams of Orange Park, chairman of the appropriations committee, objected to teachers taking on night classes in the adult and vocational education programs after spending all day teaching school.

He said the extra load cuts their teaching efficiency and interferes with regular work.

But Bailey said there is no other source to draw from for teachers for special programs and he feels night classes are less taxing than other types of part-time work.

Sen. Wilson Carraway of Tallahassee, chairman of the Spending Committee, said the next Legislature might cut out entirely or dramatically curtail special school programs for adults, exceptional children, kindergarten, summer enrichment and the like. He said the state is not obligated to spend money for this type program. The counties can offer them or students foot the bill themselves, he said.

"I am very much alarmed at the rapid expansion of the school program and the state's ability to finance it,' he said.

"It may be old-fashioned, but I feel the states primary obligation and responsibility is to grades 1-12," he added.

White Man's Case Settled, Negro Waits

JACK[illegible] school board was [illegible] contract to Dr. Garr[illegible] her, who was dismissed as [illegible] trial education supervisor, while a similar case, involving a Negro, still is pending.

The issuance of the contract, with back pay for Fortner, was ordered in a writ of mandamus handed down by Circuit Judge Charles A. Luckie. Fired last July for alleged laxity, Fortner's salary is $8,500 a year.

William D. Sweet, Negro school principal, a veteran educator, earning $7,270 a year has his case pending.

Both were targets of school board complaints because $60,550 in funds were expended by the time two thirds of the last school year had expired, despite warnings of budget limitations.

Rural School Teacher Pay Shows Gain

Evening Star
Washington, D. C.
APR 14 1959

By the Associated Press

The country school teacher is slowly closing the salary gap that separates him from his colleague in the city—but he still has a way to go.

This was demonstrated in a statistical survey published today by the National Education Association.

The country teacher averages $4,013 a year and the city teacher $5,313, or about 25 per cent more. In comparison, 25 years ago the country made about 45 per cent—less than half—of what the city teacher got. Ten years ago the difference was about 29 per cent.

For purposes of its survey the NEA said that any teacher in a population area of 2,500 population or more was in an urban area, anything less than that was rural. The NEA figures also indicate there are 750,000 teachers in each category.

The NEA's figures show that in terms of purchasing power, using 1958-9 dollars, the average salary of urban classroom teachers has risen from $3,636 to $5,313 in the last quarter-century.

In the same period, and on the same basis, the salaries of all wage and salary workers rose from $2,404 to $4,341. The percentage increase was 46 per cent for teachers, and 80 per cent for all workers.

14m(4) 1959 GENERAL

SEE: 12d
CASE BEFORE SUPREME COURT
NEGRO TEACHERS SEEK STATUS AFTER SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

CARD FILED FOR REFERENCE.

File

Atlanta Teachers Seek Pay Boost

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga
12-10-59

By JOEL W. SMITH

The Board of Education Monday night received a resolution from the Atlanta Public School Teachers Association calling for a two-step salary increase beginning in 1960.

The resolution requesting the salary increase was presented by Roger H. Derthick, president of the Association.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement reminded Mr. Derthick that some 1,400 Atlanta teachers are not eligible for membership in the group he represented and inquired as to whether all teachers ever work together on mutual problems.

"I think there is an area in which we can work together," Mr. Derthick said.

ENROLLMENT 104,191

In her monthly report to the Board, Dr. Jarrell said the enrollment for the 1959-60 school term currently stands at 104,191 and predicted it will climb to an estimated 120,000.

14m4

Dr. Jarrell also pointed out that the schools are better staffed and better organized, and indicated the schools are also doing a better job in rendering service to the exceptional children.

ACTION DELAYED ON WESTSIDE HIGH SITE

Action was delayed on the site of the new Westside High School. After considerable discussion the Board approved a motion by Dr. Clement calling for a definite decision at least at the December 14 meeting.

Oby T. Brewer, vice chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, recommended that condemnations proceedings to acquire the original site on Peek Road be suspended.

Mr. Brewer said the committee would attempt to re-negotiate with Bell Realty Co., for the original site or would select one of the other sites under consideration.

14m(4) 1959 ILLINOIS

Protest "Unsatisfactory" Rating Given Teacher Who Aided Student

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 7-23-59

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The Chicago Branch, NAACP, has called on Superintendent of Schools Benjamin C. Willis to investigate the "unsatisfactory" rating given Virgil Vogel, a teacher who interceded on behalf of a Negro boy in a racial incident at Harper High School.

The rating of "unsatisfactory" came on the heels of general harrassment of the teacher, according to Rev. Carl A. Fuqua, executive secretary of the Chicago Branch NAACP.

14m(4)

"It appears that this teacher might be the victim of persecution because he came to the defense of this Negro boy," Rev. Fuqua said. He charged that the Board of Education procedures covering the giving of an unsatisfactory rating were apparently not followed in the case of Vogel, a teacher for 17 years.

"An unsatisfactory rating could jeopardize Vogel's career," Rev. Fuqua declared.

THE "EXPLANATION"

According to Rev. Fuqua, Vogel was told by his principal John T. McMahon, that he was being given a rating of unsatisfactory because he could not control his classes. Harper High has been the scene of several threatened racial incidents, and extra policemen have been on duty there in the last year because of tension.

Board of Education procedure calls for an assistant superintendent, the district superintendent and the principal to confer with a teacher who is about to be given a rating of unsatisfactory, Rev. Fuqua said.

Vogel has taught summer school for the past four years, and is expecting to teach this year too. Ordinarily, a rating of excellent is required in order to get a summer teaching assignment.

In a letter to Dr. Willis, Rev. Fuqua said Vogal complained that since he attempted to stop an attack on the lone Negro boy in Harper High, and reported the attacker's names, he has received profane telephone calls, his car has been attacked, and other attempts to intimidate, h'm have been made.

Rev. Fuqua urged that the board and the school take a strong stand against Hooliganism.

Fired Missouri Teachers Seek Court Rehearing

11 Discharged Instructors Blame Bias For Dismissal

ST. LOUIS (NNPA) — The United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals is asked to reverse the decision of the Federal District Court here that racial discrimination has not been proved as the cause for the wholesale dismissal of all 11 colored teachers at Moberly, Mo., when public schools there were desegregated.

In an appeal brief filed on behalf of the colored teachers, the NAACP asserts that the evidence, "objectively appraised, compels the conclusion of racial discrimination was the sole motivating factor" in firing the colored teachers in Moberly.

The NAACP attorneys contend that the action of the Moberly Board of Education was "arbitrary and irrational" and based solely on the color of the dismissed teachers.

The colored teachers had taught in Lincoln School, a combination elementary - secondary Jim Crow school, from one to 30 years before the schools were desegregated and the Lincoln School abandoned during the 1955-56 school term.

After the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools, the Moberly Board of Education adopted a plan of desegregation which called for the abandonment of the Lincoln School and the absorption of the colored pupils into the remaining schools.

AFTER DESEGREGATION

The changeover seemed to necessitate 11 fewer teachers, that is, the total teaching force at Lincoln. Actually, there were only seven teachers less after desegregation. In 1954-55, a total of 98 were employed — 87 white and 11 colored. In 1955-56, 91 teachers were employed, all of whom were white.

Faced with an apparent need to reduce the teaching force, the Superintendent on April 11, 1955, wrote the school board setting out the training and experience of all the teachers in the school system.

He informed the board that there would be a need for 11 fewer teachers, that in reviewing the training and experience of both the white and colored teachers, he found the board's standards met by both groups, and concluded that the dismissal of one teacher to keep another employed would not be justified.

Colored teachers met with the board prior to its formal meeting of April 13, 1955, and were assured that they would be given consideration. At the meeting which followed, the board adopted the recommendations of the superintendent and ended the contracts of four white teachers.

The colored teachers were qualified to fill the vacant positions in the elementary and junior high schools. But the board then voted to end the contracts of all colored teachers, who were notified of the board's action on April 16, 1956.

Between May 4, 1955, and August 8, 1955, 12 white teachers were hired, three of whom had had no prior teaching experience, and on June 6, 1956, additional white teachers were hired.

EXPECTED EMPLOYMENT

The colored teachers contend that they met all the qualifications to teach in Moberly, that while they had no tenure, they expected continued employment as long as their services were satisfactory.

They also contend that when it became evident that a reduction of 11 teachers was not required because the contracts of three whites teachers were being terminated, the three best qualified colored teachers should have been retained and assigned to the vacant positions.

Afterwards, when vacancies occurred prior to the ending of the school term, they maintain, the colored teachers were entitled to consideration before any other applicants.

The failure to renew the contracts or to reemploy the colored teachers, under the circumstances, NAACP lawyers assert, constitutes unlawful discrimination, based on color, in violation of the 14th Amendment.

The school board holds that color was not involved, that the colored teachers were not retained or reemployed because they were not as qualified as the teachers retained on April 13, 1955, or those subsequently employed to teach in the Moberly schools.

All of the colored teachers, except Miss Yutha Hughes, held degrees from Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo., a state institution.

13 YEARS EXPERIENCE

One of the colored teachers, Mrs. Mary Ella Tymony, when the University of Missouri, dropped its color bars, enrolled there and received a Master's degree. She taught American History, Sociology and Speech in the Lincoln School. She had taught in Moberly for 13 years and had a total of 36 years of teaching experience.

Mrs. Ella Mae Pitts had taught at Moberly for eight years and had a total of 14 years of teaching experience. She taught the third and fourth grades.

Mrs. Lotus Harris had taught for 20 years. After teaching at Moberly from 1932 to 1942, she retired but returned in 1946 and taught until the end of the 1954-55 school term. She taught the second grade.

Miss Naomi Brooks, who brought the suit, had taught at Moberly for two years. She taught commercial subjects and citizenship.

Turner Washington had taught at Moberly for nine years. He had a total of 25 years of teaching experience. He taught general mathematics, geometry, health, biology and physical education.

Mrs. Hughes had taught the first grade at Moberly for 30 years.

Attorneys for the colored teachers are Robert L. Carter of New York City, general counsel for the NAACP; Herbert O. Reid, a Washington, D. C., attorney, and R. L. Witherspoon, a St. Louis lawyer. Also on the brief are Sidney R. Redmond, a St. Louis lawyer, and Lee V. Swinton, a Kansas City, Mo. lawyer.

Negro teachers fired because of their race

ST. LOUIS — Contending that Negro teachers were discharged solely because of their race when the public schools of Moberly, Mo., were integrated, the NAACP has filed a brief in the Court of Appeals, here asking for reversal of a lower court ruling upholding the dismissals.

The brief was filed on behalf of six of the 11 discharged teachers—Miss Naomi Brooks, Miss Yutha Hughes, Mrs. Ella Mae Pitts, Mrs. Lotus Harris, Mrs. Mary Ella Tymony and Turner Washington.

The teachers, who had been employed from one to 30 years, were dismissed when the Lincoln School to which they had been assigned was abandoned in the 1955-56 school term and the students transferred to other schools. Although the school board said that the closing of the Negro school required a reduction in the number of teachers, it proceeded to employ three new inexperienced white teachers, the NAACP said.

The NAACP first challenged the board's action in the United States District Court. The court held that there had been no racial discrimination in the termination of the contracts of the Negro teachers. It is this decision that the NAACP is appealing in the first action involving teacher tenure to reach the Court of Appeals.

Carl Henderson, superintendent of schools, conceded that the Negro teachers had performed satisfactorily, that they met the required academic qualifications, and that they would have been retained but for the integration of the schools which necessitated fewer teachers However, he contended, the three newly appointed white teachers possessed intangible qualities, such as personality, essential to good teaching in a greater degree than any of the experienced Negro teachers.

Three of the six appellants have since found employment in integrated public schools in other cities. Miss Moore teaches in East St. Louis, Ill. Miss Hughes is employed as a teacher by the Robertson, Mo., board of education. Mrs. Tymony found employment in the Kansas City, Mo., school system.

Dismissal of teachers appealed

ST. LOUIS (NNPA) — The United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals is being asked to reverse the decision of the Federal District Court here that racial discrimination had not been proved as the cause for the wholesale dismissal of all 11 colored teachers at Moberly, Mo., when public schools were desegregated.

In an appeal brief filed on behalf of the colored teachers, the NAACP asserts that the evidence, "objectively appraised, compels the conclusion that racial discrimination was the sole motivating factor" in firing the colored teachers in Moberly.

The NAACP attorneys contend that the action of the Moberly Board of Education was "arbitrary and irrational" and based solely on the color of the dismissed teachers.

• • •

THE COLORED teachers had taught in the Lincoln School, a combination elementary - secondary Jim Crow school, from one to 30 years before the schools were desegregated and the Lincoln School abandoned during the 1955-56 school term.

After the 1954 Supreme Court

decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools, the board of education adopted a plan of desegregation which called for the abandonment of the Lincoln School and the absorption of the colored pupils into the remaining schools.

The changeover seemed to necessitate 11 fewer teachers, that is, the total teaching force at Lincoln. Actually, there were only seven teachers less after desegregation.

* * *

IN 1954-55, a total of 98 teachers were employed —87 white and 11 colored. In 1955-56, 91 teachers were employed, all of whom were white.

Faced with an apparent need to reduce the teaching force, the superintendent of schools on April 11, 1955, wrote the school board setting out the training and experience of all the teachers in the school system.

He informed the board that there would be a need for 11 fewer teachers, that in reviewing the training and experience of both the white and colored teachers, he found the board's standards met by both groups, and concluded that the dismissal of one teacher to keep another employed would not be justified.

Colored teachers met with the board prior to its formal meeting of April 13, 1955, and were assured that they would be given consideration. At the meeting which followed, the board adopted the recommendations of the superintendent and ended the contracts of four white teachers.

The colored teachers were qualified to fill the vacant positions in the elementary and junior high schools. But the board then voted to end the contracts of all colored teachers, who were notified of the board's action on April 13, 1955.

BETWEEN MAY 4, 1955 and Aug. 8, 1955, 12 white teachers were hired, three of whom had had no prior teaching experience, and on June 8, 1956, additional white teachers were hired.

The colored teachers contend that they met all the qualifications to teach in Moberly, that while they had no tenure they expected continued employment as long as their services were satisfactory.

They also contend that when it became evident that a reduction of 11 teachers was not required because the contracts of three white teachers were being terminated, the three best qualified colored teachers should have been retained and assigned to the vacant positions.

Afterwards, when vacancies occurred prior to the ending of the school term, they maintain, the colored teachers were entitled to consideration before any other applicants.

* * *

THE FAILURE to renew the contracts or to reemploy the colored teachers, under the circumstances, NAACP lawyers assert, constitutes unlawful discrimination, based on color, in violation of the 14th Amendment.

The school board contends that color was not involved, that the colored teachers were not retained or reemployed because they were not as qualified as the teachers retained on April 13, 1955, or those subsequently employed to teach in the Moberly schools.

All of the colored teachers, except Miss Yutha Hughes, held degrees from Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo., a state institution.

One of the colored teachers, Mrs. Mary Ella Tymony, when the University of Missouri dropped its color bars, enrolled there and received a Master's degree. She taught American Problems, Missouri History, Sociology and Speech in the Lincoln School.

She had taught in Moberly for 13 years and had a total of 36 years of teaching experience.

* * *

MRS. ELLA MAE PITTS had taught at Moberly for eight years and had a total of 14 years of teaching experience. She taught the third and fourth grades.

Mrs. Lotus Harris had taught for 20 years. After teaching at Moberly from 1932 to 1942, she retired but returned in 1946 and taught until the end of the 1954-55 school term. She taught the second grade.

Miss Naomi Brooks, who brought the suit, had taught at Moberly for two years. She taught commercial subjects and citizenship.

Turner Washington had taught at Moberly for nine years. He had a total of 25 years to teaching experience. He taught general mathematics, geometry, health, biology and physical education.

Miss Hughes had taught the first grade at Moberly for 30 years.

Attorneys for the colored teachers are Robert L. Carter of New York City, general counsel for the NAACP; Herbert O. Reid, a Washington, D.C., attorney and R. L. Witherspoon, a St. Louis lawyer. Also on the brief are Sidney R. Redmond, a St. Louis lawyer, and Lee V. Swinton, a Kansas City, Mo., lawyer.

NAACP Seeks Reinstatement Of Ousted School Teachers

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The United States Supreme Court has been asked to review a lower federal court ruling which sustained the refusal of the Moberly, Mo. school board to renew the contracts of 11 Negro public school teachers when the system was desegregated.

A petition seeking a hearing on the case by the high court was filed here on Sept. 14 by NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter of New York City and Robert L. Witherspoon, St. Louis attorney. Signing the petition as of counsel were Mrs. Irma Robbins Feder, Lee V. Swinton and William L. Taylor.

Eleven Negro teachers with service of from one to 30 years were discharged by the Moberly board in 1955 when Negro pupils were absorbed into schools attended by white pupils. Although the board subsequently employed additional white teachers it refused to reinstate any colored teachers despite their qualifications and experience.

The teachers whose contracts had been terminated enlisted the aid of the NAACP and filed suit in the United States District Court "contending that the refusal to renew their contracts was based upon discrimination barred by the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment."

The case was tried on its merits in August, 1956. Two years later, on Oct. 2, 1958, the court upheld the Moberly school board. This decision was appealed to the United State Court of Appeals which on June 17, 1959, sustained the opinion and judgment of the lower court.

Contending that the lower courts' ruling cannot be reconciled with previous decisions of the Supreme Court and that the case represents an issue of great public importance, the petition asks for a review of the lower courts' decisions and a hearing of the case before the Supreme Court.

New Jersey Negro Claims Bias Blocked Teaching Job

Montgomery

TRENTON, N. J. (AP) — The superintendent of schools and the president of the board of education of Madison Township Tuesday denied racial discrimination in refusing to hire a Negro teach-

Montgomery

Dr. Eugene W. Schronk, superintendent of schools, said he did not consider Charles H. Williams of New Brunswick qualified to teach a group of younger retarded students.

And Richard Pine, president of the board of education, said it went along the superintendent's recommendation.

Schronk said he would be willing to recommend Williams for a job if a suitable vacancy occurred for which he was qualified and Pine said the board would not hesitate to accept Schronk's recommendation.

Pine and Schronk testified at a hearing conducted by Dr. John P. Milligan, director of the state division of discrimination, on a complaint against them by Williams.

Williams, who holds a bachelor of science degree in education and a limited state certificate to teach in elementary schools, contends he was denied consideration for a job because he is a Negro.

Milligan said he hoped to reach a decision by Easter.

There was testimony at the hearing that no Negroes are employed by the Madison Township Board of Education, that no classes below the fourth grade are taught by men, and that more than 20 of the 90 teachers in the school system have less certification than Williams.

Schronk testified that the post for which Williams applied is now filled by a teacher without special experience with retarded children but with many years of experience as a regular teacher. He said he considered this an important point.

344 Teachers In Oklahoma Lose Jobs After Integration, Ex-Gov. Says

New York, March 16—A total of 344 Negro teachers have lost their jobs since the beginning of school integration in Oklahoma, Raymond Gray, former governor of the state, said today.

In a signed article in the new issue of Look Magazine, Gary reported that only about 10 Negro teachers are working in integrated schools because individual school boards, with rare exceptions, have not yet seen fit to hire Negro teachers."

He termed this "the one really disturbing problem" that has resulted from integration.

Otherwise, Gary said, school integration in Oklahoma has benefited taypayers, teachers and students, pointing out that the continuing elimination of separate school systems for whites and Negroes has:

Saved taxpayers a million dollars a year.

Enabled teachers' salaries to rise from an average of $3,500 to $4,700 a year.

Spurred the building of 4,200 new classrooms.

Gary noted in the Look article that integration was presented to Oklahomans as a means to achieve better schools, and that "a single fist fight" was the only violence that occurred.

He warned, however, that some areas of the South with "special problems" will require "10 or 20 years" to accept integration and urged Northerners "not to push them into attempting a change that cannot be made overnight."

what date, and to which Committee it has been referred," said Senator Hennings.

"Therefore," said the Subcommittee Chairman, "This list has been perpared, covering legislation introduced in the first two months of 1959, to provide a ready reference in answering such inquiries."

Senator Hennings went on to point out that the forms of the legislation include: resolutions expressing the sense or understanding of Congress; amendments to the Constitution of the United States; amendments to the Federal Criminal Code; authorization for civil remedies by the Government in certain cases; and authorization for other Government programs.

Among the subjects covered are: protection of Federal voting rights; public school desegregation; posting of voting information in post offices; Federal action concerning bombings of schools and places of religious worship; restatement of Congressional intention in various statutory provisions; censorship; civil rights; government employees and loyalty-security matter; newsmen and sources of information; freedom of information; service of warrants by military personnel; wire-tapping; judicial review of deportation orders; and powers of the Supreme Court to review lower court decisions.

Of course, not every bill has been further referred to a subcommittee for hearings. But to date the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittees has been assigned these bills: S. 435; S. 456; S. 499; S. 810; S. 957; S. 960; S. 1084; and will commence public hearings thereon Wednesday morning, March 18, 1959 in Room 318 (the Caucus Room), Old Senate Office Building Washington D. C.

The Senator said that 38 such bills had been introduced in the Senate of the United States by 80 different Senators and referred to 4 standing committees this year.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, 205 such bills have been introduced by 75 Congressmen and referred to 8 standing committees this year.

14m(4) 1959 TEXAS

Four Retired Teachers To Emergency Substitute List

The Informer
Houston, Texas
1959
Oct 10 3 5 9
P. 12

HOUSTON — Four retired teachers were approvee as emergency substitutes Monday night by the Houston School Board upon the recommendation to Supt John W McFarland.

Teachers and administrators, who have retired may work six ty days during a school term as emergency substitutes in accordance with the new Requirement Law.

Retired teachers approved Monday night are Miss Lola Mays and Mrs Anne W y se, elementary school, Mrs Irene Mayfield, English and Walter Moncure, history.

Alva Castilou, Mrs Cutelia Wi Other substitutes were MISS Iiams and Thomas Wilson, Miss Velma Mitchel Oliver, social science, John Hall, Spanish, Mrs Theresa Weaver phisical education, Mrs Martha Johnson and Mrs Ruby Ross com Roosevelt Ross, industrial arts. Mrs Bertha Thompson and Miss Blossie Vaughn, English, Miss Bobbie Wooten, Lester Grace and Mrs Christa Jones. Spanish, Wilton Wright and Miss Izetta Brown, social science, Mrs Althea Choates, home economics, Mrs Blossie Sylvester, [illegible] matics, Jesse Bowser and Miss Agatha Twelves Dix, science Mrs Jean Foster and Miss Juanita Pinson, social science. Mrs Doris Jackson and Mrs Thelma McKenzie, physical education.

14m(4) 1959 VIRGINIA

"Waiting To See What NAACP Does"

South Norfolk Delays Offering Contracts To Negro Teachers

Journal & Guide P. & Norfolk Va

By P. BERNARD YOUNG JR.

SOUTH NORFOLK — South Norfolk's Negro principals and teachers will not be offered contracts for the next school term "until we see what the NAACP does" about having local schools desegregated, Superintendent William J. Story has notified school personnel.

The Journal and Guide learned of this development from thoroughly reliable sources this week.

14m(4)

Comment from Supt. Story was not possible. His secretary said Thursday he was "out of town."

D-4-4-59

THE CHAIRMAN of the school board, Roy Britton, declined to confirm or deny the report.

The inference the Guide drew from his remarks was that the information was correct.

He said: "Mr. Story handles all such inquiries as you are making. Ordinarily, about this time of the year—but on no specific date—he recommends teachers he considers qualified for teaching contracts for the next term. So far, he has submitted to the board no such recommendations for hiring or re-hiring (Negro) teachers."

He declined to further comment.

SUPT. STORY, who is also a member of the Virginia State Board of Education by appointment of Governor J. Lindsay Almond, has been a most outspoken advocate for "massive resistance" and the continuation of separate public schools for the two races.

When six Norfolk schools, ordered integrated by Federal Court, did not open last September, under Supt. Story's leadership South Norfolk quickly admitted as many white students as possible in day classes, and then set up a special night school for displaced white Norfolk pupils from junior and senior high schools.

Nearly a thousand Norfolkians were eventually enrolled in South Norfolk. When Norfolk's closed schools reopened Feb. 2, several hundred remained in South Norfolk's special classes. A number reentered their former Norfolk schools.

OFFICIALS OF the South Norfolk chapter of the NAACP have publicly stated their intention to have some Negro students admitted to now all-white schools. Attorneys for the chapter have indicated appropriate action will be instituted before next September.

Mayor L. L. Briggs Jr. has sharply criticized NAACP leaders for their position on the schools question.

Earlier this month he called upon "the intelligent Negro citizens of our city to eradicate these agitators" seeking integration.

14n 1959

"WINGED HORSE" EXHIBIT—Mrs. Ruth Ballard and Miss Jewel Brown arrange an exhibit of dolls from many lands featured at a recent Sunday Winged Arts program of "Ride the Winged Horse," a children's summer activity, sponsored by the Tuskegee Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and Hollis Burke Library, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Polk Photo.

Paine College Staff Members Visit Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Among the weekend guests at Tuskegee Institute were Dr. George Geng, Chang-lo Wu and Ping Taun Chen. These vistors are on the faculty of Paine College, Augusta, Ga.

Accompanying the visitors were Dr. J. C. Chang of the School of Education, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Y. M. Chan of the School of Engineering. They also visited Auburn University. Montgomery was also visited by the group.

Dr. Geng is professor of education at Paine College; Chang-lo Wu teaches mathematics while Ping Taun Chen is instructor of chemistry.

14n 1959

March Of Dimes Grants $125,000 To Tuskegee

Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing announced today that is has been awarded a $125,000 March of Dimes grant to increase its student enrollment and teaching facilities.

The grant, announced jointly by Dr L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee, and Basil O'Conner, president of the National Foundation (formerly "for Infantile Paralysis ,, is part of the more than $1,000,000 allocations announced today for education in the health professions by The National Foundation.

The award today brings the total support from March of Dimes funds to the nursing program at Tuskegee since 1945 to almost $1,500,000. During these years, the nursing program has gained recognition throughout the South and in 1957 its basic program in nursing was fully accredited by The National League for Nursing. Enrollment has increased to 160 students and is expected to climb to 180 in the near future. Tuskegee is now the only school in the State of Alabama training Negro nurses.

Dean Lillian Harvey, director ofthe program and deanofthe

Dean Lillian Harvey, director of the program and dean of the school of nursing, said the new aim at Tuskegee is to have its Graduate Nurse Supplementary Program fully accredited. In addition, she said, the school will expand its work in the field of public health nursing. Its public health work now includes a school health program in 13 local schools.

In addition to educational grants. The National Foundation also announced research and clinical investigation allocations amounting to more htan $2,500,000. These allocations are made to implement the new program of the National Foundation which embraces birth defects and arthritis in addition to polio.

Tuskegee Holds Course To Aid Rural Planning

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute's role in helping people to discover and work toward planned solution of their problems was highlighted in a five-day orientation and training program organized and conducted for Agricultural Missions, Inc. here recently.

Basis for the program was a critical analysis of the crucial changes taking place in the rural economy and the effects of these changes upon the people involved. The program was presented in the form of forenoon seminars, and field trips each afternoon to observe a cross-section of life and living in areas of Macon county, which surround Tuskegee institute.

Under the general leadership of the division of public relations the program was organized to include rural religious extension, essentials of a balanced community extension service program, rural health, and rural community planning.

Howard, Tuskegee Among 17 Schools With ABC Grants

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP) — The U. S. Atomic Energy commission announced that Howard university and Tuskegee institute are among 17 colleges and universities which have summer institutes in radiation biology for high school science teachers.

The institutes are conducted by the AEC and the National Science foundation.

The Atomic Energy commission pays operational and equipment costs of the courses, while the foundation provides stipends and travel allowances for the participating teachers and limited allowances for their dependents.

Approximately 20 high school teachers were selected for both Howard and Tuskegee.

The teacher-students have been provided with teaching equipment kits, specifically tailored for demonstration and experimentation in the class room. Each kit consists primarily of a Geiger-Mueller combination scaler and count-rate meter, a simplified cloud chamber, a quartz fiber ionization chamber analysis unit, a spint-hariscope, and radio-authographic equipment.

Upon successful completion of the course, the teachers retain the kits for use in their own classrooms.

$14,515 Atomic Study Grant Given Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Tuskegee Institute School of Agriculture has been granted $14,515 by the Atomic Energy Commission, and will this year offer a course in nuclear technology as applied to the life sciences. The announcement was made by President Dr. L. H. Foster.

The grant is to be used to buy equipment for the course conducted by Dr. B. D. Mayberry, professor of biology and horticulture, and Dr. J. H. M. Henderson, head of the department of biology.

In requesting the funds last year, Dr. L. A. Potts, dean of the School of Agriculture, stated the two-fold objective of the course: (1) to acquaint the student with the fundamental principles of atomic theory and radiation, and (2) to teach methods and techniques in using radioactive isotope as a tool in studying life processes in plants and animals.

AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE are Sylvia Lalamentik of Jakarta, Indonesia, left: Assefa Gebrewald of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, center; and Cuthbert Padmore of Grenada, West Indies.

ADD TO YOUR LIST of charming wives of college presidents, Mrs. Luther Foster whose illustrious father-in-law directs Tuskegee Institute's functioning. Always gracious, lovable and attentive, Vera is one of the nation's most loved young matrons.

Vera Foster

Dr. Chang Joins Tuskegee Staff

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — Dr. Jen-chi Chang has recently arrived at Tuskegee Institute from Orangeburg, S.C., where he was a college professor for the past six years. He came to join the faculty of School of Education, Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Chang began his post-graduate work at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, while he was an UNRRA Fellow from China, 1946-47. Then, he did his studies in Georgia, Mississippi, Iowa and North Dakota where he received his Ed.D. degree from the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks. He is a holder of six earned academic degrees.

He has a wide experience in the fields of education, welfare, and religious education both in the states and in China. He was a welfare worker for 14 years in China. After he completed his docrorate, he worked in South Dakota, Kentucky, and South Carolina before he came to Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Chang has contributed articles in various journals and magazines both in the states and abroad. He uses both in English and in Chinese. He is a constant writer for the China Tribune, news daily in Chinese in New York City. He belongs to several professional organizations. He is active in educational, civic, and religious services. Two summers ago, he took a tour around the world. He traveled extensively in the United States since he came to this country in 1946.

Mrs. Todd Named To Staff Job At Tuskegee Institute

The Montgomery Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Mrs. Carrie M. Todd has been appointed to the position of assistant to the register of Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Todd formerly taught school in the Montgomery city school system, a position which she held for three years and won recognition for being the first Negro teacher of conversational French in the public elementary schools of Montgomery. She has also served as a teacher in the Barbour County school system and as a disbursement clerk for Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

Mrs. Todd has been part-time employed by Tuskegee Institute for the past nine years. She is an educational product of schools in Eufaula, Knoxville, and Tuskegee Institute. She is a graduate of the Laura C. Buck McCray School of Business and holds a certificate for IBM operations.

As an undergraduate student here, she was an active member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society, Future Teachers of America, Little Theatre, Social Studies Club, YWCA, Junior Counselors, Campus Digest, Tuskeana Staff, Drill Team, and The Associated Women Students.

Mrs. Todd was the recipient of many outstanding awards, scholarships, and achievements including the Gover Prize and the Education Faculty Prize. She is also listed in the 1953-54 edition of Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges. Mrs. Todd graduated with high honors, receiving the B.S. degree in elementary education and is at present pursuing courses leading to the Master's degree in supervision and administration in education.

She holds active membership in the Washington Chapel AME Church, NEA, ASTA, ASCD, Les Vingt Dames Federated Club of Montgomery, and others. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. McDonald of Washington Ave., Tuskegee Institute and is the mother of four-year-old Gwendolyn Denise Todd.

Tuskegee Choir appears with Atlanta symphony

The Afro American

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE (ANP)—The Tuskegee concert choir scored another triumph recently when it performed with the Atlanta Symphony orchestra in concert at Logan hall on the campus. Both the choir and the orchestra scored a big hit with the audience.

The 60-voice choir combined with the 80-piece ensemble in two selections under the baton of Henry Sophin. The Atlanta orchestra is ranked among the top 35 major orchestras in the nation.

THE CHOIR sang "Festival Te Deum" by Gustav Holst, and Beethoven's "Hallelujah" from Mount of Olives. Radford Patterson directed the choir.

The Tuskegee concert choir first achieved national fame when it appeared in the opening of the Radio City Music hall, New York in 1932-33, a few months after its first concert tour. The group marked its 25th anniversary last year by returning to the famous music hall.

Etta Moten

WE LIKE TO keep up with some folks like Etta Moten, the Chicago beauty [illegible] Songbird, Etta. Mrs. [illegible] private life, keeps on the gos so much, that it's pretty hard to pin her down. If you don't hear from her, she is no doubt in Africa attending a celebration . . . or in New York auditioning . . . or at home, working hard on her charitable ventures. Thinking of the National Council's national convention in Dee Cee this week, reminisces of the golden days when Bethune drew throngs of women to the pow-wow, when Edith Sampson, Bess Motch, Dorothy Ferebee, Bessie Garvin, Thomasina Norford, Vivian Carter Mason, Arenia Mallory, Rosa Gragg, Eleanor Dailey and her sister, the late Harriet B. Hall, Ethel Harris, Sue Bailey Thurman, were always on hand. Tommy Norford's cozy apartment was the focal point for jam sessions following the meetings wherein things were rehashed ad infinitum . . . and spaghetti or baked beans were served at midnight to keep up the guests' strength for more talks. Those were the days.

Tuskegee Board Of Trustees To Meet Oct. 30

Louisville Defender

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. (ANP) — The board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute will hold its annual meeting Friday, October 30, in New York City, Louis A. Babb, board secretary, announced here.

The meeting will be held in Room 238 at 43 Exchange Place at 10 a.m. EDT.

Tuskegee Pupils Receive Training Thru TV Courses

Thurs. 9-10-59

Alabama continues its leadership in utilization of educational TV this Fall with the Tuskegee High School participation.

Tuskegee is one of more than 100 Alabama public schools composed of 65,000 students who will tap some of the finest teaching facilities in the State by viewing ETV as an aid to their classroom learning.

E. W. Wadsworth, principal of the Tuskegee schools, said pupils of the elementary grades are using TV facilities to compliment their studies in Alabama history, music, and for special programs events. The hours of broadcast do not coincide so that high school class-work can be tuned in so far this year.

[illegible] the 22 class-rooms at [illegible]gee school is equ[illegible]ppe[illegible] [illegible]lets and built-in boost[illegible] have three sets now [illegible] use.

At the request of educators, effective Tuesday, September 8, the Alabama ETV network channels 2, 7, and 10 started its telecast day at 8:30 a. m. and continues to 10 p. m. This year's fall programming will have the highest percentage of live telecasting in the AET network history. (It has been presenting more live programming per day than any other TV operation in the State during the past several years). Of the 67½ hour broadcast week, in-school courses are presented from 8:30 a. m. until 2:30 p m. These originate in studios on the campuses of Auburn, the University of Alabama, and in a Birmingham studio operated by the five public school systems of Jefferson County.

A number of new courses, including Russian, have been added this year to the Alabama ETV curriculum. The Alabama State Board of Education is the only such board that makes possible for home viewers, without a secondary school certificate, to work toward a high school diploma by taking certain ETV courses.

The local principal said credit would be allowed Tuskegee students who take TV courses under conditions which meet with the state standards and the approval of the principal.

Tuskegee Choir To Perform Sunday With Atlanta Symphony

Atlanta Daily Tribune, p. 3

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Tuskegee Institute Concert Choir will perform with the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra in an unprecedented appearance Sunday, Oct. 11, 4 p.m. in the Institute's Logan Hall auditorium. The 60-voice choir will combine with the 80-piece ensemble in two selections under the direction of symphony conductor Henry Sophin.

The choir will be heard in FESTIVAL TE DEUM by Gustav Holst, and Beethoven's "Hallelujah, from MOUNT OF OLIVES. Relford Patterson, director of the choir, said the group will perform without the scores.

During the last 15 years, the Atlanta Symphony has emerged from an amateur orchestra of Atlanta high school musicians to an acclaimed virtuoso ensemble, ranked among the country's 25 major orchestras.

The Tuskegee choir achieved national prominence when it appeared in the opening of the Radio City Music Hall in 1932-33, a few months after its first concert tour. The concert group returned to the Radio City stage in 1958, marking the Hall's 25th anniversary.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 174

14n 1959

Four UNCF Choirs To Present Varied Programs On ABC

NEW YORK. — The choirs of four member colleges of the United Negro College Fund will present or have presented varied programs of choral music over the ABC radio network during February, W. J. Trent Jr., fund executive director, announced here.

Classic choral works, folk songs, hymns and spirituals will be included in the choirs' February programming. The groups represent UNCF member colleges in Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and North Carolina.

The Tuskegee Institute choir, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., opened the month's radio broadcasts February 1. Retford Patterson is the choral director.

On February 8, Dillard university's choir, led by David L. Buttolph, will be heard. Dillard is in New Orleans, La.

The Johnson C. Smith university choir, Charlotte, N. C., is scheduled for February 15. Christopher W. Kemp is the director.

Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., will present its all-male chorus under the direction of Wendell Whalum over the network February 22.

Now in its ninth consecutive year, the weekly "Negro College Choir" series originates in New York City for the ABC radio network, Sunday mornings, 10:30 to 10:55. Local radio listings can be checked for the broadcast times in the various regions of the country.

The College Choir series is rebroadcast throughout the world by the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service and the Voice of America.

WINS REGIONAL SEAT. Miss Josephine Merritt, 20-year-old Tuskegee Institute junior, was elected vice chairman of Region Four of the Association of the College Unions at a regional conference held recently at North Carolina State College at Raleigh. A Philadelphian, Miss Merritt is the first woman student of any race to win a seat as high as vice chairman in the region, which comprises Negro and white colleges from 11 southern and southeastern states. It was the second Region Four conference attended by Miss Merritt, who with Misses Helen Jennings and Sallie Richards represented the Tuskegee College Center Board.

MISS JOSEPHINE MERRITT, 20-year-old Tuskegee Institute junior, was elected vice chairman of Region Four of the Association of the College Unions at a regional conference held recently at North Carolina State College at Raleigh. A Philadelphian, Miss Merritt is the first woman student of any race to win a seat as high as vice chairman in the region, which comprises Negro and white colleges from 11 southern and southeastern states. It was the second Region Four conference attended by Miss Merritt, who with Misses Helen Jennings and Sallie Richards represented the Tuskegee College Center Board.

TWENTY-NINE TUSKEGEE SENIORS ELECTED TO "WHO'S WHO"

Twenty-nine Tuskegee Institute seniors have been elected to "WHO'S WHO AMONG STUDENTS IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES." Selection of students for this honor is based upon scholastic achievement and leadership in campus organizations and activities.

Students representing Tuskegee Institute for the academic year 1959-60 are: Raymond Alexander, Alma Jean Blake, Jeanette Bolling, Betty L. Davis, Winifred Deleveaux, Lucius C. Fleming, Charlotte Gooden, Anthony T. Gordon, Thomas P. Hall, Vergie Hall, Cathern R. Harris, Randolph Haughton, Alfonso Jacques, Earl. H. Jones, Jr., James S. Laing, Venitia Mazeke, Eugene Mullins, Maxine Myers, Joyce A. McKay, Wesley E. Nelson, Arthur Peters, Winifred Marlene R. Ray, Gerlieve G. Robinson, Norma Rushen, Carrie T. Shepherd, Iris V. Smith, Annie Belle G. Wilson, Hubert D. Williams, Shirley Wilson.

Lincoln Prexy Challenges Tuskegee Grads

Says Fear, Pride Doom Grad Future

Defender Sat. 8-29-59

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The 153 graduates of the Tuskegee Institute Summer Commencement were challenged to bury—not their talents—but fear and pride. The challenge came from Dr. Earl E. Dawson, president of Lincoln (Mo.) university, who addressed a commencement crowd of 500 at the Logan Hall auditorium, August 14.

Mr. Dawson saluted the graduates as "trustees of a great United States" who "have an important rendezvous with destiny," and admonished them that "the greatest mistake a man may make is to fear that he will make a mistake."

He likened their challenges to those received by the Biblical servants who received various talents. He centered attention on the third servant who buried his talent and was penalized with a total loss of talent.

SERVANT FAILS

The third servant failed to invest his talent wisely for two reasons—pride and fear—said Dr. Dawson. The third servant, he said, decided that if he took the risk and failed, he would very possibly be required to find the money somewhere to pay it back. He decided to do nothing, bury the money and sit tight.

"Behind this fear," he said, "was a very definite pride. It was a pride that resented the fact that his fellow servants had been assigned greater tasks than his. It was, furthermore, a pride that could not take a chance on failure. If he did nothing with the money, no one could ever prove that he could not have made a great success if he had wanted to do so."

The graduates included four officers commissioned through ROTC; one doctor of veterinary medicine, and 16 bachelors of science in education and 61 masters of education, the largest department represented.

Tuskegee Institute To Offer Couse In Nuclear Technology

Chronicle 8-29-59 Jackson, Miss.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Tuskegee Institute, School of Agriculture has been granted $14,516 by the Atomic Energy Commission, and will this year offer a course in nuclear technology as applied to the life sciences. The announcement was made today by Tuskegee president Dr. L. H. Foster.

The grant is to be used to buy equipment for the course conducted by Dr. B. D. Mayberry, professor of biology and horticulture, and Dr. J. H. M. Henderson, head of the Department of Biology.

Both men have expereince in tthe handling of isotopes.

Dr. Mayberry, who has the main responsibility for organizing and conducting the course, has had one year of training and three years of expereince with radioosotopes at Michigan State University. Dr. Henderson has completed the basic radioisotope techniques course at the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies.

In requesting the funds last year, Dr. L. A. Potts, dean of the School of Agriculture, stated the two-fold objective of the course: (1) to acquaint the student with the fundamental principles of atomic theory and radiation, and (2) to teach methods and techniques in susing radioactive isotope as a tool in studying life processes in plants and animals.

14n 1959

MRS. LOLA HAYES, left, and Mrs. Cecile Dawson, of Los Angeles, Calif., and Tuskegee, Ala., respectively, left last week, for an eight-week tour of Europe.

GHANA VISITOR AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee President L. H. Foster, right, with Business Manager H. K. Logan, left, confer with Isaac Ackom Mensah, of Ghana, who is on leave from his post, as head of the accounts department at Kumnasi College of Technology, for an observation tour under ICA sponsorship.

Ghana Accountant Views Tuskegee Institute Units

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Under sponsorship of the International Cooperation Administration, Washington, D.C., Isaac Ackom Mensah, college assistant and head of accounts department, Kumasi College of Technology, Kumasi, Ghana, West Africa, spent four days at Tuskegee Institute observing fiscal operations.

H. K. Logan, business manager, provided the opportunity for the Ghana accountant to acquire first-hand knowledge of the several units which operate through his office.

Mensah expressed some amazement at the size of the institute's operation, noting that the annual budget exceeds three million dollars and that the major services, including building construction and upkeep, are handled within the organization.

He found here a student body which was both friendly and helpful to him as he moved about the campus. Inquiring of the Kamusi College of Technology, Mensah said that it was a growing institution of 650 students with its major strengths in agriculture and technical training. He reported on the "excellent work" being done by Kojo Plange, a fellow Ghanaian who received both the bachelor and master's degrees at Tuskegee Institute. He has one of the most modern poultry developments at Kumasi College of Technology to be found in West Africa.

Dr. Mansah is one of more than a score of his countrymen to visit Tuskegee Institute within the last three years. He is optimistic over the progress made in Ghana since independence and foresees a great future based upon sound government operated in the total interest of all the people of Ghana.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

PERVERTED APPETITE

One of our readers asked about a 12-year-old boy who ate erasers, and a Roswell, N. Mex., teacher suggested that the lad might be hungry. "There was a little girl in my room who ate erasers. She was in poor general health and the physician found the child was not getting enough to eat."

Pica is the name of a condition in children who eat strange things. It occurs most often during the first three years of life but may continue much longer. These youngsters eat a variety of unsuitable substances such as sand, dirt, grass, broken glass, and animal droppings, flakes of paint, or cigarette butts.

Many are in good health whereas others are malnourished and sickly. But in general there is no rhyme or reason to the craving, even though it appears logical that there is an unconscious urge to obtain minerals and vitamins that are absent from the diet. I am at a loss as to what essential chemicals are present in erasers, but appreciate the fact that a hungry person may try to eat anything.

This craving for something the body lacks is used frequently to explain the proverbial perverted appetite of pregnant women. They have been known to nibble on clay, starch, dirt, ashes, charcoal, spices, and vinegar. Most authorities on the subject doubt that this tendency is related to bodily needs for certain vitamins and minerals.

Other reasons exist for these cravings. In some parts of the South, for example, tradition plays a role. Clay, cornstarch, baking soda, or flour may be consumed to relieve nausea or to prevent the child from being marked. A Tuskegee report showed that most of the "craving women" had all the food at home they required.

An English study concluded that although many craved fruits, vegetables and cake, there were almost as many who prefered coffee grounds, tooth paste, soap, paraffin, or other indigestible items with no food value.

Teaching Is Goal Picked By Students

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Dol. 8-22-59
p. 15

Parents Also Resist Efforts of Colleges To Switch Emphasis

By ROBERT REMAKER
In The Wall Street Journal

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. Luther Foster, president of Tuskegee institute, the famous Negro college here, edges forward in his chair and complains: "Of the 425 seniors who graduated here this year, six out of ten tried to go into teaching. We've got to change the emphasis."

Dr. Foster's concern seems well founded. In El Paso recently, 281 would-be Negro teachers applied for one job opening. In Waco, 150 Negro teachers vied for a single vacancy.

So great is the surplus of Negro teachers that they spill over into such prosaic jobs as mail carriers in New York, Washington, Nashville and St. Louis. In Jacksonville, eight of ten Negro mail carriers hold college degrees in teaching.

THESE FIGURES point up a growing problem for the South's Negro colleges: They continue to channel students into old grooves — teaching, the ministry, the law and embalming — where in the past Negroes have been able to succeed by giving services to fellow Negroes. They are failing, however, to train enough students for new job opportunities, in such fields as engineering, opening up for Negroes in some quantity for the first time.

This stumbling by Negro colleges comes ironically in the midst of the school segregation battle. While Negroes are struggling to improve educational facilities at the grade and high-school levels, via the integration route, Negro colleges are missing a big opportunity to move ahead, their critics claim.

THE IMPACT is not confined to the South. Graduates of Negro schools frequently migrate northward where demand for engineers and other technically-training graduates is keen but where holders of teaching degrees are more plentiful. The South, however, is more deeply involved.

Listen to an officer at the Martin company missile plant at Orlando, Fla.: "We have no Negro with an engineering degree on the payroll. If a Negro candidate met the job requirements, he'd be hired like anyone else."

SEARCHING for engineers this year, Martin representatives talked with five Negro graduates at Howard university in Washington, which has the only accredited Negro engineering school in the nation. None of the candidates measured up to Martin's requirements, the firm reports.

At the Douglas Aircraft company plant at Charlotte, N. C., a company spokesman reflecting on skilled openings for Negroes comments: "During the spring and summer around graduation time we might have three or four Negroes a week applying for jobs as electronic technicians, tool machine operators, or tool makers.

Their experience and training is limited. I'd call it sub par," then the spokesman emphasizes: "I'm not talking about abilities, but training. If the Negro meets the job we hire him. Race is no factor."

NEGROES COLLEGES and civic groups candidly admit they're behind the times. Few are more outspoken than Julius Thomas, director of industrial relations for the National Urban League, a nation-wide group dedicated to social and economic problems in Negro urban communities.

Rustling through a file in his New York office, Mr. Thomas brings out these statistice: In the nation's 79 Negro colleges (77 are in the South) 70 per cent of the 72,000 enrolled students in 1957-58 were in training as teachers. "This percentage has gone unchanged for 10 years," says Mr. Thomas, "and it shows a glaring weakness in Negro education — it's too lopsided."

MR. THOMAS continues: Of the 26,000 engineers who were graduated from accredited schools in the class of '59, only 156 were Negroes. "This is about the ratio for the past decade."

Why don't Negro educators sway from the over-crowded teaching profession into technical fields? They say they run into resistance from both students and parents. Dr. Paul Clifford, stocky cigar-puffing registrar at Atlanta univeristy, complains: "We have the facilities to double the enrollment in our school of business administration tomorrow, but students aren't interested. Yet, the number of requests we get for trained people is ten times the candidates available."

DR. GEORGE Gore Jr., president of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical university at Tallahassee, has similar trouble: "We have difficulty selling students on other things besides teaching," says Dr. Gore of his 2,800 students.

"They don't want to change and neither do their parents want them to." Dr. Gore adds that 90 per cent of the 340 members in the class of 1959 went into teaching, or tried to. "By comparison," Dr Geore says, "we don't have nearly enough graduates in nursing or pharmacy."

But not all the blame falls on the students. The colleges generally lack placement services. "We get from 10 to 15 letters a week offering our graduates jobs," says Atlanta University"s youthful dean, Dr. Thomas D. Jarrett. "We have no placement officer, and so some of these offers don't get proper attention. Somebody loses out."

MANY NEGRO colleges delegate placement to already overworked teachers. At Tuskegee, Dr. Foster says: "As of now, the deans have to make the important contacts with employers."

Also at work perpetuating certain deficiencies in Negro colleges: Southern Negro colleges created under the land-grant charters from the states are obliged by law in many cases to emphasize such trade-school courses as plastering and dress tailoring rather than advanced intellectual subjects. "Programs in these basic skills should be tapered off as we try to spark an interest in the sciences," says one Negro college administrator. "But these basic courses are kept on at full strength in too many cases, biting into budgets and channeling interests into traditional grooves," he added.

STUDENTS sometimes complain about the lack of guidance they get from college officials. isten To Miss Gene Hopkins 1959 graduate of Florida A. and M., one of some 500 applicants jockeying for the 440 Negro classroom openings in Jacksonville: "If I had had guidance when a freshman, I'd probably have studied something else."

Some Negro universities, belatedly aware they are behind times, are busy these days remolding curricula, expanding staffs in science departments and upgrading physical plants.

Negro colleges and industry are beginning to get together to improve training: Fifteen Negroes from the Lockheed plant at Marietta, Ga., completed courses recently in I.B.M. accounting at Atlanta University, for example.

AND WITHIN the last few weeks, Florida A. and M. asked Martin Co. officials for advice in curriculum changes in the university's two year, technician's training course. This will train Negroes in sub-professional technology, and the graduates, if qualified, could be hired on the Martin production line, in laboratories or as draftsmen.

"We started training in basic electronics last year — the same time we dropped clothes tailoring," says Dean Maxwell Thomas, of Florida A. and M.'s vocational technical training institute. "We had four graduates this year. Next fall we expect about 25 students to enroll."

TO OVERTAKE technical job opportunities, Negro colleges are battling on the financial front. Tuskegee expects to boost spending next year from $50,000 to about $80,000 in its engineering, chemistry, aircraft and trades program.

14n 1959

Tuskegee Offers Atomic Age Physics TV Course For Credit

Beginning the second semester Tuskegee Institute, in cooperation with the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education and NBC, will offer the course, ATOMIC AGE PHYSICS for credit.

This course is designed for high school teachers of science, advanced college students, graduate students in education and in the sciences, and adult citizens interested in obtaining a better understanding of recent developments in the scientific world.

The purpose of the ATOMIC AGE PHYSICS course is to demonstrate techniques essential to effective science teaching, and to provide up-to-date information concerning recent developments in physics. Approximately 260 colleges and universities will offer credit on a nation wide basis for the course which will be telecast over 147 NBC-TV stations from 6:30 to 7:00 a.m. each week day morning, beginning February 11. The local station is WSFA-TV, channel 12, Montgomery, Ala.

The national teacher will be Dr. Harvey E. White, Professor and Vice Chairman of the Department of Physics of the University of California at Berkeley. The local teacher will be Mr. Ai-Chun Fung of the Department of Physics, Division of Natural Sciences, Tuskegee Institute.

In addition to the regular TV presentations, there will be a two-hour discussion session each week held on the campus of Tuskegee Institute at a time convenient for those registered. A mid-semester and final examination will be held during two of these periods. The course will yield three hours of credit on graduate or undergraduate level.

Registration will be held on the Tuskegee Institute campus on Friday and Saturday, January 30 and 31. To register for undergraduate credit the student must have completed one year each of college general physics and college general chemistry, and should have passed courses in differential and integral calculus.

For graduate credit the student, in addition to the above, must satisfy requirements for entrance into the Graduate School of Tuskegee Institute. Registration fees will be in keeping with established fees already effective at Tuskegee Institute.

Further information for the course can be obtained by writing Dr. Clarence T. Mason, Chairman, Division of Natural Sciences, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Houstonian Is Former 'Skgee Grad

HOUSTON — Miss Johnnie Mae Peavy, an honor graduate of Phillis Wheatley Senior High School, was graduated this week from Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala. Miss Peavy finished from the school's department of Psychiatry. She did her fellowship last summer in New York City.

The graduate is the daughter of Mr and Mrs J. W. Peavy. She will remain at Tuskegee for the present time, and is expected to return home sometime in August. Her mother, Mrs Melinda Peavy, a teacher at Sanderson Elementary School, attended the graduation ceremonies at Tuskegee. Mrs Peavy was accompanied by her son and daughter, John Peavy and Miss Shirley Peavy.

Dr. Edwards, Speaks At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. Cecile H. Edwards, honor graduate of Tuskegee and presently professor of nutrition at A&T College Greensboro, N. C., spoke at Tuskegee Institute's 33rd annual Scholarship Night exercises on May 6 in Logan Hall on the subject, "The Need for Scholars in An Age of Science."

Tuskegee Choir To Be Telecasted

The famed Tuskegee Institute Choir will be featured in a special [illegible] becoming telecast on channel [illegible] at eight o'clock this Friday night, May 22. Hits from Broadway musicals and general standard popular tunes will be included in the half hour program under the direction of Hedford Patterson. Selections to be included will be Holiday Song, Summertime, Trees, The Crawdad Song, Russian Picnic and Anthems from Annie Get Your Gun.

Listed as Summer Holiday, this makes the Tuskegee Choir's fifth appearance on the Alabama Educational TV network. The telecast will originate in the Auburn TV studios on the campus of Alabama Polytechnic Institute under the direction of Odell Skinner as produced by Tom Eden.

APRIL 29, 1959 VOL. I NO. 10

DR. DANA LYDA FARNSWORTH SPEAKS TO INSTITUTE FACULTY

Dr. Dana Lyda Farnsworth, a Diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and American Psychiatric Association, addressed the Institute faculty at its fourth follow-up session of the 1958 All Institute Conference, on Thursday, April 23. The subject for discussion was "A Mental Health Program for the College."

The theme of the general discussion was "Institutional Mental Health and its Relationships to Changing Socio-Economic Conditions in the South."

Dr. Farnsworth is the Henry K. Oliver professor of Hygiene and Director of University Health Services at Harvard University. He is also an associate physician at the Adolescent Unit Children's Hospital, Boston, and a physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

A TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL COLLEGE

with a College of Arts and Sciences to strengthen the professional and technical areas as well as provide study and research opportunities for students in the liberal arts.

A CENTER FOR RESEARCH A RESERVOIR OF COMMUNITY SERVICE
A CENTER FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

DATES FOR REGISTRATION

1st Summer Session—June 8, 1959 | 1st Semester—September 15, 1959
2nd Summer Session—July 13, 1959 | 2nd Semester—January 29, 1960

TUSKEGEE STUDENT WINS
FLORINA LASKER FELLOWSHIP

At the Annual Scholarship Night program, Miss Jacqueline Quinn, senior in Physical Education, received the following honors:

One of the two Florina Lasker Fellowships awarded this year through the United Negro College Fund Headquarters in New York;

The Irving Anthony Derbigny Memorial Award given by Alpha Kappa Mu;

A special cash award offered by last year's winner, Miss Dorcas Davis for the winner in 1959.

Winners of the Florina Lasker Award receive up to $2000 for a year's graduate study at the school of their choice. Miss Quinn will study at Smith College.

Wed. 5-20-59

VISITORS

Visiting on our campus from May 9-14 was Mr. A. S. Attafuah, Registrar of Kumasi College of Technology, Ghana.

Wed. 5-20-59

Mr. Frank S. Anthony, Community Development Officer, Sierra Leone, West Africa will be on our campus until May 23.

Beauty Arts Guild should [illegible] a better understanding and appreciation for art, for it is through the appreciation of the fine things

risey."

"Then ask her when Morrisey called in last and what he reported."

Bruno, ordinarily a slow-moving man, departed and returned with fair celerity. "She says he called about twenty minutes ago, and Schrade is still there. Is that good?"

"Very good. Now we go to work."

TUSKEGEE GRADUATES SERVE AS DIETITIANS IN LARGE CITY HOSPITALS

Misses Wilma J. Autrey and Ada M. Thomas, 1958 graduates of the Department of Institution Management, were visitors on our campus last week. Both young ladies completed American Dietetic Internships at the Veterans Administration Center, Los Angeles, California in July. Their internships included affiliations at Children's Hospital in Hollywood, the University of California, Los Angeles and the Public Health System of the same city.

Miss Autrey has accepted a position as staff dietitian with the Manhattan Veterans Hospital, New York City and Miss Thomas will hold the same position with the Veterans Administration Hospital in Dearborn, Michigan.

They report that Mrs. Irma Ross Maxwell, a 1956 graduate of the Institution Management Department, is employed as a staff dietitian at the famous Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Hollywood, California.

Wed 7-22-59

TUSKEGEE'S WATER SUPPLY

Last week, and again this week, we bring you information on resources on the Institute campus. Credit for much of this information should be given to the 1958 Class in Resource-Use Education, whose instructor was Mrs. F. G. Ellis.

In the early years, water was a great problem to the Institute. At first it was carried from a long distance to the school. Later, a windmill was set up to pump water to the school buildings.

In 1895 Mr. T. S. Creley of Cleveland, Ohio gave $1,250 to purchase a site for the first water supply. In 1908 three artesian wells were completed. Today, Tuskegee has an abundant water supply. Approximately 4/5 of the water used is purchased from the city of Tuskegee; approximately 1/5 of the water used is supplied by one deep well (385' deep) located between the power plant and the Academic Building. A certain amount of chlorine residual is kept in the water as a safety precaution to meet government requirements.

To further safeguard the health of the users, samples of the water from the storage and distribution system is furnished the State Public Health Department at least once a month.

Wed. 8-5-59

BEAUX ARTS FESTIVAL IS HELD AT TUSKEGEE

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 5-28-59

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Beaux Arts Guild of Tuskegee, whose dedicated purpose is to promote a better understanding and appreciation for arts staged for Tuskegee this week end, the first Festival of the Arts for two afternoons, Saturday and Sunday, at the U. S. Army Reserve Armory.

Over 500 pieces were exhibited among them were paintings, sculpture, photography, crafts and special hobby projects, from the Tuskegee community and other parts of the United States. Spectators came from the city and neighboring towns by bus, car, plane and train to view this first "high" cultural event.

On Saturday at 2:00 P. M., the Festival was officially opened by the director of the Beaux Arts Guild, Edward L. Strawther who introduced the brilliant, poetic silver tongued Dr. P. P. Barker, manager of Veterans Administration Hospital of Tuskegee. The program continued with the introduction of Eugenia V. Dunn, National Secretary of the National Conference of Negro Artists of Atlanta and Louisville.

On Sunday, the talent included Annie Nails in an interpretive dance; Clara Williams, concert soprano in solo and William Brewer Young in piano solo. Bety Ann Johnson received high praise for the arrangement of music and dance.

The Festival was a magnificient event and every member of the

14n 1959

GHANA VISITOR IN TUSKEGEE — Tuskegee President L. H. Foster, right, visits Business Manager H. K. Logan, left, confers with Isaac Ackom Mensah of Ghana who is on leave from his post as Head of the Accounts Department at Kkumasi College of Technology, for an observation tour under ICA sponsorship.

Tuskegee Host To Visitor From Ghana

Under sponsorship of the International Cooperation Administration, Washington, D. C., Isaac Ackom Mensah, College Accountant and Head of Accounts Department, Kumasi College of Technology, Kumasi, Ghana, West Africa, spent four days at Tuskegee Institute observing fiscal operations.

H. K. Logan, Business Manager, provided the opportunity for the Ghana accountant to acquire first hand knowledge of the several units which operate through his office.

Mr. Mensha expressed some amazement at the size of the Institute's operation, noting that the annual budget exceeds three million dollars and that the major services, including building construction and upkeep, are handled within the organization.

He found here a student body which was both friendly and helpful to him as he moved about the campus. Inquiring of the Kumasi College of Technology, Mr. Mensah told us that it was a growing institution of 650 students with its major strengths in agriculture and technical training. He reported on the excellent work being done by Mr. Kojo Plange, a fellow Ghanaian who received both the Bachelor and Master's degrees at Tuskegee Institute. He has one of the most modern poultry developments at Kumasi College of Technology to be found in West Africa.

Mr. Mensah is one of more than a score of his countrymen to visit Tuskegee Institute within the last three years. He is indeed optimistic over the progress made in Ghana since independence and foresees a great future based upon sound government operated in the total interest of all the people of Ghana.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—"Spirals of Change" is the theme of the Regional Principals, Supervisors and Teachers Workshop to open at Tuskegee Institute on June 8 under the sponsorship of the School of Education at Tuskegee Institute.

Venereal Disease Studies Show An Increase Among Teen-Agers

Three major public health agencies here yesterday offered evidence of a nation-wide increase in venereal disease among teen-aged boys and girls in the last three years.

The rise, the agencies said, makes inadequate the decreased Federal allocation for venereal disease control requested by President Eisenhower for 1959. The agencies asked for an increase in the Federal program for next year.

The joint statement on the control of gonorrhea and syphilis was issued at 1790 Broadway by the American Social Hygiene Association, the American Venereal Disease Association and the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers.

At a press conference, T. Lefoy Richman and Conrad Van Hyning of the hygiene association, and Dr. S. Ross Taggart of the venereal disease association, reported.

"In the United States for three consecutive years, the number of state and major cities reporting increases in teen-age venereal disease has mounted steadily.

"During the past year, increases were reported in twenty-seven states, two territories and thirty-nine major cities. The number of youngsters with infectious V.D. in calendar year 1957 [the last year for which such data are available] was 49,795 under 20 years of age."

The total number of venereal disease cases is at best an educated guess, they said. Perhaps three cases are not diagnosed for every one that it, they noted. They estimated that 1,500,000 people in the nation had venereal disease and that 200,000 of them were under 20.

The statement issued by the three agencies said:

"Venereal disease among young people is not an isolated sign of trouble. It must be viewed as part of a pattern. Some of the other emerging segments of the pattern appear to be: increasing pregnancies at younger ages, increasing crimes of violence and crimes against property at younger ages, and increasing teen-age susceptibility to peer group authority and morality."

According to Mr. Richman the Federal Government last year allocated $5,400,000 for venereal disease control. $2,400,000 of this was provided for state and city programs. President Eisenhower requested $4,700,000 in his 1959 budget message.

The three agencies estimated that it should be increased to a minimum of $5,800,000.

A spokesman for the New York City Health Department said that venereal disease had increased among those between 15 and 20 years old. The State Health Department reported an increase in the 15 and 24 age group.

CONFERS WITH GHANA VISITORS

Tuskegee President L H Foster, right, with Business Manager H K Logan, left, confer with Isaac Ackom Mensah of Ghana who is on leave from his post as Head of the Accounts Department at Kumasi College of Technology for an observation tour under ICA sponsorship.

Wed 4-8-59 14N

Flight instruction has again become a regular part of the curriculum at Tuskegee Institute. The newly organized program is being conducted by "Chief" C. A. Anderson who taught many of the World War II pilots at Tuskegee. The current program is designed primarily for advanced Air Force ROTC cadets who plan to be pilots in the US Air Force. However, present facilities can accommodate other students as well. Pictured with Chief Anderson are AFROTC cadets G. W. Walker, M. E. James, and R. E. DuBose.

JOSEPH BRADFORD RECEIVES FELLOWSHIP IN THE MASS MEDIA

Wed. 4-8-59

Joseph Bradford, Assistant Extension Editor, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Extension Service, of Wetumpka, Ala., is the recipient of a fellowship award from The Fund for Adult Education. He will study mass media methods and programs of the Department of Agriculture, International Cooperation Administration and at the University of Wisconsin and Michigan State University.

Fellowships totaling approximately $100,000 have been awarded by The Fund for Adult Education to 18 individuals associated with mass communications for study and training to broaden and liberalize their knowledge and increase their skills.

14N

The Director of the Fund's Mass Media Fellowships Awards Program is Robert J. Blakely. Ronald Shilen is the Executive Secretary.

DR. EARL E. DAWSON TO SPEAK SUMMER COMMENCEMENT

Dr. Earl E. Dawson, speaker at Summer Commencement Exercises, August 14, 1959, joined Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri, in 1942, serving as professor and head of the department of education and Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, positions which he held until 1955. In July of 1955 he was appointed acting President of Lincoln and served until September of 1956, at which time he was appointed President of the University.

Wed. 7-22-59

14n 1959

'Ride the Winged Horse' set for third summer at 'Kegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Tuskegee Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority has announced that "Ride the Winged Horse" will continue for the third summer.

Children in the 4th, 5th, or 6th grades next year are invited to participate in the sessions to be held weekly June 13 through August 8, in the Children's Room, Hollis Burke Frissell Library, Tuskegee Institute.

THIS POPULAR program began as a reading club with a varied program of wide appeal to children in the community. Last year, "Sunday Winged Arts" was added, designed to enrich cultural experiences in music, art, and drama.

Both the Reading Club and Sunday Winged Arts will be continued in 1959. A new feature this summer will be Parents Winged Horse, a special advisory service to aid parents in helping their children to improve the quality and quantity of their reading.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Annie G. King, reference librarian, the Parents Winged Horse Committee is completing plans to offer individual guidance and assistance to parents concerned with selecting books for their children. They will also provide reading lists for the slow and non-readers as well as average and superior ones, and offer suggestions which will encourage children to read.

Emphasis will be placed on service to meet individual needs of parents whose interest in their children's reading greatly influences its quality and extent.

* * *

RIDE THE WINGED HORSE is sponsored by the Tuskegee Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, which adopted this pilot venture as a national project to be conducted by chapters the country over, and the Hollis Burke Frissell Library of Tuskegee Institute. Mrs. Fannye J. Harris, children's librarian, is director of the project.

Down at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Ride the Winged Horse Club members were delighted with films from "The Greatest Show on Earth" shown at their recent meeting.

Afterwards, Cheryl Lynne Dorsey, age 10, one of the children who has never been to a circus, smilingly said: "I would love to go see one now."

This club for children in grades 4, 5, and 6 provides entertainment and encourages them to read good books during vacation. Mrs. Inez Pitts read aloud selections from a collection of Japanese Children's Favorite Stories" and Calista Mitchell and Kenneth Mannings served as narrators during the showing of films of "Knights of the Round Table." Then there was a rush to obtain copies of the book for reading at home.

The swarm around the desk of Mrs. Fannye Harris, director, as children returned and checked out books indicated that they are finding pleasure in books as well as in play.

Each Saturday between 80 and 100 books are circulated, Mrs. Harris reported. She told of one child who returned a book inadvertently kept out during the school year. Her mother had carefully repaired it after her daughter told of the instructions given the children for caring for the books.

Some of the children attending the session this summer are from out of the state. Bertheria Gaston, age 11, of Brookhaven, Miss., is in Tuskegee while her mother, Mrs. Annie Mae Gaston, attends summer school. She was busy copying addresses of publishers of books she liked so that her mother could buy them for her to keep.

The next session will be on Saturday, July 11th, when there will be a presentation on science given by Mrs. Harriette Jeffries. All members who have not been tested are requested to call at the Library on Tuesday or Thursday at 3 p.m.

'Race Mixing' Charged At 2 Colleges

MEMPHIS (AP) — A charge of "race mixing" at two Alabama colleges was drawn up yesterday at the annual meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Alabama.

The Tuscaloosa presbytery said it would file official protest today regarding recent integrated meetings of white and Negro members of Westminister fellowship units at Auburn and Tuskegee.

The synod is holding its 124th stated meeting at Southwestern College here. The synod is one of several that contribute to the college's support.

In raising the race issue, the Tuscaloosa group criticized what it calls a "harmful and divisive program" at Auburn and said it would ask that the synod stop the "social integration activities."

Under fire are two fellowship supper meetings—one at the Alabama Institute of Technology (Auburn) last March 22, the other at Tuskegee, a Negro college, April 5.

At both suppers, the white and Negro members of the fellowship dispensed with Alabama's racial segregation and dined together.

Alabama State Science Dept. Chief Back From Indonesia

DJAKARTA, INDONESIA — Dr. H. Lewis Van Dyke, chairman of the Department of Science, Alabama State College in Montgomery, Ala., has returned to the United States from Indonesia after serving for two years as a member of a team of technical education specialists sent to Indonesia by Tuskegee Institute under an International Cooperation Administration contract. Returning with him is Mrs. Van Dyke, the former Bessie Candler of Allegan, Mich.

The United States Mutual Security Program is assisting the young Republic of Indonesia in its development, through technical and economic assistance, in such areas as education, agriculture, public health, industry, labor training, public administration, communications media and the training of Indonesians abroad.

In developing these projects, special emphasis is placed on training executive, technical and professional people who will continue to extend and improve these projects in the future. This "on-the-job training" is augmented by ICA's training abroad program, known as the Participant Training Program, under which specially selected individuals are sent to the United States or to a third country for advanced training and study in their particular field of specialization.

LOANED TO INSTITUTE

When the Indonesian ministry of education requested the ICA to send a team of vocational education specialists to Indonesia under its university contract program, Dr. Van Dyke, a chemist and science specialist, was loaned to Tuskegee Institute by Alabama State College as one member of the group.

Dr. Van Dyke supervised the establishment in Djakarta of a pilot laboratory for training science teachers. In this laboratorry, in-service teachers received training in the use of laboratory facilities to demonstrate scientific principles.

Much of the equipment needed for th laboratory — tables, fume hood, stock room shelving, chemical vault shelving, balance tables, oven tables, and the like, was designed by Dr. Van Dyke. All of his designs can be manufactured in Indonesia and also can be reproduced locally in other areas where sub-training centers have been established by the Ministry of Education. For the first 20 weeks of the course there were no books so Dr. Van Dyke prepared his own laboratory experiment directions and teaching procedures.

Teacher training began in August 1958, and by May of 1959, 41 teachers had received training in chemistry and physics at the new laborarory and were able to assume full responsibility for teaching the course.

ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

"Indonesians who were learning to become teachers were enthusiastic about the program even before physical facilities were completed," says Dr. Van Dyke, "and now the new science instructors are teaching with competence and zeal. The Ministry of Education are gratified by the facilities and the potential of the program in the future."

Dr. Van Dyke received his A.B. degree at Western Michigan University, his M.S. in Chemistry, at the University of Michigan, and his doctorate at Michigan State College. He has been on the staff of Alabama State College since 1935 and plans to return to this position as chairman of the Science Department.

Mrs. Van Dyke, who was on the teaching staff of the International School in Indonesia, and her husband will visit their son Henry, a journalist in New York City, and their two daughters, Mrs. Barbara Woods, Inster, Mich. and Mrs. Jacquelyn Williams, East Lansing, Mich., before returning to Montgomery.

New Insights Given In Institute's Role

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — New insights into Tuskegee Institute's role in helping people to discover and work toward a planned solution of their problems were highlighted in a five-day Orientation and Training Program organized and conducted for Agricultural Missions, Inc., during the period July 10-14.

Bases for the program were a critical analysis of the crucial changes taking place in the rural economy and the effects of these changes upon the people involved. The program was presented in the form of forenoon seminars and field trips each afternoon to observe a cross-section of life and living in the areas of Macon County which surround Tuskegee Institute.

Under the general leadership of the Division of Public Relations the program was organized to include Rural Religious Extension; The Essentials of a Balanced Community Extension Service Program; Rural Health; and Rural Community Planning.

16 CHURCH LEADERS

Serving as a coordinating and consulting agency for numerous national church bodies, Agricultural Missions, Inc., under the leadership of Dr. I. W. Moomaw, Executive Secretary, brought together at Tuskegee 16 church leaders serving in six different countries either as rural pastors or as agriculturists, home economists or health workers. Most serve in a general role of rural community development.

Tuskegee personnel taking part in the program were: For Rural Religious Extension, Rev. V. A. Edwards and persons in the Cotton Valley and Cross Roads communities; For Alabama Extension Service, Dr. W. B. Hill, State Leader and members of the state and county staffs; For Rural Health, Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., Dr. T. M. Campbell, and Public Health Service Nurses, Mrs. Eunice R. Lowery, Mrs. Elizabeth Crocker and Mrs. Gertha Wilkerson. Dr. Lewis W. Jones led the seminar on Rural Community Planning.

HIGHLIGHTS

Significant highlights included the consideration of "people with problems rather than people as problems." The group visited a meeting of the Cross Roads Community Credit Union and heard members tell how through the leadership and encouragement of Tuskegee Institute personnel they have an organization which helps finance many of their current needs for seed, feed and fertilizer to produce their crops.

In the Cotton Valley Community the group saw the results of a Community Tractor Cooperative and cooperative purchase of other farm and home essentials at a considerable saving to the members. In this project Rev. V. A. Edwards, Extension and Vocational Agricultural staff members and Tuskegee Institute faculty members serve as resource persons.

At the Harris Barrett Community, the group visited rural low-cash cost housing units built by the farm families under supervision of Institute personnel from the Schools of Agriculture and Mechanical Industries. Other visits were made to progressive family owned and operated farms including the very modern farm unit operated by Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Mindingall. Their cooperation with Extension Service spans a 30-year period.

VISIT RURAL CLINIC

At Notasulga, they visited a rural clinic in full operation with more than 50 mothers and children in attendance. Mrs. Eunice R. Lowery, Public Health Service Nurse and Dr. T. M. Campbell were in charge.

On a later trip to Little Texas, Brownville Number 1 and Brownville Number 2 Communities, they observed the routine schedule of the PHS nurse. Nurses, Mrs. Gertha Wilkerson and Mrs. Elizabeth Crocker conducted the group on home visitations, and observed a recently completed clinic.

Taking part in the course was Chau Xeng Ua of the Ministry of Work and Social Action, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. He is in this country as a participant in the Foreign Leaders Program of the State Department. Since he converses only in French, he was accompanied by a State Department interpreter, Mr. Ralph Carl of De-Pauw University.

In an interview with Mr. Chau at the end of the course and following his appearance before 429 members of the Alabama 4-H Club Short Course in session at Tuskegee, he summed up his impressions in the following words:

About the young people, "I was impressed by their alertness, good manners and their genuine concern about youth in my country and around the world."

COUNTY CONDITIONS

Regarding the conditions in Macon County generally, he said, "The people show a great spirit of resourcefulness in working out their problems, and they do it without any bitterness toward anyone."

Speaking on his observations on the several rural tours, he said, "These trips revealed that there still exists much poverty among the underprivileged farm families, but for those who have taken advantage of the help extended by Tuskegee Institute through Community Development, Extension Service, Public Health Service, Housing and Medical Care programs, there is a pleasing atmosphere of progress."

His final comment was stated in this manner—"I am amazed at the patience of the professional workers in the several areas in working so diligently with people who seem so slow to accept progressive changes which they see so effectively demonstrated all around them."

In this last statement, Mr. Chau touches upon the real aim of education and the mission of an educational institution which according to the late eminent educator Alfred North Whitehead is, "the acquisition of the art of the utilization of knowledge."

Stated in another manner by Dr. Lewis W. Jones in his lecture to the group, "Our major problem is now to relate what ought to be with what is."

Tuskegee Studies Crucial Changes In Rural Economy

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — New insights into Tuskegee Institute's role in helping people to discover and work toward a planned solution of their problems were highlighted in a five-day Orientation and Training Program organized and conducted for Agricultural Missions, Incorporated, during the period July 10-14.

Bases for the program were a critical analysis of the crucial changes taking place in our rural economy and the effects of these changes upon the people involved. The program was presented in the form of forenoon seminars and field trips each afternoon to observe a cross-section of life and living in the areas of Macon County which surround Tuskegee Institute.

Under the general leadership of the Division of Public Relations the program was organized to include Rural Religious Extension; The Essentials of a Balanced Community Extension Service Program; Rural Health; and Rural Community Planning.

Serving as a coordinating and consulting agency for numerous national church bodies, Agricultural Missions, Inc., under the leadership of Dr. I. W. Moomaw, Executive Secretary, brought together at Tuskegee sixteen church leaders serving in six different countries either as rural pastors or as agriculturalists, home economists or health workers. Most serve in a general role of rural community development.

Tuskegee personnel taking part in the program were: For Rural Religious Extension, Rev. V. A. Edwards and persons in the Cotton Valley and Cross Roads communities; For Alabama Extension Service, Dr. W. B. Hill, State Leader and members of the state and county staffs; For Rural Health, Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Dr. T. M. Campbell, and Public Health Service Nurses, Mrs. Eunice R. Lowery, Mrs. Elizabeth Crocker and Mrs. Gertha Wilkerson. Dr. Lewis W. Jones led the seminar on Rural Community Planning.

Significant highlights included the consideration of "people with problems rather than people as problems." The group visited a meeting of the Cross Roads Community Credit Union and heard members tell how through the leadership and encouragement of Tuskegee Institute personnel they have an organization which helps finance many of their current needs for seed, feed and fertilizer to produce their crops.

In the Cotton Valley Community we saw the results of a Community Tractor Cooperative and cooperative purchase of other farm and home essentials at a considerable saving to the members. In this project Rev. V. A. Edwards, Extension and Vocational Agricultural staff members and Tuskegee Institute faculty members serve as resource persons.

At the Harris Barrett Community, we visited rural low-cash cost housing units built by the farm families under supervision of Institute personnel from the Schools of Agriculture and Mechanical Industries. Other visits were made to progressive family owned and operated farms including the very modern farm unit operated by Mr. & Mrs. S. L. Mindingall. Their cooperation with Extension Service spans a 30-year period.

At Notasulga, we visited a rural clinic in full operation with more than 50 mothers and children in attendance. Mrs. Eunice R. Lowery, Public Health Service Nurse and Dr. T. M. Campbell were in charge.

14n 1959

All-Negro College Has White Teacher

German Scientist On Staff Of Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 30. — (AP)—Tuskegee Institute, the Negro school lepo involved in racial controversy, has a white teacher on its staff.

President L. H. Foster disclosed Friday that Karl Bloss, a German scientist, has been on the faculty for several months teaching chemistry and doing research.

Mr. Bloss' wife, also a scientist, is doing cancer research for the school but isn't a staff member, Mr. Foster said.

The 32-year-old German chemist arrived in the United States in December, 1957, and was hired by Tuskegee Institute several months later. He is teaching two chemistry classes, conducting research and supervising two students engaged in research studies.

Mr. Bloss and his wife are both graduates of Frankfurt University. The Tuskegee instructor, who speaks five languages, has filed his first naturalization papers.

Dr. Clarence T. Mason, head of the Institute's Division of Natural Sciences, said "We were lucky to find him (Bloss) available. It has become almost an impossibility to find qualified Negro chemists."

And, Dr. Mason added, "We're looking around for more chemists and physicists, and if they're white, good enough and interested, we'd be happy to have them."

Tuskegee Institute is a privately endowed school which also gets an annual appropria- bama.

White Scientist On Staff Of Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP) -- Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro school located in a community waging an open battle for racial equality has a white teacher as a faculty member.

The president of the school, Dr. L. H. Foster this week said a German scientist, Karl Bloss, has been on the staff several months teaching chemistry and doing research. Bloss' wife, also a scientist, is doing cancer research for the school, but isn't a staff member, Foster said.

Bloss and his wife, both graduated from Frankfurt University. They arrived in this country in December 1957, and accepted Tuskegee's offer. Bloss teaches two chemistry classes and conducts research and supervises two students engaged in research studies.

Dr. Clarence T. Mason, head of the Institute's division of natural sciences said, "we were lucky to find him (Bloss) available. It has become almost an impossibility to find qualified Negro chemists."

"We're looking around for more chemists and physicists, and if they're white, good enough and interested, we'd be happy to have them." A privately endowed school, Tuskegee also gets an annual appropriation from the State of Alabama.

White Scientist On Faculty At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro school located in a community waging an open battle for racial equality, has a white teacher as a faculty member.

The president of the school, Dr. L. H. Foster, last week said a German scientist, Karl Bloss, has been on the staff several months teaching chemistry and doing research. Bloss' wife, also a scientist, is doing cancer research for the school, but isn't a staff member, Foster said.

Bloss and his wife both graduated from Frankfurt university. They arrived in this country in December 1957, and accepted Tuskegee's offer. Bloss teaches two chemistry classes and conducts research and supervises two students engaged in research studies.

Dr. Clarence T. Mason, head of the institute's division of natural sciences said, "We were lucky to find him (Bloss) available. It has become almost an impossibility to find qualified Negro chemists."

"We're looking around for more chemists and physicists, and if they're white, good enough and interested, we'd be happy to have them." A privately endowed school, Tuskegee also gets an annual appropriation from the state of Alabama.

Tuskegee Institute Has White Scientist on Staff

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP) — Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro school located in a community waging an open battle for racial equality, has a white teacher as a faculty member.

The president of the school, Dr. L. H. Foster, this week said a German scientist, Karl Bloss, has been on the staff several months teaching chemistry and doing research. Bloss' wife, also a scientist, is doing cancer research for the school but isn't a staff member, Dr. Foster said.

White Man On Faculty At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 30 (AP)—The student body at Tuskegee Institute is still segregated, but a white instructor has joined the previously all-Negro faculty at the famed school.

A German immigrant, Karl Bloss, is teaching chemistry to the Negro students and conducting scientific research, President L. H. Foster disclosed today.

Bloss' wife is carrying on research work but she isn't on the faculty.

Foster said the 32-year-old graduate of Frankfurt University was hired by the institute several months after his arrival in the United States in December, 1957. His wife, also a Frankfurt graduate, joined him last Summer.

The head of Tuskegee's Division of Natural Sciences, Dr. Clarence T. Mason, said the school was glad to get Bloss and added, "we-re looking around for more chemists and physicists" white or Negro.

Bloss, who speaks five languages, is teaching two chemistry classes and supervising two students doing research work in addition to carrying on research studies himself.

AT TUSKEGEE:

White Teacher Listed On Institute Faculty

By JERRY HORNSBY
Journal Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE — A white teacher is serving on the faculty of Tuskegee Institute and his wife is engaged in research at the college, Dr. L. H. Foster, president of the Institute, told the Alabama Journal this week.

The teacher, Karl Bloss, immigrated to this country from Germany in December of 1957. He was hired by the institute last spring, but it is not common knowledge in Tuskegee that the Negro institution has on its payroll a white employe.

Bloss was joined by his wife in July of 1958 and was immediately employed by the Institute to conduct research on cancer. She is not, however, a member of the faculty.

An assistant professor, Bloss holds the equivalent of a master's degree from Frankfurt University and has also completed one year of work toward his doctorate. The 32-year-old chemist is teaching two classes in qualitative and quanitative chemistry and is also conducting research. In addition, he has two students doing research under his supervision.

Mrs. Bloss is a microbiologist with a Ph.D. from Frankfurt University.

Dr. Foster said Bloss is not the first white professor to serve on the Tuskegee faculty. During the past war, he said, several white instructors assisted with the flight training program here, and some white teachers were also thought to have been employed shortly after Booker T. Washington founded the institution in 1881.

SPEAKS 5 LANGUAGES

Bloss speaks English, German, Russian, Spanish and French and has had chemistry reports published in two German magazines. He came to Tuskegee with excellent recommendations from Germany and his sponsor in New York City.

"We were lucky enough to find him available," said Dr. Clarence T. Mason, chairman of the Division of Natural Sciences and director of Carver Foundation. "It has become almost an impossibility to find qualified Negro chemists."

Mason said the couple live just off the campus on Institute grounds.

Bloss is a member of the American Chemical Society and has filed his first naturalization papers.

"We're looking around for more chemists and physicists," Mason said, "and if they're white, good enough and interested, we'd be happy to have them."

Mason added that an Indian chemist is also on the college faculty, and that a Chinese physicist is due to arrive in time for the start of the next semester

Tuskegee Discloses White Teacher On College's Staff

TUSKEGEE (AP) — Tukegee Institute, the famed Negro school long involved in racial controversy, has a white teacher on its staff.

President L. H. Foster disclosed Friday that Karl Bloss, a German scientist, has been on the faculty for several months teaching chemistry and doing research.

Bloss' wife, also a scientist, is doing cancer research for the school but isn't a staff member, Foster said.

The 32-year-old German chemist arrived in the United States in December, 1957, and was hired by Tuskegee Institute several months later. He is teaching two chemistry classes, conducting research and supervising two students engaged in research studies.

Bloss and wife are both graduates of Frankfurt University. The Tuskegee instructor, who speaks five languages, has filed his first naturalization papers.

Dr. Clarence T. Mason, head of the institute's division of natural sciences, said "we were lucky to find him (Bloss) available. It has become almost an impossibility to find qualified Negro chemists."

And, Mason added, "We're looking around for more chemists and physicists, and if they're white, good enough and interested, we'd be happy to have them."

Tuskegee Institute is a privately endowed school which also gets an annual appropriation from the State of Alabama.

Tuskegee Discloses White Teacher On College's Staff

TUSKEGEE (AP) — Tukegee Institute, the famed Negro school long involved in racial controversy, has a white teacher on its staff.

President L. H. Foster disclosed Friday that Karl Bloss, a German scientist, has been on the faculty for several months teaching chemistry and doing research.

Bloss' wife, also a scientist, is doing cancer research for the school but isn't a staff member, Foster said.

The 32-year-old German chemist arrived in the United States in December, 1957, and was hired by Tuskegee Institute several months later. He is teaching two chemistry classes, conducting research and supervising two students engaged in research studies.

Bloss and wife are both graduates of Frankfurt University. The Tuskegee instructor, who speaks five languages, has filed his first naturalization papers.

Dr. Clarence T. Mason, head of the institute's division of natural sciences, said "we were lucky to find him (Bloss) available. It has become almost an impossibility to find qualified Negro chemists."

And, Mason added, "We're looking around for more chemists and physicists, and if they're white, good enough and interested, we'd be happy to have them."

Tuskegee Institute is a privately endowed school which also gets an annual appropriation from the State of Alabama.

Langston Hughes Guest Speaker At Tuskegee Inst.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (SNS) — Langston Hughes, noted poet and playwright, was guest speaker at Tuskegee Institute Sunday evening.

This marked his fourth engagement at Tuskegee since 1927. At that time he was yet a college student gathering experience and contacts for the rich contribution he was later to make to America's art and culture through his intepretive writings.

He read to an appreciative audience of more than 2,000, a cross-section of his poems. Some were of joy; others of sadness. Often referred to as a poet of protest, Mr. Hughes read from his works of this nature, "Ku Klux" and "Where Is the Jim-crow Section on the Merry-Go-Round."

As a closing feature of the program, which was presented as a Post-Negro History Week feature, Mr. Hughes read his classic "Seven Letters (F-R-E-E-D-O-M) Seven Songs." This very stirring tribute to Negro leaders, both living and dead, done to the accompaniment of organ refrains by Tuskegee Institute organist, Miss Charlotte Giles, was widely acclaimed by the audience.

Mr. Hughes remained on Monday to appear before classes in history and literature. Because of his vast experience and travels and because he ranks high on the scale, not as a Negro poet, but as an American poet, he is a great inspiration to young Americans.

14n 1959

Church To Hear Dr. Dunstan Jr.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE —Centered on the theme, "The Place of Religion in the Space Age," the annual Religious Emphasis Week, to be observed Jan. 11-13, will feature as guest minister, Dr. Alfred G. Dunstan Jr., pastor of the Wesley AME Zion Church of Philadelphia.

Dr. Dunstan is a graduate of Livingston College, and Hood Theological Seminary, with further study at Drew University.

Having served as an active pastor since his ordination as an elder in the connection in 1938, Dr. Dunstan has served in Thomasville, N.C.; Atlantic City, Knoxville and Philadelphia.

Opening on Saturday, Jan. 10 with a pre-religious emphasis movie, "The Ten Commandments," the activities for this year's observance are announced by Dr. Daniel W. Wynn, Tuskegee Institute chaplain, are varied. In addition to Dr. Dunstan's sermons delivered nightly, the programs include informal discussions in the various student dormitories, classroom visitations by Dr. Dunstan, organ melodies by the institute organist, Charlotte Giles, devotional music by the Tuskegee Male Singers and The Southern Normal School Choir.

Dr. Dunstan will have meals with selected groups during his stay. The week-long observance will be climaxed by a post-religious emphasis movie.

14n 1959

ATOMIC AGE PHYSICS

Tuskegee To Offer Atomic Age Physics TV Course For Credit

Beginning the second semester Tuskegee Institute, in cooperation with the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education and NBC, will offer the course, ATOMIC AGE PHYSICS for credit. This course is designed for high school teachers of science, advanced college students, graduate students in education and in the sciences, and adult citizens interested in obtaining a better understanding of recent developments in the scientific world.

The purpose of the ATOMIC AGE PHYSICS course is to demonstrate techniques essential to effective science teaching, and to provide up-to-date information concerning recent developments in physics. Approximately 260 colleges and universities will offer credit on a nation wide basis for the course which will be telecast over 147 NBC-TV stations from 6:30 to 7 a.m. each week day morning, beginning February 11. The local station is WSFA-TV, channel 12, Montgomery, Ala.

The national teacher will be Dr. Harvey E. White, Professor and Vice Chairman of the Department of Physics of the University of California at Berkeley. The local teacher will be Mr. Ai-Chun Fung of the Department of Physics, Division of Natural Sciences, Tuskegee Institute.

In addition to the regular TV presentations, there will be a two-hour discussion session each week held on the campus of Tuskegee Institute at a time convenient for those registered. A mid-semester and final examination will be held during two of these periods. The course will yield three hours of credit on graduate or undergraduate level.

Registration will be held on the Tuskegee Institute campus on Friday and Saturday, January 30 and 31. To register for undergraduate credit the student must have completed one year each of college general physics and college general chemistry, and should have passed courses in differential and integral calculus.

For graduate credit the student, in addition to the above, must satisfy requirements for entrance into the Graduate School of Tuskegee Institute. Registration fees will be in keeping with established fees already effective at Tuskegee Institute.

Further information for the course can be obtained by writing Dr. Clarence T. Mason, Chairman, Division of Natural Sciences, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Atomic Age Physics Class Is Scheduled At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Beginning the second semester Tuskegee Institute, in cooperation with the American Assn. of Colleges for Teacher Education and NBC, will offer the course, Atomic Age Physics for credit.

This course is designed for high school teachers of science, advanced college students, graduate students in education and in the sciences, and adult citizens interested in obtaining a better understanding of recent developments in the scientific world.

The purpose of the Atomic Age Physics course is to demonstrate techniques essential to effective science teaching, and to provide up-to-date information concerning recent developments in physics. Approximately 260 colleges and universities will offere credit on a nation wide basis for the course which will be telecast over 147 NBC-TV stations from 6:30 to 7 a.m. each week day morning, beginning Feb. 11. The local station is WSFA-TV, channel 12, Montgomery.

The national teacher will be Dr. Harvey E. White, Professor and vice chairman of the Department of Physics of the University of California at Berkeley. The local teacher will be Ai-Chun Fung of the Department of Physics, Division of Natural Sciences, Tuskegee Institute.

In addition to the regular TV presentations, there will be a two-hour discussion session each week held on the campus of Tuskegee Institute at a time convenient for those registered. A mid-semester and final examination will be held during two of these periods. The course will yield three hours of credit on graduate or undergraduate level.

Registration will be held on the Tuskegee Institute campus on Friday and Saturday, Jan. 30 and 31. To register for undergraduate credit the student must have completed one year each of College general physics and college general chemistry, and should have passed courses in differential and integral calculus.

For graduate credit the student, in addition to the above, must satisfy requirements for entrance into the Graduate School of Tuskegee Institute. Registration fees will be in keeping with established fees already effective at Tuskegee Institute.

Further information for the course can be obtained by writing Dr. Clarence T. Mason, chairman, Division of Natural Sciences, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

14n 1959

BILL DESIGNED TO KEEP TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE FROM ENTERING RACE CONTROVERIES

Referred to committee—

Bill designed to keep Tuskegee from entering race controversies

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 18—A bill reportedly intended to prevent Tuskegee Institute from receiving state funds if the school sponsors any written material relating to controversial racial matters was offered in the House Tuesday.

It was jointly sponsored by Reps. Shumate, Nettles, Oakley, Grant, Daniels and Guthrie.

Tuskegee Institute, a privately-owned Negro school, has been receiving about $250,000 a year in state funds for its graduate schools. Under House Bill 501, publication of stories, articles and other material dealing with matters relating to racial integration would render the school no longer eligible to receive state aid.

The bill was referred to the Education Committee.

AMONG OTHER BILLS given first reading yesterday was a measure backed by Rep. Torbert, of Lee and several other House members. The proposal, House Bill 488, would set 20 per cent of true value as the proper rate for ad valorem tax assessments.

Another general bill of interest introduced in the House yesterday was House Bill 489, making it compulsory for inoculation of school children against polio.

Introduced in House:

H. 478, by Albea and Merrill: Amending an act of 1945 establishing the Anniston Policemen's and Firemen's Retirement Fund, which is supported by a license tax on public utilities, so as to provide further for payment of pensions to surviving widows of pensioners, etc. (Local Legislation No. 1.)

H. 479, by Reynolds of Chambers, Casey and Dood: Requiring electric marker warning lights on the rear of all common carrier railroad trains; to provide adequate electric lighting within cabooses for clerical work, etc. (Business and Labor.)

H. 480, by Cook: Amending an act of 1947, providing for meetings and compensation for Coffee County Board of Education members. (Local Legislation No. 1.)

H. 481, by Harris: Amending further Sec. 144, Title 46, relating to expiration and renewal of certificates of registration of professional engineers and land surveyors. (Ways and Means).

H. 482, by Martin: For the relief of D. M. Taylor of Marengo County. (LL No. 1.)

H. 483, by Martin: Amending an act of 1947, levying an additional tax upon sellers of malt or brewed beverages in Greene County. (LL 1.)

H. 484, by Solomon: Providing for appointment of an additional deputy clerk or other assistants by the sheriff of Henry County. (LL 1.)

H. 485, by Solomon and Chambers: Providing secretarial and clerical assistance for the Henry County Circuit clerk. (LL 1.)

H. 486, by Solomon and Chambers: Providing further for payment of expenses incurred by the Henry County sheriff. (LL 1.)

H. 487, by Torbert: Reducing the rate of assessment of property for the purpose of taxation to 20 per cent of actual value and amending Secs. 17, 25, 44, 60, 104, 107, 135, 158, 163, 166 and 176, Title 51. (Ways and Means.)

H. 488, by Torbert, Turnham, Lee, Powell, Boyd, Perry, Turner and Casey: To fix the rate of assessment of property for the purpose of taxation at 20 per cent of its fair and reasonable market value; repealing Sec. 17, Title 51 and all other conflicting laws. (Ways and Means.)

H. 489, by Turnham: Requiring the vaccination or inoculation of school children for poliomelitis and prescribing a penalty. (Education.)

H. 490, by Rogers: Amending Sec. 29, Title 11, pertaining to fees allowed judges of probate. (Local Government.)

H. 491, by Rogers: Amending Sec. 251, Title 29, as amended, pertaining to sale of contraband or forfeited property; distribution and disposition of funds. (Judiciary.)

H. 492, by Rogers: Amending an act of 1939 which created and established the Board of Revenue of Macon County, by providing further for the compensation of members of such board, etc. (LL 1.)

H. 493, by Hocklander, Murphy and Trimmier: Authorizing the Board of Revenue and Road Commissioners of Mobile County an annual allowance for the purchase of uniforms for deputies sheriff, etc. (LL 1.)

H. 494, by Murphy: Amending further Sec. 587, Title 37, which relates to appeals from recorder's courts. (Judiciary.)

H. 495, by Murphy: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the city of Mobile to becmoe indebted in a sum not to exceed 15 per cent of the assessed valuation of the property within said city. (LL 1.)

H. 496, by Murphy: Amending Sec. 586, Title 37, providing powers of the recorder to fine, punish, imprison and sentence to hard labor. (Judiciary.)

H. 497, by Pierce and others: Requiring locksmiths in Montgomery County to obtain annual permits to engage in such business and as a prerequisite to obtaining such permits to post bond for themselves and their helpers, etc. (LL 1.)

H. 498, by Brewer: Amending Sec. 195, Title 22 in relation to the number of members of boards of trustees required to be present to constitute a quorum. (State Administration.)

H. 499, by Jenkins: Providing further for the purging of lists of registered voters in Randolph County. (LL 1.)

H. 500, by Bevill and Shumate: Fixing time of holding meetings of the Walker County governing body. (LL 1.)

H. 501, by Shumate, Nettles, Oakley, Grant, Daniels and Guthrie: Prohibiting the expenditure of state funds for the operation or maintenance of any institution of higher learning which publishes or releases as a publication attributable to the institution or any department, division, school, bureau or other subdivision thereof, any material which relates to racial matters or would tend to cause racial strife or disturbances. (Education.)

H. 502, by Copeland: Amending further Sec. 606, Title 51, relating to state license for engaging in or carrying on the business of issuing or selling trading stamps. (Ways and Means.)

14n 1959

FOURTH ANNUAL HOSPITAL DIETETIC WORKSHOP

At the FOURTH ANNUAL HOSPITAL DIETETIC WORKSHOP, held in the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital auditorium, July 20-24, 1959, on "Nutrition for the Geriatric Patient" the persons seen in the picture above received certificates for their attendance from Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Medical Director of the hospital: left to right -- Mrs. Winnie Bell, Southeastern Benevolent Hospital, Laurel, Miss.; Mrs. Louetta Larry, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital; Mrs. Mattye E. Scott, R. N., F. Belle Richardson Nursing Home, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Frankie Mae Hill Washington, Ruby Hill Nursing Home, Birmingham, Ala.; Miss Katherine Gavin, Southeastern Benevolent Hospital, Laurel, Miss. Not seen in the picture but one who received a certificate was Miss Gertrude Richardson, Taborian Hospital, Mound Bayou, Miss.

FIRES
ACADEMIC BUILDING

Friday-Feb.6,1959
smoke discovered coming from wood paneling in the auditorium- third floor.

Sunday-Feb.15,1959
(late afternoon)
fire discovered in Registrar's Office
(Administration Bldg.)
Second Floor,

Monday-Feb.16,1959
ACADEMIC BLDG.
DURING NOON HOUR.
SERIES OF SMALL
FIRES. (Basement,
second and third floors)

SPECIAL NOTICE

Tues. 2-17-59

The evening Vesper Service regularly scheduled for February 18 will be held tonight at 6:30 p.m., Logan Hall. President Foster plans to make an important statement at that time. Every student and each faculty member is URGED to be present

James W. Redden
Administrative Assistant

14n 1959

Leave Tuskegee Alone

The Florence Times

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatch in Thursday's paper under the headline, "Nothing To Lose" School Plan Studied, told of an idea certain Alabama lawmakers are toying with in an effort to maintain segregated schools.

The idea is to use the annual appropriation to Tuskegee Institute to get a U.S. Supreme Court ruling on whether state funds can be allocated to private schools.

And knowing how any and all segregation bills are usually whipped through the Alabama legislature with a 90 to 0 speed and a 90 to 0 vote, figuratively speaking, there may be real danger that such a ridiculous piece of legislation might get through and win Gov. John Patterson's approval.

It so happens that whether white citizens of Alabama want to admit it or not, Tuskegee Institute is one of the state's outstanding institutions, and is perhaps better known nationally and internationally, according to what even some white educators tell us, than any of our white educational institutions. Regardless of that, it is certainly widely recognized and one of the major things of which Alabama has a right to be proud.

What good will be accomplished by taking an institution of this caliber and making a pawn out of it in a race-hate-race melee?

How much better if all parties concerned would quit talking about anti-this and anti-that legislation and get down to the task of trying to provide the best possible school, housing, recreation and other public and private facilities for all members of all races.

That is the policy that is being followed here in the four cities at Muscle Shoals, just as rapidly as we can get to the projects, and both our white and Negro citizens seem to appreciate this approach.

Until there is contrary evidence, we believe the best solution to this seemingly unsolvable problem is to make an aggressive and conscientious effort to give the Negro good schools, good recreational facilities, good housing, and the right to vote whenever he is qualified. Negroes, like others, are proud of their race and will respond to humane and generous treatment.

Certainly all of this anti-legislation can only fan the flames of hatred. What good can come of it?

LEAVE TUSKEGEE ALONE
EDITORIAL
(The Florence Times)

14n 1959 MONEY FOR

U.S.ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION..$14,515
ALBERT H. AND JESSIE D. WIGGIN FOUNDATION..$1,000
SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, ANN ARBOR,MICHIGAN
REV. C.W. CARPENTER,MINISTER ..... $ 50.00

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE RECEIVES GRANT OF $14,515 FROM U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

On may 25,Dr.L.H. Foster was notified that the Tuskegee Institute School of Agriculture was granted the sum of $14,515 by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission for the pruchase of equipment and materials to be used in the educational and training program in the field of nuclear technology as applied to the life sciences. The proposed course which this equipment will be used will be listed as technical Agriculture-520/ The use of Radio Isotopes and Radiation in the Life Sciences. This course will be offered in September and will be taught by Dr. B.D. Mayberry.

THE ALBERT H. AND JESSIE D. WIGGIN FOUNDATION CONTRIBUTES $1,000 TO TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

The OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT REPORTED that the sum of $1,000 was given by the Albert H. and Jessie D. Wiggin Foundation, through the United Negro College Fund to Tuskegee Institute.

MICHIGAN CHURCH CONTRIBUTES FUNDS TO TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE RECEIVED A GIFT OF $50 from the Second Baptist Church of Ann Arbor,Michigan.The Rev.C.W. Carpenter minister of the church, wrote that the gift was to be used to promote the work at Tuskegee Institute.

TUSKEGEEGRAMS WED. JUNE 10,1959

14n 1959

DR. W.A. HUNTER, DEAN
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

EFFECTIVE June 1, Dr. W.A.
Hunter has beenappointed
Dean of the School of
Education.

Previously,Dr. Hunter served
as Acting Dean of the School.

TUSKEGEEGRAMS WED. June 10,1959

14n 1959 MISS TUSKEGEE

SHOULD THE ELECTION STAND?

WED. APRIL 29, 1959

"It is the prerogative of a constituency to petition its leaders for a redress of its grieviences when it has reason to believe that it has been unfairly dealt with."

---------- Autonomous

Do you know that the election officials admitted having allowed some students to vote twice?

Do you know that more than 350 students signed a petition requesting that the election of "Miss Tuskegee" be held over and the Student Faculty Council flatly denied this request?

Do you know that the election was won by a small margin of 9 votes. Do you trust one counting to be so accurate?

Consider these facts and if you think that the election should be held over, please sign your name and drop this bill in the box as you leave the Cafeteria.

Signed:_____

MISS MAXINE MYERS ELECTED "MISS TUSKEGEE"

Miss Maxine Myers, elected "MISS TUSKEGEE" by a vote of 432 Saturday, April 25, was crowned Friday, May 1, in Logan Hall at a special Coronation Ceremony.

Miss Myers, a native of Montgomery, Ala. and a junior in the Department of Physical Education, has won the hearts of fellow students during her three-year stay on the campus. She has borne the titles of "Miss Sphinx Sweetheart", "Miss Sophomore" and "Miss Alpha Phi Alpha Sweetheart." She is currently serving as Corresponding Secretary for the Student-Faculty Council and as Secretary of the Associated Women's Student Executive Committee. She has been active in the intramural sports program and is a member of the Tuskegee Institute Motion Choir.

14n 1959

CAMPUS DIGEST

STUDENTS ELECT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
CAMPUS DIGEST

Miss Betty Davis, a junior in the School of Education, from Chattanooga, Tennessee, was elected Editor-in-Chief of the CAMPUS DIGEST for the school term 1959-60. She and her staff are being orientated to the operations entailed.

Wed. 5:20-59

14n 1959

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ALUMNI AWARDS

MR. A.C. BULLS, TUSKEGEE INST.
ATTY. CORNELIUS R. RICHARDSON,
RICHMOND, INDIANA

[redacted]

Tuskegee Institute Alumni Merit Awards will be made
to Mr. A. C. Bulls, a Tuskegee man of Tuskegee Institute,
and Attorney Cornelius R. Richardson, of Richmond, Indi-
ana. Both men have made noteworthy contributions to the
areas in which they live.

Wed. 5-20-59

5-20-59

14n 1959

DR. R. W. BROWN RECEIVES GRANT

On June 29, Tuskegee Institute was notified by Dr. R. G. Meader, Chief, Research Grants Branch, National Cancer Institute, that a research grant of $13,170 had been awarded Tuskegee Institute for the project submitted by Dr. R. W. Brown on "Growth Requirements of Animal Cells in Tissue Culture". The grant is for a period of one year.

Tuskegee Grant
Wed. 7-22-59

$13,170 Awarded Tuskegee Institute for project-
GROWTH REQUIREMENTS OF ANIMAL CELLS IN TISSUE CULTURE

CLASS OF 1908

14n 1959

Established- STUDENT LOAN FUND (Reunion Gift of $627--1958)

CLASS OF 1908 establishes STUDENT LOAN FUND

Dr. L. H. Foster has announced that the Class of 1908 which celebrated its Fiftieth Reunion during the 1958 Homecoming Celebration, has designated its reunion gift of $627 for a student loan fund. Tuskegee Institute students who are finding it difficult to remain in school without financial assistance may borrow from this fund.

Wed. 5-20-59

14n 1959

INDONESIA- TUSKEGEE PROJECT

Tuskegee VA Specialist Ends Indonesian Tour

Defender Chicago Ill. p. 12
14-11-1959

JAKARTA, INDONESIA — Samuel L. Younge, chief of the Occupational Therapy Section of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., has recently returned to the U.S., after serving for two years as administrative assistant to the team of technical education specialists sent to Indonesia by Tuskegee Institute under an International Cooperation to work at the hospital.

In 1954 the Indonesian Ministry of Education asked ICA to send a team of vocational education specialists to Indonesia under its University Contract program. Tuskegee Institute was selected as best suited to carry out this assignment. Where Tuskegee was unable to locate the services of a specialist to fill a specific job from its own staff, the loan of such a specialist was requested from other U. S. colleges or institutions. Under this arrangement, Younge was loaned by Tuskegee by the Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee.

ARRIVED IN 1957

Younge arrived in Indonesia in 1957 and has proivded the administrative services required to carry out Tuskegee's program of training teachers and improving teaching methods in the technical field, and the training of Indonesians abroad.

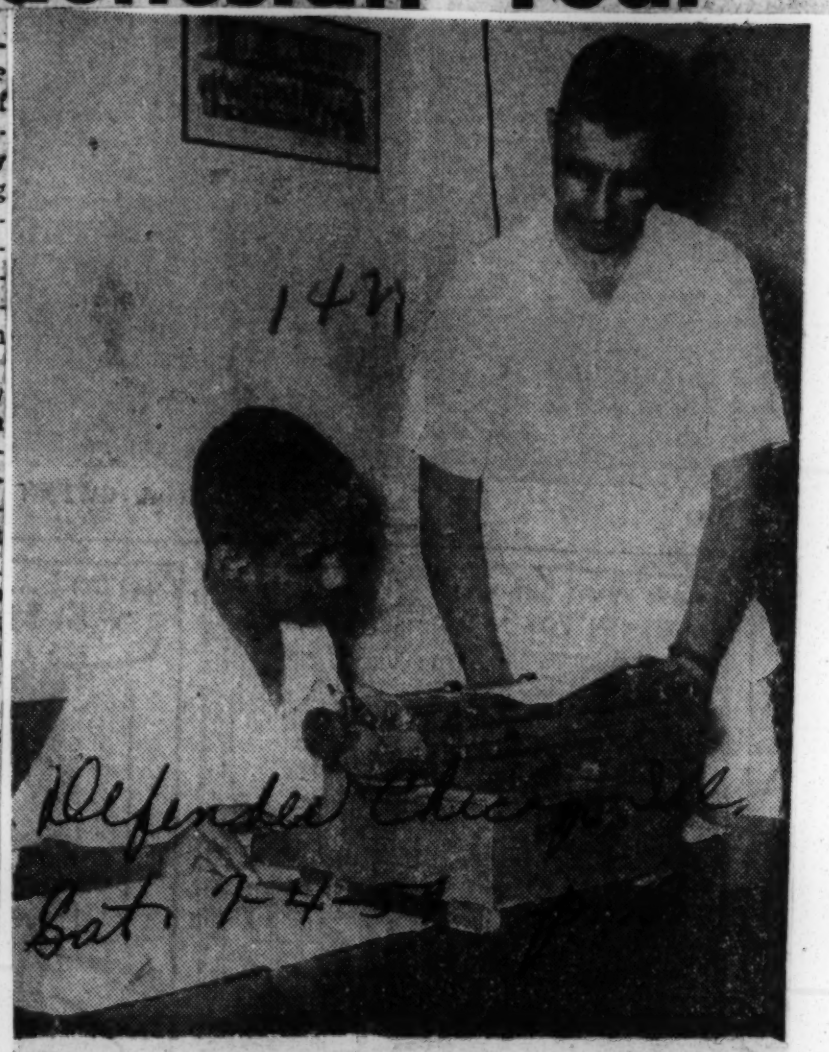
The U. S. Mutual Security Program is cooperating with the young Republic of Indonesia in its economic development through technical assistance in education, agriculture, public health, industry, labor training, public administration, and the training of Indonesia abroad.

As administrative assistant to the Tuskegee team of specialists, Younge's job involved administering finances to carry out teacher training activities, requistioning of supplies, materials and equipment, maintenace of property records and generally assisting the team leader to promote the effective servicing of training operations and efficient administration.

PROJECTS PROGRESS

As progress on projects which ICA gives technical assistance reaches the point where the host country is able to carry on the work through its own efforts, American technicians are withdrawn. Such is the case with ICA's Tuskegee Institute project.

After some five years of assistance to the Ministry of Education's technical vocational education division during which over 1,700 technical teachers have been aided in improving their teaching procedures, technical and practical skills, and certification, the Tuskegee Institute team is turning the project over to the Indonesians who will carry on in the future.



SAMUEL L. YOUNGE, (standing) chief of the occupational therapy section of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., is shown with his Indonesian counterpart in the office of the Tuskegee Institute project headquarters in Djakarta.

14n 1959

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF NURSING
RECEIVES GRANT

The Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing was awarded a $125,000 March of Dimes grant to increase its student enrollment and teaching facilities.

Dean Lillian H. Harvey, director of the program and dean of the School of Nursing, said the new aim at Tuskegee is to have its Graduate Nurse Supplementary Program fully accredited. In addition, she said, the school will expand its work in the field of public health nursing. Its public health work now includes a school health program in 13 local schools.

Tuskegee Nursing School Awarded $125,000 Grant

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (SNS)— Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing announced July 15, that is has been awarded a $125,000 March of Dimes grant to increase its student enrollment and teaching facilities.

The grant, announced jointly by Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee, and Basil O'Connor, president of The National Foundation (formerly "for Infantile Paralysis",) is part of the more than $1,000,000 allocations announced for education in the health professions by The National Foundation.

The award brings the total support from March of Dimes funds to the nursing program at Tuskegee since 1945 to almost $1,500,000. During these years, the nursing program has gained recognition throughout the South and in 1957 its basic program in nursing was fully accredited by The National League for Nursing. Enrollment has increased to 160 students and is expected to climb to 180 in the near future. Tuskegee is now the only school in the State of Alabama training Negro nurses.

Dean Lillian Harvey, director of the program and dean of the school of nursing, said the new aim at Tuskegee is to have it's Graduate Nurse Supplement Program fully accredited. In addition, she said, the school will expand its work in the field of public health nursing. Its public health work now includes a school health program in 13 schools.

In addition to educational grants, The National Foundation also announced research and clinical investigation allocations amounting to more than $2,500,000. These allocations are made to implement the new program of The National Foundation which embraces birth defects and arthritis in addition to polio.

$125,000 to Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing announced the award of a $125,000 March of Dimes grant to increase student enrollment and teaching facilities.

The grant, announced jointly by Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee, and Basil O'Connor, president of The National Foundation (formerly "for Infantile Paralysis"), is part of the more than $1,000,000 allocations announced today for education in the health professions by The National Foundation.

The award today brings the total support from March of Dimes funds to the nursing program at Tuskegee since 1945 to almost $1,500,000. During these years, the nursing program has gained recognition throughout the South.

Enrollment has increased to 160 students and is expected to climb to 180 in the near future.

14n 1959

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE RECEIVES GRANT
FROM VICTORIA FOUNDATION

Dr. L. H. Foster has announced that the Victoria Foundation has awarded a grant of $10,000 to Tuskegee Institute and Dillard University, through the United Negro College Fund, for scholarships in the School of Nursing. $1000 annually will be administered to each institution for at least two scholarships to be known as the Victoria Foundation Nurse Education Scholarship.

$260,600.00 GRANT BY NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
AWARDED TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE- 1960-61

Tuskegee Institute has been granted $260,600.00 by the National Science Foundation for the support of the Academic Year Institute for the teachers of High School Science and Mathematics, according to Dr. W. Edward Belton, director of the Academic Year Institute. This Institute is for the school year 1960-61. Application forms will be available in a few weeks.

INSTITUTE RECEIVES $59,700
A grant of $59,700 was awarded to Tuskegee Institute for its Summer program for high school teachers, it was announced recently by President L.H. Foster. The award is Tuskegee's fourth grant from the National Science Foundation. The Summer institute is scheduled for June 6 to July 30, 1960.

TUSKEGEEGRAMS
DEC. 9, 1959

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

MONEY FOR

Legislature Approves Record Schools Budget

$304 Million Earmarked For Next 2 Fiscal Years

By HERSCHEL CRIBB

Both houses of the Alabama Legislature Wednesday unanimously passed the biggest educational appropriation bill in the history of the state.

It provides a record $304 million for the next two fiscal years.

The Senate made only one slight change, though two other amendments were attempted.

The change was to take $63,500 from educational television and put it in a fund for matching federal money for adult vocational training. It did not alter the overall bill but merely reassigned part of surplus. The Senate Finance Committee added the ETV item only this week.

The committee has also made other slight changes in the House version, but these were passed by the Senate, 30-0.

REPASS BILL

The bill then went back to the House where it was promptly enacted by a vote of 92-0.

The House had to repass the bill because the Senate made several minor amendments. It

SCHEDULE

Here is Thursday's legislative schedule:

10 a.m.—Senate convenes with $100 million school bond issue on calendar for consideration.

3 p.m.—House convenes.

...ed $59,000 to the appropriations for trade schools and Decatur and Wenonah, the State Training School for Girls, the Boys Industrial School and the Alabama Industrial School for Negro Children at Mount Meigs.

As passed, the bill will provide the following:

15 per cent teacher raise for the next year, and 5 more per cent added to that the following fiscal year.

Hiring of 1,500 new teachers in the next two years.

MINIMUM SALARY

Two advisory resolutions were also passed by both houses. They say that the intent of the Legislature is for the teachers to get the raises and that school bus drivers should receive a minimum salary of $110 per month.

These are not binding on county or city school boards.

Overall, the big appropriation bill provides $148.5 million for fiscal 1959-60, and $155.6 million for fiscal 1960-61. The current education budget is $120.3 million.

The textbook fund was jumped from $465,000 to $910,000 next year, and $913,000 the following year.

STATE MONEY

As to colleges, the University of Alabama allocation was hiked from $6.4 million to $8.5 million next year, $8.7 million the following year. Alabama Polytechnic Institute was raised from $5.8 million to $7.9 million next year, $8 million the following year.

Later, the Senate Education committee voted out a bill which will knock out Tuskegee Institute's funds if it doesn't pass.

It would allow state money to be used for privately operated white colleges, just as the state now gives the Negro school funds. It is designed to make Tuskegee the "guinea pig" for the use of school funds by private schools if integration disputes should close any white college.

Besides the big appropriation bill, the Senate passed several other school - related appropriations in separate acts. These included:

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Tuskegee Institute, $383,000; Alabama Vocational School for Girls, $14,378; Southern Industrial Institute, $33,500, and Walker Junior College, $35,000. All are private schools.

The $100 million school bond bill got its second reading and will be up for a vote Thursday. It will give public schools $74 million, colleges $23.5 million and $2.5 million for trade schools.

Part of the lower schools share will have to be matched by local school boards.

This matching formula is expected to provoke a fight on the part of small county senators. They reportedly will attempt to revise the 50-50 figure to something more favorable to what they call the "poorer counties."

Other than approving the minor amendments to the educational appropriation bill, the House found little to keep it in session and adjourned at 2:30 p.m. 30 minutes after convening.

The vote of concurrence in the Senate amendments to the $304 million was unanimous — 83-0 — and no debate. Moments later the House adjourned.

Appropriation OK'd—

Tuskegee fund may be segregation test

News
Birmingham, Ala.
Thurs. 8-20-59
P. 39

BY DAN COGGIN

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 20—(AP)—Race-minded Alabama lawmakers have renewed their outlay to Tuskegee Institute, but it may become a legal springboard to publicly financed private white schools.

The $767,000 two-year grant, roughly 10 per cent of Tuskegee's budget, also poses as a veiled dagger which could strike at the financial heart of the Negro college

FROM CORRIDOR talk of the new segregation scheme, it was clear more than idle generosity prompted the Legislature yesterday to earmark $383,000 for Tuskegee next year and $384,000 the following year.

Legislators privately planning the legal test, aimed at a ruling on whether public funds can be used for private segregated schools, figure they have nothing to lose and all to gain.

Giving the U. S. Supreme Court such a major segregation riddle, the strategists say, would result either in economy or—better still—a possible new way to keep Negro children out of white schools.

KEY TO the court test is a promised suit challenging the Tuskegee appropriation as an illegal use of public funds for a private segregated school. Only Negroes attend privately-endowed Tuskegee Institute.

State money has been allocated annually to the college under a 1945 law providing aid for students who want specialized courses unavailable in tax-supported institutions.

Planners of the private school test want the Supreme Court to uphold the Tuskegee grant, hoping the decision would set a precedent to allow the state to put up cash for private white schools.

The widespread view on such a ruling is that the Tuskegee appropriation would be a cheap price for possible victory in the South's long struggle to keep whites and Negroes in separate classrooms.

BUT IF the tribunal decided the Tuskegee outlay is illegal, segregationists then could tell the college the Supreme Court cut off its funds. The result: A state saving of about $385.000 a year.

Negro College Voted Funds, But Alabama Has a Gimmick

Herald Miami, Fla.
Fri. 8-21-59
1, 8-A

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(AP)— Race-minded Alabama lawmakers have renewed their outlay to Tuskegee Institute, but it may become a legal springboard to publicly financed private white schools.

The $767,000 two-year grant, roughly 10 per cent of Tuskegee's budget, also poses as a veiled dagger which could strike at the financial heart of the famed Negro college.

Amid corridor talk of the new segregation scheme, it was clear more than idle generosity prompted the legislature to earmark $383,000 for Tuskegee next year and $384,000 the following year.

Legislators privately planning the legal test, aimed at a ruling on whether public funds can be used for private segregated schools, figure they have nothing to lose and all to gain.

Giving the U.S. Supreme Court such a major segregation riddle, the strategists say, would result either in economy or — better still — a possible new way to keep Negro children out of white schools.

Key to the court test is a promised suit challenging the Tuskegee appropriation as an illegal use of public funds on a private segregated school. Only Negroes attend privately endowed Tuskegee Institute.

State money has been allocated annually to the college under a 1945 law providing aid for students who want specialized courses unavailable in tax-supported institutions.

Planners of the private school test want the Supreme Court to uphold the Tuskegee grant, hoping the decision would set a precedent to allow the state to put up cash for private white schools.

The widespread view on such a ruling is that the Tuskegee appropriation would be a cheap price for possible victory in the South's long struggle to keep whites and Negroes in separate classrooms.

But if the tribunal decided the Tuskegee outlay is illegal, segregationists then could tell the college that the Supreme Court cut off its funds. The result: A state saving of about $385,000 a year.

Race-Minded Alabama Renews Tuskegee Fund

Daily Progress
Charlottesville, Va.
Thurs, 8-20-59

By DAN COGGIN

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — Race-minded Alabama lawmakers have renewed their outlay to Tuskegee Institute, but it may become a legal springboard to publicly financed private white schools.

The $767,000 two-year grant, roughly 10 per cent of Tuskegee's budget, also poses as a vieled dagger which could strike at the financial heart of the famed-Negro college.

Amid corridor-talk of the new segregation scheme, it was clear more than idle generosity prompted the legislature Wednesday to earmark $383,000 for Tuskegee next year and $384,000 the following year.

Legislators privately planning the legal test, aimed at a ruling on whether public funds can be used for private segregated schools, figure they have nothing to lose and all to gain.

Giving the U. S. Supreme Court such a major segregation riddle, the strategists say, would result either in economy or—better still—a possible new way to keep Negro children out of white schools.

Key to the court test is a promised suit challenging the Tuskegee appropriation as an illegal use of public funds on a private segregated school. Only Negroes attend privately endowed Tuskegee Institute.

State money has been allocated annually to the college under a 1945 law providing aid for students who want specialized courses unavailable in tax-supported institutions.

Planners of the private school test want the Supreme Court to uphold the Tuskegee grant, hoping the decision would set a precedent to allow the state to put up cash for private white schools.

The widespread view on such a ruling is that the Tuskegee appropriation would be a cheap price for possible victory in the South's long struggle to keep white pupils and Negroes in separate classrooms.

But if the tribunal decided the Tuskegee outlay is illegal, segregationists then could tell the college that the Supreme Court cut off its funds. The result: a state saving of about $385,000 a year.

Besides Alabama's pupil placement law, which gives local boards vast powers in assigning pupils to schools, the state has several other laws designed to ward off integration.

They authorize local and statewide shutdowns, sale of school properties to private corporations, and one-school districts which officials hope could close if necessary and not affect classes elsewhere.

Tuskegee Fund Vote Seen As Arm in School Fight

Post Times Herald 8-21-56
Washington D.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 20 (AP) — Race-minded Alabama lawmakers have renewed their outlay to Tuskegee Institute, but it may become a legal springboard to publicly financed private white schools.

The $767,000 2-year grant, roughly 10 per cent of Tuskegee's budget, also appears as a veiled dagger that could strike at the financial heart of the famed Negro college.

Amid corridor talk of the new segregation scheme, it was clear that more than idle generosity prompted the Legislature yesterday to earmark $383,000 for Tuskegee next year and $384,000 the following year.

Legislators privately planning the legal test, aimed at a ruling on whether public funds can be used for private segregated schools, figure they have nothing to lose and all to gain.

Giving the U. S. Supreme Court such a major segregation riddle, the strategists say, would result either in economy or — better still — a possible new way to keep Negro children out of white schools.

The key to the court test is a promised suit challenging the Tuskegee appropriation as an illegal use of public funds on a private segregated school. Only Negroes attend privately endowed Tuskegee Institute.

State money has been allocated annually to the college under a 1945 law providing aid for students who want specialized courses unavailable in tax-supported institutions.

Planners of the private-school test want the Supreme Court to uphold the Tuskegee grant, hoping the decision would set a precedent to allow the state to put up cash for private white schools.

The segregationist view on such a ruling is that the Tuskegee appropriation would be a cheap price for possible victory in the South's long struggle to keep white pupils and Negroes in separate classrooms.

But if the tribunal decided the Tuskegee outlay is illegal, segregationists then could tell the college that the Supreme Court cut off its funds. The result: a state saving of about $385,000 a year.

14n 1959

TUSKEGEE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

SOUTHERN REGIONAL MEETING
TUSKEGEE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Delegates from 44 cities and communities will meet with hundreds of visitors and prospective students at the Southern Regional meeting of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association in Montgomery, Nov. 27-28.

The two-day session will convene at the Dexter Avenue Baptist church. Nov 25, 1959

President L. H. Foster will address the gathering Nov. 27 at 3 p.m., and Dr. C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the department of social science, will address the group the same evening (Friday) at 7 p.m.

In the Saturday sessions, members of the Tuskegee faculty will present various phases of the academic program to student-interest groups.

Officers of the General Association who will attend include: Daniel W. Andrews of Winston Salem, N.C., president; Andrew W. Means, of Gary, Ind., chairman of the executive committee; R. Conrad Vaughn of Detroit, director of the North Central Region, and Frank Jones of Chattanooga, Tenn., director of the Southern Region.

Roscoe Williams, of Montgomery, is president of the host alumni club.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON NEW POST OFFICE SITE

Tuskegee Institute has been advised by the United States Post Office Department that the U.S. Post Office at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, will be housed in a new off-campus facility in the very near future. More details will be available when the government has made final plans for the new building.

Tuskegee Institute has leased facilities to the Government for the Post Office since 1902. The new facility will be provided by John D. Reid,Jr., building contractor, and will be located adjacent to Allen's Store, Old Montgomery Road.

A substation is to be provided on the Institute Campus, which promises to provide services equal to those now being rendered.

TUSKEGEEGRAMS
Feb. 4,1959

NEW POST OFFICE

DEDICATION CEREMONY FOR THE NEW POST OFFICE
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA
TWO O'CLOCK P.M. SUNDAY, OCT. 11,1959

THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE POST OFFICE

During the span of years from July 4, 1881, when Booker T. Washington founded the Tuskegee Normal School in a borrowed church on Zion Hill in the town of Tuskegee,Alabama, to the year 1959, the Postal Service at Tuskegee Institute developed from a leather pouch and a wooden case of 44 "pigeon holes" in Porter Hall, the school's first building, to 1,939 Square feet of floor space in the northwest wing of the Tuskegee Institute Administration Building and a staff of nine employees- and now to this modern structure which we dedicate today.

The "staff," from 1882 to 1901, consisted of the student errand boy who walked or rode to the Post Office in the town of Tuskegee where he picked up the mail, and whichever person in the office of Principal Washington had time to sort and distribute it.

In April, 1901,Principal Washington reported to the Board of Trustees that he had had a conference with the Postmaster General to request the appointment of a clerk to handle the Institute mail and for the appointee to have his office at the Institute. The Trustees approved the report and appointed a committee to get the cooperation of the Postmaster in the town of Tuskegee under whom the Institute Clerk would be appointed.

The authorization of the "Institution Station of Tuskegee, Alabama," was confirmed in November, 1901. Early in 1902, James B.Washington, a graduate of Hampton Institute and a foster brother of Booker T. Washington, was appointed as Clerk in charge of the "Institute Station" . . . In December, 1903, Mr. Washington wrote again to the Postmaster General, this time making application for a Post Office at Tuskegee Institute. His request was granted and the Tuskegee Institute Post Office was authorized in July 1904. James B. Washington was appointed Postmaster of the Tuskegee Institute Post Office, Fourth Class.

With the authorization of the Tuskegee Institute Post Office,the old wooden "pigeon Holes" wewe pushed aside and regulation lock boxes installed in the space in the new Administration Building. The Postmaster was advised that he might charge the teachersnthe minimum rates for Box Rent; for small lock boxes, 10 cents per quarter and for lock drawers, 25 cents per quarter.

In 1905 as a result of the floods of mail in connection with the 25th anniversary Celebration of the Institute,the Post Office was raised to Third Class.The business of the school continued to grow and in 1912 the Post Office was raised to Second Class.The Tuskegee Institute Post Office was raised to First Class in 1948 and was so designated until in 1949 when it again became Second Class.(Volume of receipts determine class).

James B.Washington continued as Postmaster until his death, November 1938. His successors have been:Richard Harris-1938-1940, Acting Postmaster; James A. Johnson- 1940-1947, Postmaster; Larry Robinson- 1947 Postmaster.

Copied from Program.

Dr. Foster Will Preside At Dedication

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—The new look in post offices will make its Tuskegee Institute debut Sunday, Oct. 11, when dedicatory exercises officially open the new facility, located at Scott street and Old Montgomery highway. The exercises will begin at 2 p.m.

Dr. L. H. Foster Jr., president of Tuskegee Institute, will serve as chairman of the exercises and deliver the principal address. Joseph A. Clarke, special assistant to the assistant Postmaster General in Washington, D.C., and Felton J. Earls, distribution officer of the Memphis Regional office, Memphis, Tenn., will also appear on the dedicatory program.

Community representatives, in addition to Dr. Foster, will include Dr. Howard W. Kenny, manager of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, who will extend greetings.

Larry Robinson, Tuskegee Institute postmaster, points to the new 3,680-square foot building as an attractive example of the Post Office Department's unique Commercial Leasing Plan. Under the plan, private financing is used to obtain needed facilities which remain under private ownership, pay local taxes, and lease space to the Federal Government.

In the local arrangement, developer J. D. Reed constructed the new facility and has leased it to the Federal Government. Tuskegee Institute was the post office's former landlord.

The Tuskegee Institute Post Office was established in 1904, after serving the community under a grant to the institute in 1901. James B. Washington, brother to the Tuskegee Institute founder, Booker T. Washington, was the first postmaster.

Washington served until 1938, and was succeeded by Richard Harris, who was acting postmaster for two years. James A. Johnson served from 1940 until 1947, and was succeeded by the present postmaster, Larry Robinson.

Two first-day commemorative stamps have been issued from the Tuskegee Institute Post Office. The first was a commemorative stamp of Tuskegee Institute founder Booker T. Washington, honored as one of 35 famous Americans in 1940. The second was of Tuskegee scientist George Washington Carver, in 1948.

14n 1959

NEW POST OFFICE- TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

NEW POST OFFICE AT TUSKEGEE — Impressive ceremonies marked the dedication of the new postal facility at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, on Sunday, October 11. Joseph A. Clarke, Special Assistant to the Assistant Postmaster General was the principal speaker on the special program, representing the Post Office Department. He is shown presenting the new flag to Postmaster Larry Robinson; President Luther H. Foster, head of Tuskegee looks on. The Tuskegee Institute post office was first established April 21, 1904, by President Theodore Roosevelt at the request of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the school, whose brother, the late James B. Washington was its first postmaster. This postal facility, costing $65,000, is now the most modern in the area, located conveniently to serve the Institute and its community and the nearby Veterans Hospital facility.

Dedicate New P.O. Facility At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Impressive ceremonies marked the dedication of the new postal facility at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Joseph A. Clarke, special assistant to the Assistant Postmaster General, was the principal speaker on the special program, representing the Post Office Department.

The Tuskegee Institute post office was first established April 21, 1904, under President Theodore Roosevelt at the request of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the school, whose brother, the late James B. Washington was its first postmaster.

At Dedication— Joseph A. Clarke, special assistant to the Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, principal speaker, presents the new flag for the facility to Postmaster Larry Robinson, while President Luther H. Foster of Tuskegee University, looks on. The new postal facility, costing $65,000, is now the most modern in the area, located conveniently to serve the institute, its community and the nearby Veterans Hospital facility.

CAMPUS CHAT
DECEMBER 1959

NEW TRUSTEES

At the Annual Meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees, two persons were elected to memberships:

1. MR. MELVIN A. GLASSER, Executive vice president of the National Foundation. Mr. Glasser is a native of New York City. He completed graduate studies in education and social work and has an extensive background in voluntary public health and welfare programs in this country and abroad. Mr. Glasser joined the staff of the National Foundation in 1953 as assistant to the president for program development. During the course of his service with the organization Mr. Glasser carried major responsibility for the studies which eventually led to the expanded program of the National Foundation.
Mr. Glasser is presently serving as chairman of the U.S. Committee of the International Conference of Social Work and has served as president of the International Federation of Social Workers and chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Health Council. In 1951 Mr. Glasser was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Adelphi College for "distinguished contributions to the advancement of social sciences."

---

2. MR. RICHARD H. WADDELL, vice president and director of Waddell and Reed, Inc., which is the national distributor of United Funds, Inc., a mutual fund.
Mr. Waddell received the bachelor's degree from Amherst College and the Master's degree from Columbia University. He was formerly associated with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith.
Mr. Waddell served as First Lieutenant in the Infantry during World War II -- from 1943 to 1946.

Tuskegee Institute Plans All-Institute Conference

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Tuskegee Institute will begin its 79th academic session Sept. 14, with a two-day All-Institute Conference in which faculty and students get acquainted, and explore this year's theme: "Developing Cultural Appreciation at Tuskegee Institute."

With this year's accent on cultural appreciation, the conference will study Tuskegee's curricular and co-curricular activities, its school and community facilities, and its faculty and student resources to learn how the school can make the most of its cultural opportunities.

M. D. Sprague, librarian and chairman of the division of humanities, will give the keynote address.

A new-student registration of 1,242 is expected to boost the 1959-60 enrollment to approximately 2,198, an increase of 194 over last year's count of 2,004.

Twenty-one faculty and staff returnees and new persons compensate for 13 leaves of absence, and give the Institute a net increase of eight new positions. This year's total is 231, including 23 Ph.D's and 127 holders of the master's degree.

Included among the faculty members returning from advanced study are Dr. Charles G. Gomillion of the social science division; Dean Lillian H. Harvey of the school of nursing, and Dr. Johnnie H. Watts of the Carver Resrach Foundation.

New faculty and staff members include:

Nursing education: Miss Dorothy Coley, Mrs. Estelle Hankins, Miss Mohnea Phillips; air science: Maj. McDawson L. Burton, S. Sgt. Frank Cyrus, A. 1 C. Morris U. Urquhart; English: Ronald C. Foreman, Dr. Ester Jackson, Lance Jeffers, Miss Eddielyn O. Naggles, Mrs. Lillian R. Wynn; engineering: Edmund Chan, Melanio E. Villarosa; information: Samuel F. Yette; physical education: Miss Myrtle M. Scales, Byron R. Skinner (head track coach); veterinary medicine: Dr. Francis L. Bias, Dr. Albert W. Dade, Dr. Norman L. Gorrell, Dr. Charles N. Saunders; home economics: Mrs. Claudine P. Penson; social science: Suren N. Sadana; agriculture: William H. Farley (head, agronomy department); dean of men (assistant): J. Andre Edwards; art: Samuel Green; natural sciences: Dr. Ziaoddine Esmail - Beygui, Dr. Lawrence F. Koons, Miss Gwendolyn B. Howze, and Carver Foundation: Dr. Horace Graham, Mrs. Constance Pattillo, and Dr. Katherine Schaeffer.

Tuskegee Begins Its 79th Session

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute began its 79th academic session September 14, with a two-day All-Institute conference in which faculty and students got acquainted, and explored this year's theme: "Developing Cultural Appreciation at Tuskegee Institute."

With this year's accent on cultural appreciation, the Conference studied Tuskegee's curricular and co-curricular activities, its school and community facilities, and its faculty and student resources to learn how the school can make the most of its cultural opportunities.

M. D. Sprague, librarian and chairman of the division of humanities, gave the keynote address.

A new-student registration of 1,242 boosted the 1959-60 enrollment to approximately 2,198, an increase of 194 over last year's count of 2,004.

Twenty-one faculty and staff returnees and new persons compensate for 13 leaves-of-absence, and give the Institute a net increase of 8 new positions. This year's total is 231, including 23 Ph.D's and 127 holders of the master's degree.

Included among the faculty members returning from advanced study are Dr. Charles G. Gomillion of the social science division; Dean Lillian H. Harvey of the school of nursing; and Dr. Johnnie H. Watts of the Carver Research Foundation.

New faculty and staff members include:

NURSING EDUCATION: Miss Dorothy Coley, Mrs. Estelle Hankins, Miss Johnea Phillips; AIR SCIENCE: Maj. McDawson L. Burton, S-Sgt. Frank Cyrus, A-1C Morris U. Urquhart; ENGLISH: Ronald C. Foreman, Dr. Ester Jackson, Lance Jeffers, Miss Eddielyn O. Naggles, Mrs. Lillian R. Wynn; ENGINEERING: Edmund Chan, Melanio E. Villarosa; INFORMATION: Samuel F. Yette.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION: Miss Myrtle M. Scales, Byron R. Skinner (head track coach); VETERINARY MEDICINE: Dr. Francis L. Bias, Dr. Albert W. Dade, Dr. Norman L. Gorrell, Dr. Charles N. Saunders; HOME ECONOMICS: Mrs. Claudine P. Penson; SOCIAL SCIENCE: Suren N. Sadana,

AGRICULTURE: William H. Farley (head, agronomy department); DEAN OF MEN (assistant): J. Andre Edwards; ART: Samuel Green; NATURAL SCIENCES: Dr. Ziaolline Esmail-Beygui, Dr. Lawrence F. Koons, Miss Gwendolyn B. Howze; CARVER FOUNDATION: Dr. Horace Graham, Mrs. Constance Pattillo, Dr. Katherine Schaeffer.

THE HIGH CALLING—Listening intently to speech being delivered by Tuskegee Institute president, Dr. L. M. Foster (at microphone) during recent faculty-staff dinner, Dr. Daniel W. Wynn, center, college chaplain, assumes "heavenly" mien, indicative of his profession. Mrs. Lois Gaillaird, of Tuskegee School of Education, is at right.

Rites Held For Former W. Va. State Teacher

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — Funeral rites for Joseph W. Lovette, 71, were held at Preston Mortuary with James Kelly, Jr., personnel dean of West Virginia State college, officiating.

Lovette of Institute, retired teacher of West Virginia State college, died last week in a Charleston hospital after a long illness. He was former head of the department of brickmasonry and ornamental concrete. He taught at the college for 42 years.

He was graduated from Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., in 1897 and began teaching at West Virginia State in 1903.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Eloise Lovette Matthews, teacher at Virginia D & B Institute, Hampton, Va., and Miss Bessie Medora Lovette, switchboard operator at State College; and a brother, Albert of Detroit.

ALUMNI

Mrs. Lillian Lockett Lundy, of the classes of '33; '45; and who received the Master's degree in education in 1959, died in New Orleans, Nov. 22. The funeral will be held on Wednesday at 1 p.m.

The home address is 830 Lizardi Street, New Orleans Louisiana.

ALUMNI

Mrs. Maude Mitchell Baskerville, Class of 1925, died Nov. 14, at Provident Hospital in Chicago.

MISS MARY EURADELL BROUSSARD

WILL WED IN DECEMBER — GREENSBORO, Ala. —(SNS)— Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Broussard of Lafayette, Louisiana, announce the forthcoming marriage of their daughter, Mary Euradell, to Chester Authur Fredd, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester A. Fredd, Sr., of Greensboro, Alabama. Chester and Euradell are both graduates of Tuskegee Institute. where the couple met. The wedding will be solemnized at elevn a.m. December 27 in St. Joseph Catholic Church of Lafayette, La.

Fredd Jr. is teaching electricity at the State Vocational Trade School, Birmingham, Alabama and Miss Broussard is practicing nursing at the Harity Hospital in Fafayette, La. After marriage they will reside in the city of Birmingham, Ala.

Ala. Extension Service Head Receives Ph.D. From Wisconsin

Dr. B. Hill, State Leader for Negro Work, Alabama Extension Service, received his PhD. degree in Cooperative Extension Administration at Commencement exercises of the University of Wilsonsin on June 8. This thesis was a status study of "Program Development in the Negro Divisions of the Cooperative Extension Services in Ten Southern States." Dr. Hill was the recipient of a Kellog Foundation fellowship to the National Agricultural Extension Center for Advanced Study at the University.

He was born in Bibb County, Alabama. His early training, thru junior high school, was received at the Bibb County Traming School Centreville, a short distance from his farm home. He completed his high school and under-graduate work at Tuskegee Institute.

Upon graduating from Tuskegee Institute in 1931 with a B. S. degree in Agricultural Education, Hill accepted a position on the faculty of Arkansas A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; there he remained two years. In 1933, he returned to Alabama to teach agriculture and general science at Trinity High School in Athens.

Having a deep interest in agriculture and farm family life, Hill applied for work with the Agricultural Extension Service in Alabama in 1935 and was accepted as county agent for Marengo County with headquarters in Demopolis. Ten years laters, he was transferred to the State office at Tuskegee Institute as district agent over 17 counties in North Alabama.

During the fall of 1958, Dr. Hill entered Cornell University, Ithaca, New York for further study. He received his master's degree in Extension Education in 1949.

In October 1949, he was made State Leader, the position he now holds. Dr. and Mrs. Hill and the younger of their two daughters reside in the Tuskegee Institute com-

MISS SYLVIA ELAINE DUNHAM

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED — Mrs Royal Benjamin Dunham, of Tuskegee, Alabama, announces the engagement of her daughter, Sylvia Elaine Dunham to Govan Clifford Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gaines Thomas of Mobile, Alabama.

The wedding will take place July 25 at St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Tuskegee.

Miss Dunham, a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, received her B. S. degree from Tuskegee Institute and was recently awarded the M. A. in Science Education from Teachers' College, Columbia University. While at Tuskegee she was a member of the Little Theater, Alpha Kappa Mu and Beta Kappa Chi.

Lt. Thomas was commissioned upon graduation from Tuskegee Institute where he was awarded the B. S. degree. He was sent to Fort Mammouth where he studied radar with the Signal Corps for a year, and is currently stationed at Fort Gordon, Georgia as assistant chief of the Radio School. He is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

To Be July Bride

Mrs. Royal Benjamin Dunham of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., has announced the engagement and approaching marriage of her daughter, Miss Sylvia Elaine Dunham to Lt. Govan Clifford Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gaines Thomas of Mobile, Ala.

Miss Dunham, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, was listed in the 1958 edition of Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges, and is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. She is the daughter of the late Mr. Dunham.

Lt. Thomas, also a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, is a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and is currently stationed at Fort Gordon, Ga., where he is assistant chief of the Radio School.

The wedding will take place July 25 at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Tuskegee.

MISS BOBBYE JEAN SYKES

Miss Sykes Recipient Of Phi Delta Kappa Award

Miss Bobbye Jean Sykes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sykes, was the recipient of the Phi Delta Kappa award for the year of 1959.

This award is given to the senior young woman in Education whose scholastic record and demonstration of professional and personal qualities indicate the greatest potential for teaching success.

Miss Sykes is a May, 1959 graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, in the field of Elementary Education.

Tuskegee Alumni Hear Dr. Gomillion

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP) — Dr. C. G. Gomillion, director of the social science department at Tuskegee institute, last Friday delivered the principal address at the 17th Southern Regional Tuskegee General Alumni Association at the Dexter Avenue Baptist church, Montgomery, Ala. Dr. Martin Luther King, who led the successful Montgomery bus boycott is pastor.

More than 100 alumni from the lower South attended the two-day meeting, presided over by Frank L. Jones, president.

Dr. Gomillion, himself a civil rights fighter, has maintained a close relationship with Tuskegee alumni in his capacity as director of social sciences as well as dean from 1949 to 1957. He is also active in the civic life of his community.

Some months ago, Dr. Gomillion, as head of the Tuskegee Improvement association, fought the move by whites to reshuffle the city limits. The rezoning resulted in most Negroes being disfranchised from voting.

Before rezoning, Negro residents outnumbered whites.

Dunham-Thomas Wedding Is Scheduled On July 25

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Mrs. Royal Benjamin Dunham announces the engagement and approaching marriage of her daughter, Sylvia Elaine Dunham, to Govan Clifford Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gaines Thomas of Mobile.

The wedding will take place July 25 at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Tuskegee.

Miss Dunham was graduated with high honors from Tuskegee Institute in the class of 1958 with a bachelor of science degree in education. She was a majorette, a member of the Little Theatre, and other campus organizations, and was listed in the 1958 edition of Who's Who Among Students In American Universities and Colleges. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. Miss Dunham is the daughter of the late Royal Benjamin Dunham. For several years he was superintendent of construction at Tuskegee Institute.

Miss Dunham's high scholarship attainment at Tuskegee won for her the James Foundation scholarship at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, and she was graduated from that institution on June 2, 1959, with a master of arts degree in science education.

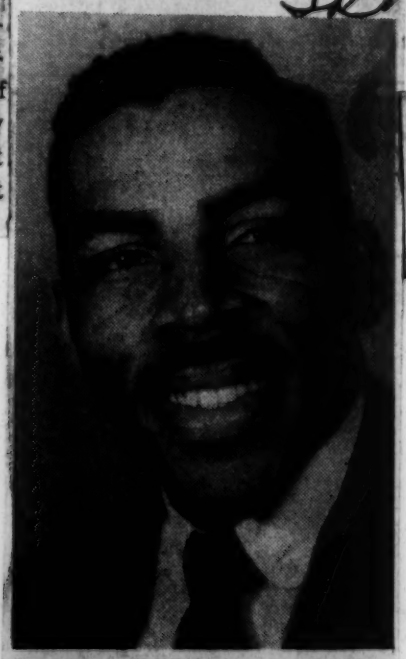
Lt. Thomas received his bachelor of science degree from Tuskegee Institute. He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and is currently stationed at Fort Gordon, Ga., where he is assistant chief of the radio school.

SYLVIA DUNHAM

Rev. L. P. Daniels Named To 'Good Citizens Staff'

Rev. Lawler P. Daniels, Jr., Minister, House of Detention, was named Staff Manager in the Agency Department of the Good Citizens Life Insurance Company.

He is a native of New Orleans, educated in the New Orleans Public School System and a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, with a B. S. degree.



He has served in the Korean War as a First Lieutenant, taught in the Public School System and is a Captain in the United States Army Reserve.

Rev. Daniels is a member of the Frontiers of America, Young Men's Christian Association, Urban League, NAACP, a Prince Hall Mason, Thirty Second Degree and a Shriner. He is a member of the Interdenominational Alliance, and Associate Minister of First African Baptist Church.

Hardy-Washington Wedding Is Solemnized At Church

Mr. and Mrs. John Hardy announce the marriage of their son, James E. Hardy, to Miss Earnestine Washington, Oklahoma. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Washington, 1212 E. Woodrow Place. The Rev. M. V. Ferguson performed the ceremony in the St. Andrew Baptist Church.

Cathedral candles and palms flanked by baskets of gladiolas and white mums formed the background. The bride was given in marriage by her father. Her wedding gown was of white lace and satin fashioned with a flared skirt, wrist length sleeves and fitted bodice. The low round neckline was outlined with seed pearl medallions.

Miss Juanita Pierson was maid of honor. Matrons were Mrs. Delores Gay and Mrs. Ella Johnson, sisters of the bride. The Misses Uretta Stokes and Amelia Smith, cousins of the bride, were bridesmaids.

The bride's brother served as best man. Ushers were Walter L. Brown, Sammie Carter, Pamela Hytche and Jeannie Autry, cousins of the bride. The ring bearer was Eric Donel, Chicago. Leola Anderson and Deltessa Gillespie were accompanists.

For her daughter's wedding Mrs. Washington chose a turquoise lace with black accessories and Mrs. Hardy, mother of the bridegroom, wore a dusty rose chiffon, high neckline. Her hat was fashioned on pink and white seed pearls and her flowers white carnations.

RECEPTION

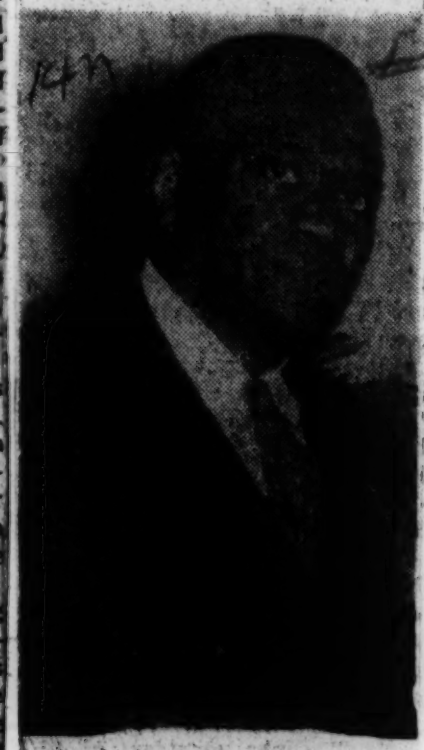
A reception was held following the wedding in the basement of the church. Reception assistants were Mrs. Josephine Brown, Mrs. Florence Fields, Mrs. Rosa Rogers, Mrs. Ola Mae Wilson, Miss Izora Roach, Mrs. Heanette Daniels and Miss LaFrances Cato.

After a brief honeymoon the bride left for Minnesota to resume her teaching position as home economics instructor in the high school and the groom returned to Saginaw, Mich., where he is employed. They are making plans in the near future to establish residence in Michigan.

Plan Ga. Service For J. H. Partner

Chicago, Illinois

Funeral services for John H. Partner, who served as personal valet to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, were set for Saturday in his hometown of Villarica, Ga.



J. H. PARTNER

A wake was held in Chicago Thursday. He died at Veterans Research hospital here Monday, following an attack at his 4525 S. Wabash home and a prolonged illness.

Partner worked his way through Tuskegee Institute, graduating in 1916, and was selected by Dr. Washington to be his personal valet. Partner held that position until the educator's death.

A veteran of World War I, he settled down in Rockford, Ill., and was graduated from the Rockford Business college. He came to Chicago in 1933.

He was associated with the General Services Administration for 23 years retiring in June 1959. He was active in many civic and educational projects of Chicago, including the Chicago Tuskegee club and the Chicago Hampton Alumni Club.

He is survived by his wife, Julia. They were married in 1938. Also surviving are a brother, Buford, of Chicago, and three sisters, Corinne Gills, of Atlanta, Eula Beasley and Lillian Cole of Villarica.

14n 1959

FIRST LT. BETTYE L. HOPSON ON FURLOUGH

First Lt. Bettye L. Hopson, a graduate of the Class of 1953, with a major in Physical Education, visited Tuskegee Institute last week.

TUSKEGEEGRAMS WED. 2-11-59

Commissioned at Tuskegee Institute by the Surgeon General's Office in the Medical Specialist Corps, she spent one year as a student officer in Physical Therapy at the University of Pennsylvania.

Upon completion of her studies she was assigned to Scott AFB in Illinois for one year. From here, she was sent to Johnson Air Base in Honshu, Japan, for two years.

Lt. Hopson is back in the United States on furlough before being assigned to duty at Vandenberg AFB, in California.

Tuskegeegram 2 18 59

Mrs. Lillie M. Wilson, Class of 1913,a resident of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and a fifth grade teacher at the Lewis Adams School, has been selected Macon County Teacher of The Year.

Mr. Washington Duren, a former Tuskegee student in the School of Agriculture, Class of 1918, spent a week on campus. A retired worker for U. S. Steel Corperation, Clairton, Pennsylvania, he marveled at the improvements that had been made at Tuskegee Institute during a span of forty-six years.

Tuskegeegram 5-20-59

Wed

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

EDWARD WARNER BRICE, PH.D.
CLASS 1938

DR. EDWARD WARNER BRICE,Class 1938 Former Principal Treutlen County High School,Soperton,Ga.;President Clinton Junior College 1939-1942. Entered army 1942 served as artillery officer for 4½ yrs. with overseas duty in Italy.Received M.A. andPh.D. degrees from the University of Pennsylvania in 1947 and 1949 respectively. Dean of Educational Extension Division and Professor of Education in the Graduate School of S.C. State College 1948 to 1951. Entered State Department's foreign service as Public Affairs Officer and Attache in 1951 and was assigned to the United States Embassy in Monrovia, Liberia. Appointed Chief Educational Advisor to the Government of Liberia in July 1952 and served in this capacity until April 1956. Transferred to the post as Chief of the Education Div., and Chief Educational Advisor to the Government of Nepal,Asia in April,1956. Returned to the U.S. in 1958 and transferred to the U.S. Office of Education as Specialist in Fundamental and Literacy Education Sept.24,1958, . Brice is married to the former Miss Creola Lindsay,Rock Hill, S.C. and has one son age 14 who is a student at the Wooster Prep School,Danbury,Conn. His wife teaches in the Washington,D.C.,school system. They live 7810 14th Street,N.W.Washington, D.c.

VISITOR IN THE DEPT., OF RECORDS AND RESEARCH
WED. Feb.18,1959

MR. WILLIAM C. DUNGY
DECEASED
MARCH,1959.Wilberforce
Xenia, Ohio. Five daughters
All college trained. All
married.

LT. AMOS OFF TO GERMANY, RECENT TUSKEGEE GRAD

LT. CHARLES AMOS

First Lt. Charles Amos, son of Mr. and Mrs. Prince Amos of 4208 Dorris Street, has just completed a twenty-day leave and is enroute to Germany.

Lt. Amos is a 1952 graduate of Howard School and a 1956 graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

Rev. Wardah Is New Pastor of St. Mark Church

Sun 6-14-59

Rev. and Mrs. C.T. Wardah have moved to Opelousas where he has assumed his duties as pastor of St. Mark Methodist Church. They came here from St. James Church in Monroe.

Rev. Mr. Wardah is a native of Liberia, Africa. He came to America as a government student. He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute in

CHARLES WRIGHT, A CONTEMPORARY POET

Charles Wright, senior in Mechanical Industries, majoring in Interior Decoration, has a talent and a love for writing poetry. He will read some of his poems to interested persons, Sunday, March 15, immediately after Vesper Service in the Student Lounge. Wed. 3-4-59

Beginning Monday, March 2, some of his poems will be on display on the English bulletin board and also on the bulletin board in the main reading room in the library.

His inspiration did not begin when the eminent poet Langston Hughes appeared here. However, he was one of those most interested in Mr. Hughes' life story.

Chapel Ushers, the A W S and serves in the capacity of student assistant at the Hollis Burke Frissell Library.

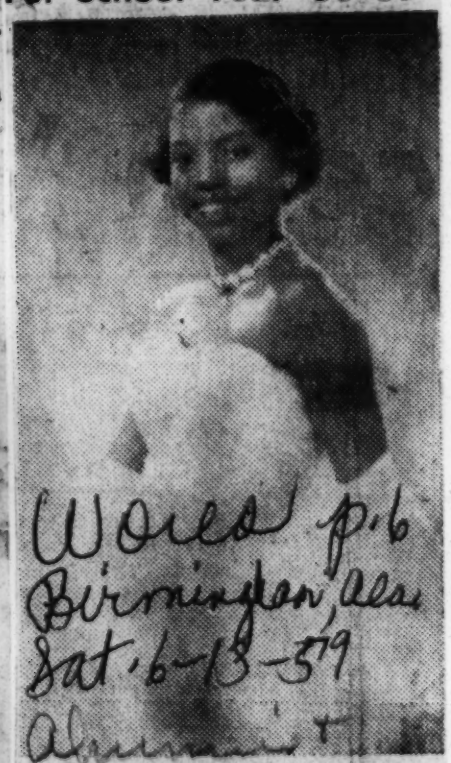
DECEASED

MR. WARREN McMILLAN
PASSED SATURDAY DEC. 12, 1959
Brother of -MRS. DORINDA FAIR
MRS. RUTH FLOWERS
MISS SADIE McMILLAN

Alabama, holds the Bachelor of Arts degree from Samuel Houston College in Texas and the Bachelor of Divinity degree from Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, Ga. In 1944, Rev. Mr. Wardah was a candidate for the bishopic.

Rev. C.T. Wardah

'Miss Omega Psi Phi' For School Year '58-'59



Wood p.6
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 6-13-59

MISS DOROTHY WALKER

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Pictured above is Miss Dorothy Walker of 2486 Cumming Road who reigned as "Miss Omega Psi Phi" for the school year 1958-59.

Miss Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Walker, is a senior at Tuskegee Institute. She is a graduate of the Immaculate Conception High School and is a member of the Immaculate Conception Church. She is also a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, the Newman Club, the

Miss Ernestine Washington Becomes Bride Of James Edward Hardy, Sunday, August 9

Logsdon Tulsa, Oklahoma Thora. 8-20-59 p.2

In a beautiful and impressive ceremony at the St. Andrew Baptist Church, Miss Ernestine Washington became the bride of James Edward Hardy at 1:30 p. m. Sunday, Aug. 9.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Washington, 1417 East Woodrow Place. The bridegroom's parents are Mr. and Mrs. John Hardy, Sr., Montgomery, Ala.

As Rev. M. V. Ferguson performed the ceremony, the couple stood before a background of Cathedral candles and palms, flanked by baskets filled with gladiolas and white mums. The pews were marked with white ribbons, and the white briday carpet covered the center aisle. 14n

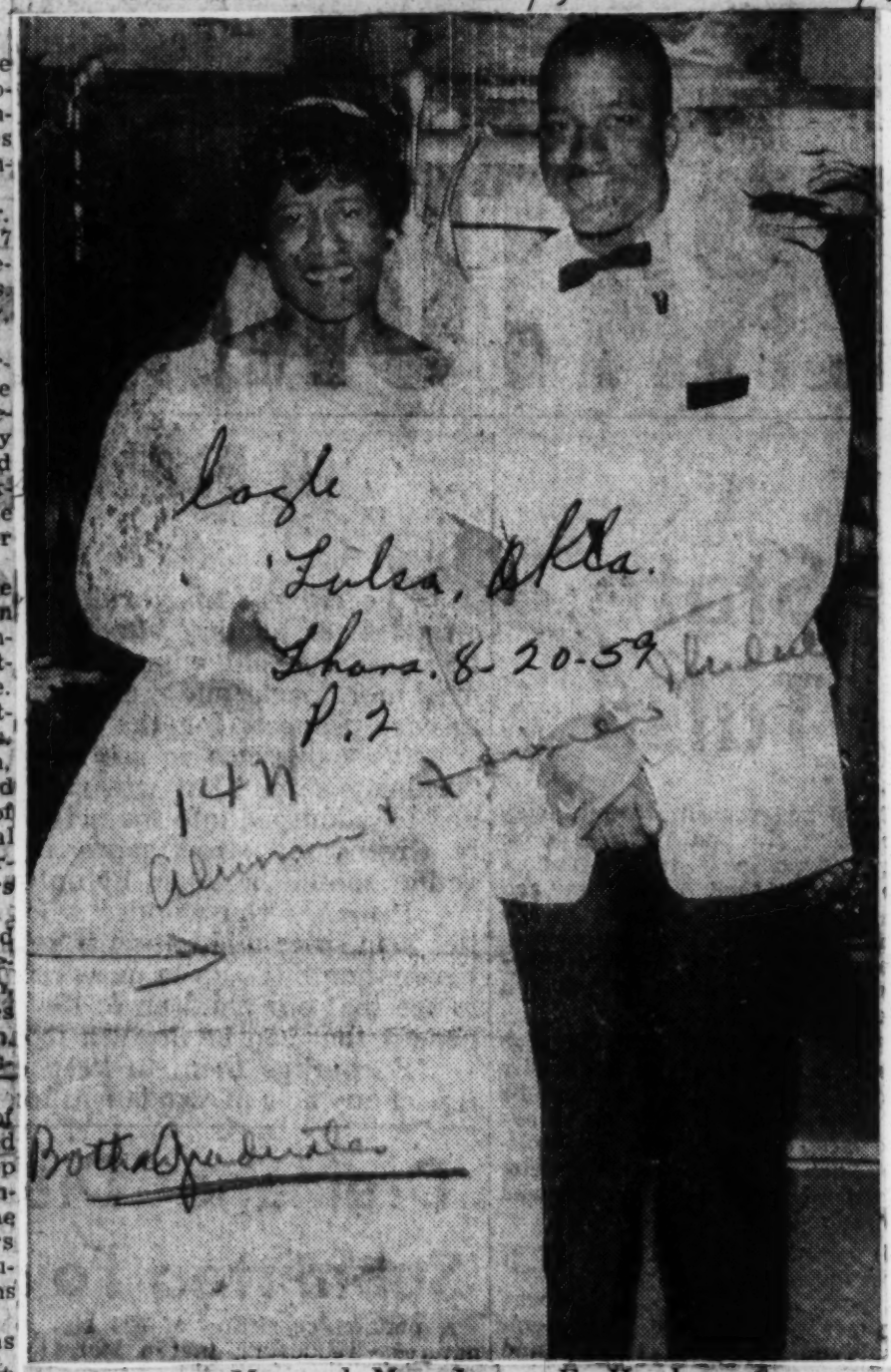
The bride was given in marriage by her father. Her wedding gown was of white lace and satin fashioned with a flared skirt, wrist-length sleeves and a fitted bodice. The low round neckline was outlined with seed pearl medallions. The skirt extended in a smi-train, an dthe fingertip veil of imported illusion fell from a crown made of seed pearls. The formal bridal bouquet was made with white carnations from which fell showers of white satin ribbon.

Miss Juanita Pierson was maid of honor. Matrons were Mrs. Delores Gay and Mrs. Ella Johnson, sisters of the bride. The misses Uretta Stokes and Amelia Smith, a cousin of the bride, were bridesmaids.

The attendants wore dresses of different pastel colors designed with straight skirts and scoop necklines and short sleeves. Matching ribbons were bowed in the back. Their hats were the colors of their dresses. They carried bouquets of multi-colored carnations tied with matching ribbons.

The bride's brother served as best man. Ushers were Walter L. Brown, Sammie Carter, Larry Cato and William Smith, a cousin to the bride.

The ring bearer was Eric Donel of Chicago, Illinois, a cousin of the bride and the flower girls were Halfredia Carter, Pamela Hytche and Jeannie Autry, cousins of the bride. Leola Anderson was soloist and Deltessa Gillispie was accomanist.



Logsdon Tulsa, Okla. Thora. 8-20-59 p.2 14n Alumni + Friends Both Graduates

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Hardy

For her daughter's wedding, Mrs. Washington chose a dress of turquoise lace fashioned with a high neckline and three-quarter length sleeves. She wore black accsseries. Her flowers were white carnations. The mother of the bridegroom wore a dusty rose chiffon dress. Her hat was fashioned of pink and white seed pearls and her flowers were white carnations.

A reception was held immediately following the wedding in the basement of the church. The bride's table was covered with white organdy and white net and the tiered wedding cake was garlanded with white bells and flowers.

Reception assistants were Mrs. Josephine Brown, Mrs. Florence Fields, Mrs. Rosa Rogers, Mrs. Ola Mae Wilson, Miss Izora Roach, Mrs. Jeanette Daniels and Miss LaFrances Cato.

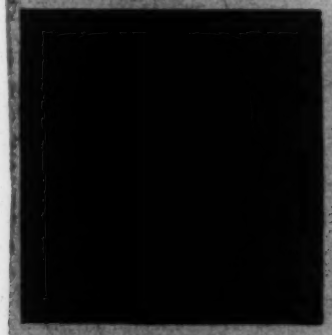
After spending a brief honeymoon, the bride left for Goodridge, Minnesota to resume her teaching position as home economics instructor in the high school and the groom returned to Saginaw, Mich., where he is employed. The newly married couple will establish a home in Michigan in the near future.

WHO - WHAT - WHERE

ALUMNI

Captain Lloyd D. Jones, an All-Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference basketball star in 1940, and a 1940 graduate of Tuskegee Institute, receives a Certificate for the Commendation Ribbon from Colonel William A. McNulty, Post Commander at Fort Jay, New York. Captain Jones, who is the Special Services Officer at Fort Jay, was honored for his outstanding work as Adjutant of the Army's Yukon Command. The Commendation Ribbon is one of the Army's highest peacetime decorations.

Tuskegee Sept 30, 1959 Tuskegee Institute Alumni Dept



First Lieutenant Robert L. Tinsley has been selected by the United States Air Force to take a course in missile safety at Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois in December, 1959. Lieutenant Tinsley completed a course in safety engineering at New York University in 1958, and was recently graduated from the Squadron Officer School at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. Lieutenant Tinsley is a 1955 graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

Horace Louis Martin of Apopka, Florida, assumed the duties of a mathematics teacher at Mary Holmes Junior College, in Mississippi, September 1. The college is one of some 3,440 projects in the United States and the West Indies sponsored by the Board of National Missions of The United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. He received his B.S. from the School of Education with emphasis on teaching of mathematics, was elected to "Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges", in 1956-57, and has served as a mathematician at the U.S. Army Proving Ground in Aberdeen, Maryland.

At Booker T Washington Monument

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — At the Booker T Washington Monument, three distinguished 40-year reunion grads pose with Tuskegee President L H Foster (2nd from r). They are (l. to r.): Ernest C B Jones, defense secretary, Republic of Liberia; the Rt Rev Daniel C Pope, Bishop of West Africa, AME Zion Church; President Foster, and J J Simmons, Jr. owner of the Liberian Exporation Oil Co, Muskogee, Okla.

Old-Timers gather at Tuskegee homecoming

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Homecoming was observed last week at Tuskegee Institute. The Golden Tigers beat Miles College 33 to 14 before a crowd of 7,000. Quarterback Willie Williams threw three touchdown passes.

The classes of '09 and '19 celebrated their 40th and 50th reunions. They presented President L. H. Foster with donations of $2,200 and $1,120 respectively.

Daniel C. Pope of Ghana spoke on behalf of the class of 1919. The Rev. C. W. Carpenter of Ann Arbor, Mich. requested that the 1909 class' gift be used for a student loan.

There were 12 '09 graduates and 30 '19 graduates who were present for the banquet honoring them. Speakers were Robert H. McClaskey, Lexington, and J. J. Simmons Jr., Muskogee, Okla.

Ernest C. B. Jones ('19) laid a wreath on the grave of Booker T. Washington.

James W. Woodson, executive secretary of Tuskegee's General Alumni Association, inducted 12 new members into Half Century Club.

Former Tuskegee Cage Star Dies Aboard Airplane

NEW YORK (AP) — Elliot C. Van Zandt, 44-year-old American Negro who gained fame in Italy as a physical sports trainer, died Sunday aboard a plane flying him to the United States for medical treatment.

He died over the Atlantic a few hours before the KLM Royal Dutch Airlines plane landed at Idlewild Airport.

Van Zandt, a World War II veteran and former basketball star at the Tuskegee, Ala. Institute, was en route to the West Side Army Hospital in Chicago.

The former athlete and Army captain was being accompanied here by a friend, Dr. Giovanni Ghitti. Dr. Ghitti said Van Zandt had been stricken with a kidney ailment about three weeks ago.

Van Zandt remained in Italy after the war to train Italian athletes in soccer, football, basketball and track. He was physical trainer of the national champion Milan Football Club, and also physical trainer of the Turkish national basketball team in 1951 and 1952.

He was being taken to Chicago for a possible kidney transplant operation, Ghitti said.

Mrs. Baskerville Dies; Sister Of Mrs. J. O. Thomas

Mrs. Maude Baskerville, sister of Mrs. Jesse O. Thomas, of Atlanta, died at 2 p. m. Saturday in Chicago, Illinois following an illness of one month.

Mrs. Baskerville, a former teacher at Fort Valley State College, spent about 20 years of her life in Atlanta, during which time she resided with Mr. and Mrs. Jesse O. Thomas. She was a graduate of both Tuskegee Institute and Morris Brown College, and made her home in Georgia until she married B. K. Baskerville, the first Negro telephone salesman in the United States.

She leaves to mourn her husband, and five sisters and two brothers, in addition to Mrs. Thomas: Mrs. Louise Ewing, Newark, N. J., Mrs. Mable Parott, N. Y., Mrs. Ruby Kelly, Wiley College, Texas, Mrs. Lucille Mitchell, and Mrs. Gertrude Hamilton, Los Angeles, Calif., and Cyrus Mitchell, of Atlanta and Nelson T. Mitchell, of Jackson, Mississippi.

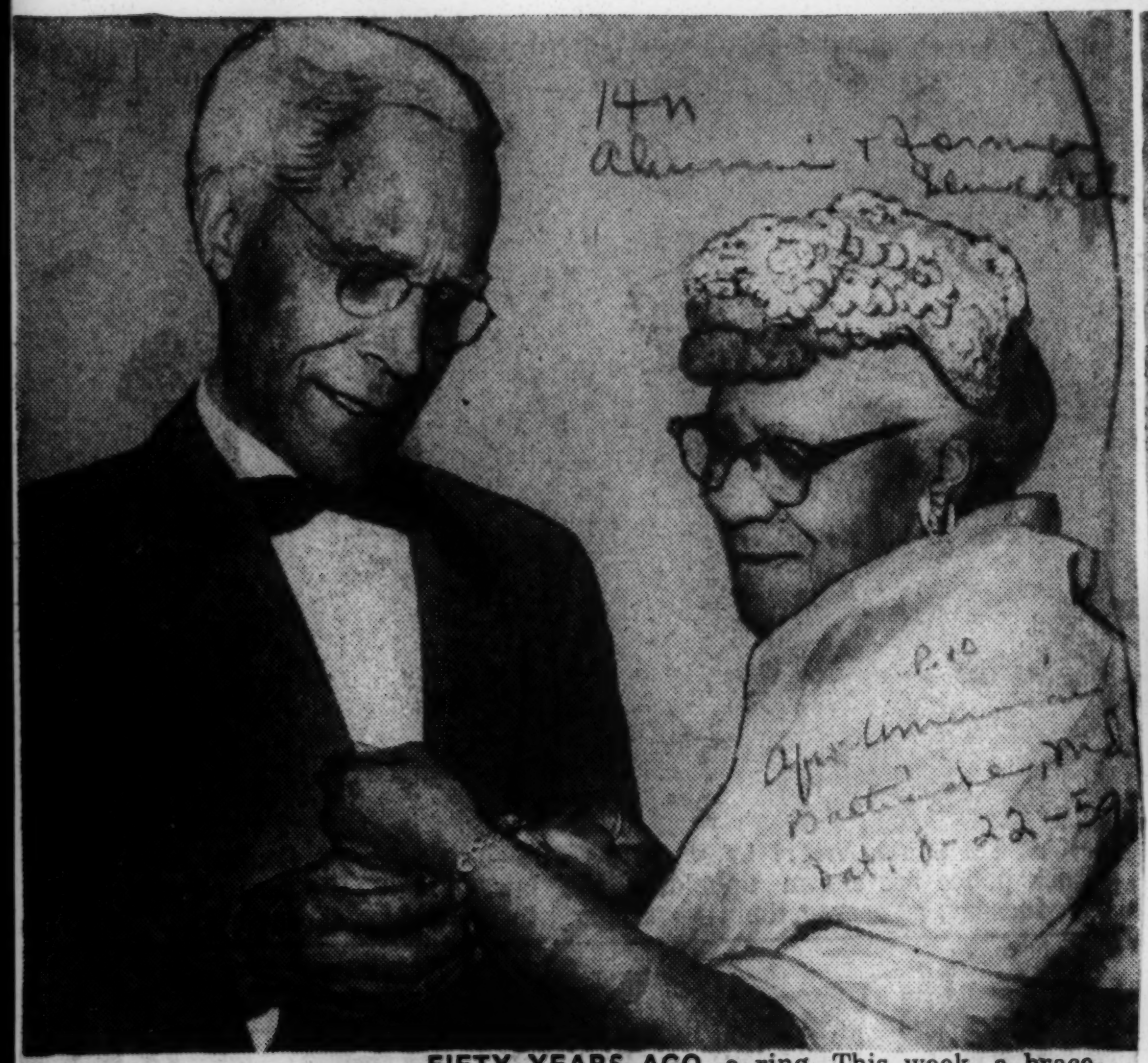
Funeral arrangements have not been completed. Mrs. Thomas has been in Chicago with her sister for over a month.

Arnold W. Lee

SELMA, Ala.—Arnold W. Lee, graduate of Tuskegee Institute and former bandmaster at Rosenwald High School, Monroeville, Ala., died here recently after an illness of three years.

Well-known throughout the South, Mr. Lee organized the first band at Florida A&M and also taught at Bethune-Cookman College.

Survivors include his widow, two daughters, five sons, two sisters, one niece, three nephews and five grandchildren.



FIFTY YEARS AGO, a ring. This week, a bracelet. James H. McGrew bestows gift on his and Mrs. McGrew's golden wedding anniversary.

McGrews mark half century of marriage

PHILADELPHIA — You would naturally expect persons who had spent half a century in an institution to emerge wan, weak and worn.

But this certainly is not true of the popular couple who reside at 3814 North Smedley St. — the James H. McGrews.

They have served fifty years in the noble institution of marriage.

Mr. McGrew was born in a small city thirty miles out of Nashville, Tenn.

He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and served as a representative of this institution under the Presidency of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee.

MR. McGREW served forty years as executive secretary and administrative head of the YMCA and is active as lay leader at the St. Barnabas Church.

He met Hattie Smith fifty one years ago while she was a member of the staff at the Lawrenceville, Va. Training Institute and married her in June 1909.

Mrs. Hattie McGrew is a graduate of Hampton Institute and formerly served as a matron there.

She is an ardent worker in the Cecelia's Guild of St. Barnabas.

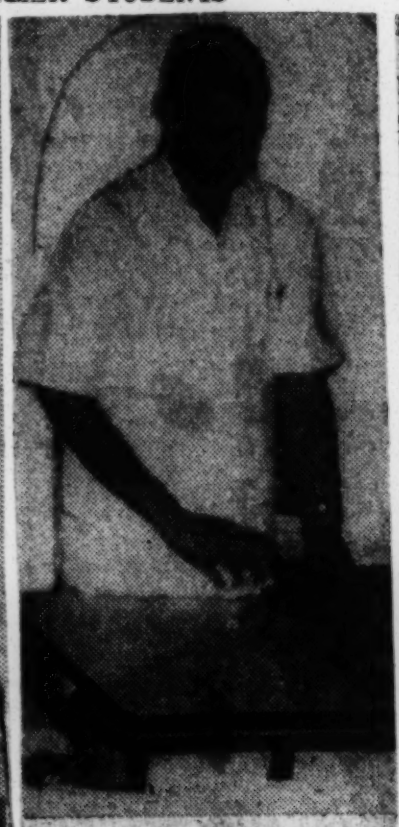
Many hundreds of their friends were able to rejoice with them when they repeated their marriage vows at St. Barnabas Episcopal Church during the celebration of their Golden Anniversary.

Dr. King Builds Clientele With Skill, Service

by Clarence L. Matthews

An unassuming young man who seems oblivious to his obvious success is Dr. Marshall King, Louisville's only practicing Negro veterinarian, who operates the King Clinic, his modern offices located at 1902 W. Broadway.

A native of Anderson, Ind., Dr. King practiced in Jeffersonville and New Albany in Indiana, before opening his present offices here 4 years ago. Dr. King, a veterinary surgeon, has quarters which include a complete laboratory, operating room, boarding kennels for dogs in addition



Dr. King

to a spacious waiting room.

Excellent Treatment

Dr. King's practice, through early apprenticeships and his personal experiences, has continued to expand. The veterinarian numbers among his clients as many whites as Negroes which indicates a concern in securing excellent treatment for their pets precluding any racial issue.

After leaving Anderson to live in Indianapolis, Dr. King graduated from Crispus Attucks High School before entering the University of Indiana at Bloomington. He was a student at Indiana when he entered the Navy serving as a pharmacist mate.

Returning to his studies after service, the veterinarian graduated from the Indiana school with a bachelor of science in 1950. He received his veterinary training from the famed Tuskegee Institute graduating with a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree in 1954.

Dr. King has the distinction of being the first Negro to ever take and pass the Kentucky State Board and gain his license here. He is also licensed to practice in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

Since there is a limited number of veterinarians in the falls city area, Dr. King, a skilled technician, is in constant demand for his services. He nearly settled near Idlewild, Mich., before taking up residence in Louisville.

An affable young man, the veterinarian's appearance is that of a student just beginning studies for a career in which he holds the respect of his associates here and across the nation. He is a member of the American Veterinarian Medical Association, the Kentucky and Indiana Veterinarian Association and the Beta Kappa Chi scientific honor society.

As a veterinarian, Dr. King's hours are long but not mentally fatiguing. He is devoted to his field and the care of his "patients" which may run the gauntlet from pet mice, dogs and cats, to horses and other animals.

He possesses an innate gentleness and understanding of animals which makes treatment less painful to both. His results can be attested to by the volume of animal owners who crowd his clinic for treatment and advice for their pets. More often than not, advice is free of charge as a service to his clientele.

Married

Dr. King and wife, Mary Elizabeth, a New Albany native, are parents of 2 boys and 2 girls. They reside at 735 S. 43rd, and regularly attend the Second Baptist Church of New Albany.

The veterinarian is active in civic work with emphasis in the Boy Scouts movement. He is also a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and the "30" Club. Dr. King also holds a commission in the United States Air Force Reserve.

Local Mortician Passes Suddenly

WILLIAM EVANS

The community which just two years ago welcomed its new citizen with open arms, and which was richly rewarded, Thursday turned out in great numbers to bid the one man farewell.

The farewell was the final rites for William Evans, 47, of 928 N.E. 4th, conducted at Calvary Baptist church, with Rev. M. A. Curry officiating.

Evans died Monday, October 6, en route to a city hospital.

A licensed mortician, he had been in ill health for about two months. He suddenly became worse last Friday.

He was associated with the McKay-Evans Funeral Home of the city and it was from his business base of operation that he was a driving force in most community activities.

Evans was a native of Florida. He received his formal education at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. He specialized in Mortuary Science at Landig College of Mortuary Science at Houston, Texas, and received a degree from the school.

Widely known in the profession, he was licensed by the State of Louisiana and was awarded a certificate of First Aid training by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Interior.

Funeral services were held at 1 p.m. Thursday, with the Oklahoma City Funeral Directors Association in charge. Members of the State Association of Funeral Directors were honorary pallbearers.

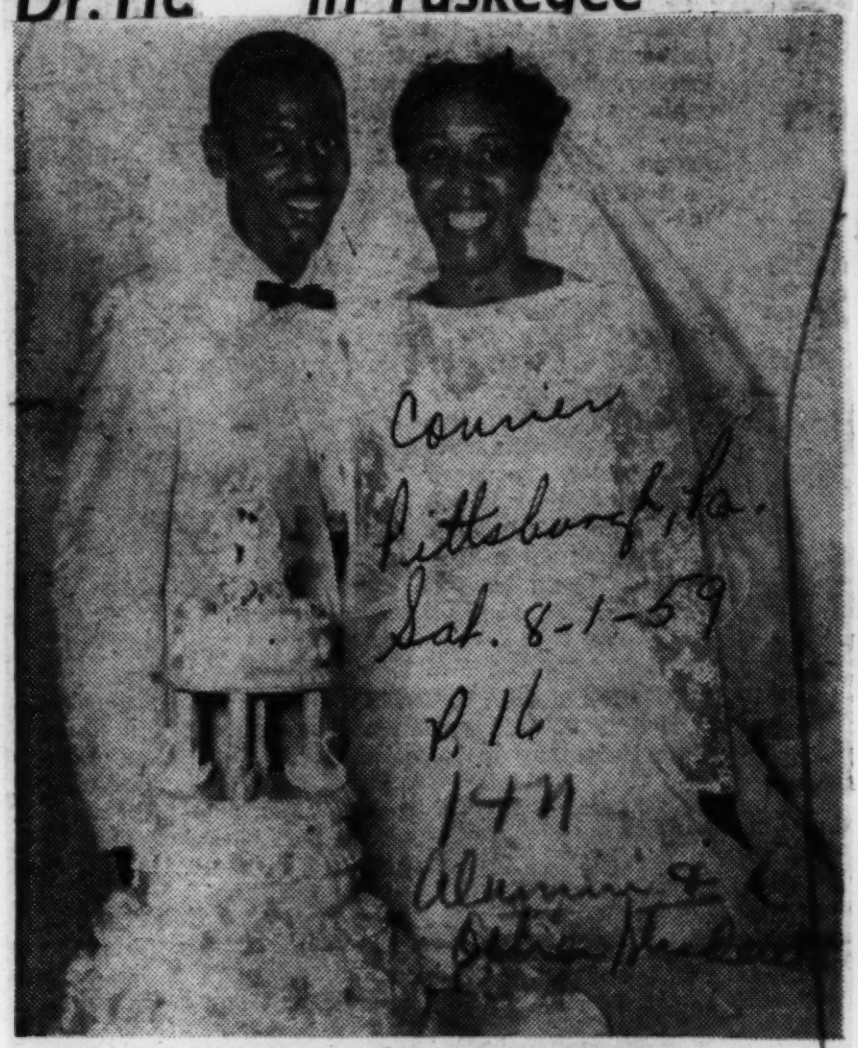
Evans was a 32nd degree Mason and held memberships in the Urban League, NAACP, YMCA, Citizens Chamber of Commerce, and Knights of Pythias.

Mrs. Beula McKay, business associate of Evans expressed the sentiments of the community when she said, "Mr. Evans' passing will be keenly felt and I'm sure the favorable impression made by him in the community will last a long time."

Evans is survived by a wife, Reda, dean of women at Prairie View college, Prairie View, Tex.; a son, Reginald, Lake City, Fla.; two sisters, Mrs. Aggie Golden, Tampa, Fla., and Mrs. Ruby Edwards, Philadelphia; two brothers, Sinclair of Jacksonville, Fla., and George of Perry, Fla.

McKay-Evans Funeral home was in charge of local arrangements. Burial will be at Perry, Fla.

Minister's Daughter Weds Dr. Ha[illegible] in Tuskegee



DR. AND MRS. G. P. HARRIS
. . . smiling happily

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Greater St. Mark Baptist Church was the scene of the recent marriage of Virginia Davis to Dr. George P. Harris.

The bride is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Jordan Davis. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Harris Sr., New Bern, N. C., and New York City.

The Rev. B. J. Simms performed the double-ring ceremony. Nuptial music was provided by Mrs. Lexine Weeks. Miss Jeannie Pitts and Solomon Green were soloists. Prior to the ceremony, candles were lighted by the Misses Johnny Foster and Barbara Ware.

■

GIVEN IN marriage by her father, the bride was radiant in a gown of white Alencon lace and nylon net, etched in seed pearls and sequins. She carried a colonial bouquet of orchids and stephanotis attached to a Bible.

Mrs. Marion A. Davis of West Virginia State College was matron of honor. Bridesmaids were Atty. Serena E. Davis, Columbus, Ohio; Dorcas L. Davis, Smith College, Northampton, Mass., sisters of the bride, Ruth Pitts, Tuskegee, and Claudine Tubbs, Marion, Ala.

■

CHARLES DENT, Chicago, Ill., was best man. Ushers were William Peterson, James Moore, both of this city; Eugene Wesley, Talladega, and Douglas Carruthers, Comer, Ga.

Little Zelda Blount, New Bern, N.C., was flower girl. She dropped rose petals on the white satin carpet, laid for the bride by her brothers, Hillis Dwight Davis, Librarian, West Virginia State College, and Walter Davis.

A reception was held immediately following the ceremony in the faculty staff cottage. Dean Hattie W. Kelly and Mrs. Lottie Esau were general managers of the wedding.

Last Year's 'Miss Jabberwock' Enters Tuskegee

GAYNELLE WILLIAMS
. . . "Miss Jabberwock"

ALBANY, Ga.—Miss Gaynelle Williams of Valdosta, winner of the 1958 "Miss Jabberwock" title sponsored by the Albany Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, began her freshman year a few days ago at Tuskegee Institute. Aiding her in this endeavor will be a $135 tuition scholarship awarded by the sorority.

Miss Williams is the daughter of Mrs. Hattie Williams and the late Rev. H. L. Williams of Valdosta, and a recent honor graduate of the Valdosta High School.

Other 1959 recipients of scholarships from Delta Sigma Theta Sorority are Miss Mary Munning of Darien, Ga., sophomore at Albany State College, and Miss Bernice Johnson of Albany, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Jesse Johnson.

Mrs. Richardine Chadwell is president of the Albany chapter.

14n 1959

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

MISS GLENNIE HILL

DECEASED- TUES. FEB. 3, 1959
CLASSIFICATION, SOPHOMORE
(LAST DORMITORY ASSIGNMENT-ROCKEFELLER)

MISS TUSKEGEE.--Miss Barbara Jean Flowers will reign as Miss Tuskegee for the academic year of 1958-59, Feb. 19, 20 and 21 during the 26th annual basketball tournament at Tuskegee. A senior in the school of Home Economics, Miss Flowers, a native of Montgomery, Ala., will be on her throne when the ten top teams of the Southern Interscholastic Athletic Conference, (SIAC), battle for championship glory in spacious Logan Hall. A popular student, Miss Flowers is listed in Who's Who among students in universities and colleges and is affiliated with several organizations on the Institute campus.

MISS JACQUELINE VIRGINIA MASON

Used p.3 Birmingham, Ala.

BETROTHAL ANNOUNCED — Of widespread interest over several states is the announcement of the engagement of Miss Jacqueline Virginia Mason of Tuskegee and Bessemer, Alabama to Captain Harold Neal of Tuskegee, Ala. and Oklahoma City, Okla. 14n Alumni Jan 2-13-59

The announcement is made by the parents of the bride-elect, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Mason of Bessemer, Alabama. Miss Mason is a graduate of Dunbar High School and of the Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing. She is employed as a nurse in the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama. The prospective bridegroom attended Langston University in Oklahoma and is assistant P. M. S. T. R.O.T.C. at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. His parents are Mrs. Katie Neal and the late Mr. Marcellus Neal of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The wedding is to be an event of the late Spring.

Miss M. E. Morris Elected As 'Teacher Of The Year'

Miss Mahala E. Morris, instructor English at the A. H. Parker High School, has been selected the "Teacher of the Year" by the Birmingham Negro Teachers Association.

She was born in Birmingham and lives at 1724 Center Street, West. Miss Morris holds the B. S. degree from Tuskegee Institute and the M. A. degree from the University of Denver. Her elementary and high school education was received in the Birmingham Public Schools.

For almost a half century Miss Morris has taught in the Birmingham Public Schools. She began her teaching at the Lane Elementary School. Miss Morris served as principal of the Eureka School, from where she moved to Parker.

Member of Phi Delta Kappa Sorority, a national teacher organization, she has served as chairman of the English Department of the Alabama State Teachers Association. In addition to the BNTA, she holds membership in the ASTA, NEA and NOPE.

Miss Morris is membership chairman and faculty representative of the Parker PTA. She was honored with a special ceremonies by the PTA in 1950.

MISS MAHALA E. MORRIS

DECEASED

CHESTER JOHNSON
ALABAMA STATE
STAFFER SUCCUMBS

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Chester A. Johnson, associate supervisor of the dining hall at Alabama State Colleg e and a member of the staff for 33 years, passed on March 5 after an illness of eight days.
A native of Snow Hill, Ala., he was a graduate of Snow Hill Inst., and for six years was band director and commandant of that institution. His College training was at Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute. . . . .

World
P.1.
Bormingham, Ala.

C. A. Johnson Dies at 'Bama State College

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Chester A. Johnson, associate supervisor of the dining hall at Alabama State College and a member of the staff for 33 years, died March 5 after an illness of eight days.

A native of Snow Hill, Ala., he was a graduate of Snow Hill Institute and for six years was band director and commandant at that institution. His college training was at Hampton Institute and at Tuskegee Institute.

In 1926 he joined the staff of Alabama State College as a teacher of junior high school science in the campus laboratory school, and has been associateed with the college since that time.

FUNERAL SERVICES were held from St. John AME Church on Sunday, March 8, with the pastor, the Rev. R. W. Wilson, officiating.

Survivors include his widow, Mrs. Zenobia Maye Johnson; two sos, Dr. Chester A. Johnson Jr. of New Orleans, and Lawrence Johnson, of Montgomery; three brothers, Lawrence Johnson, of Marion, Ala., and I. E. Johnson and H. H. Johnson, both of Laurinburg, N. C.

Dr. Daniel Wynn To Speak At Youth Day Observance

Dr. Daniel Wynn, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, will be the guest minister at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church Sunday morning. The occasion is the annual observance of Youth Day. A special youth choir under direction of Mrs. Alice James Harris will sing, along with the regular choir. The Youth Usher Board will serve.

The observance began Friday night with a film and continued Saturday night with a talent show-fashion revue by the young people. The three-day celebration has been directed under the co-chairmanship of Stephen James and Miss Freda James.

Dr. Wynn, a native of Oklahoma, is a graduate of Langston University, Howard University, and earned the doctorate at Boston University. He has served as chaplain and professor at Kentucky State College, Bishop College, and at Langston University. He has held his present position since 1955.

Serving with the general co-chairmen have been Edwin T. Jordan and Misses Bessie Nelms, Sangernetta Gilbert, and Doris Lowery.

Last Sunday the lesson in the Church School was reviewed by C. L. Dennard.

Meetings during the week have been held at the residences of Mesdames Claressa Chambless, Viola Jordan, Minnie Wood, Lena Young, also with Eprevel Davie Sr., Adolphus Kelly, and Robert D. Nesbitt, and Mrs. Mattie Snipes.

Honored by NAIA

Ed Adams Named To Hall of Fame

KANSAS CITY — Ed Adams, ate basketball coach at Texas Southern University in Houston, has been named as one of eight men to the basketball division of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics' Hall of Fame.

Adams built Texas Southern into a basketball power. He started at North Carolina College, assembling that institution's first team. He then served 15 years at Tuskegee Institute with a record of 88 victories and 99 losses, winning four conference championships.

AT TEXAS Southern, in nine seasons, his teams won 204 and lost 54, finishing first in his conference each year except one, in which the team finished second. His over-all record was 644 won 152 lost, a percentage of .808. His team won third place in the 1958 NAIA tournament, was runner up in 1956 and was a quarter-finalist in 1957.

Adams died suddenly prior to the opening of the current basketball season.

Certificates of award to the new Hall of Fame members will be made at the annual NAIA Hall of Fame luncheon March 13 at the Hotel Muehelbach here during the week of the 21st annual National Intercollegiate basketball championships.

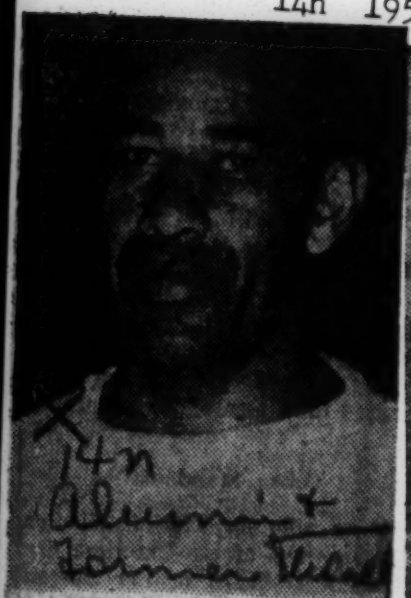
MR. HENRY M. McBRIDE
DECEASED APRIL 2,1959
CLASS 1910
age-78 Retired Insurance agent- Atlanta Life Ins.
Funeral Bethel AME Church
Atlanta, Ga.
Daily World. P.6
Tues. 4-7-59
Atlanta, Ga.

DECEASED
MR. WILLIS PEEK, former President of the Tuskegee Alumni Association and graduate of the class of 1915, died on August 17, 1959

CAMPUS CHATS
SEPT. 1959

14n 1959

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS



TO HALL OF FAME.—The late Edward H. Adams, former head coach of the Texas Southern University basketball team, will be posthumously awarded a "Naismith Hall of Fame" award along with seven other men who have distinguished themselves during the history of the organization. Coach Adams built Texas Southern into a basketball power during his reign at the Houston, Texas school. His teams won third place in the 1958 NAIA tourney; were runners-up in 1956 and quarter finalists in 1957. The coach died last October in Houston. Mrs. Adams, widow of the coach, will be present at the NAIA tourney to receive the tribute. She will be accompanied to the city by their two children and two sisters of Mr. Adams.

MISS BARBARA JEAN FLOWERS

Flowers And Smitherman Wedding Planned In June

A June wedding has been planned for Miss Barbara Jean Flowers and Herbert Charles Smitherman.

Miss Flowers is the daughter of Mrs. Mozelle Primus Flowers and James W. Flowers of Montgomery and Sprague, respectively. She is enrolled in Tuskegee Institute's graduate school of Home Economics. She is affiliated with several organizations and was elected to "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities." Miss Flowers also reigns as "Miss Tuskegee" for the school year.

Mr. Smitherman is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. Otis Charles Smitherman of Birmingham. He is a graduate student in the School of Arts and Sciences, majoring in chemistry, at Tuskegee Institute. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Upon completion of his studies for the master's degree, he will serve in the United States Army in which he has received a second lieutenant's commission.

The wedding will take place at the St. Jude's Catholic Church on June third.

Class of '39 back at Kegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (ANP) — The Class of 1939 held its 20-year reunion at Tuskegee Institute last week-end. Serving as the traditional class speaker was Dr. Mable S. Lott, one of the most distinctive examples of the success of the members of the class.

As a student, Dr. Lott, the then Mable Smith was a high jumper holding the southern college women's championship in high jumping for two successive years. Today, she is a professor and head of the department of secondary education at Texas Southern University at Houston, her home town.

As slim as a young princess, she won her Ph.D. degree and is the mother of five young children. Her husband is a member of a well-known florist family.

* * *

AMONG MEMBERS OF the returning class which presented Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee's president, with a gift of $3,500 were:

Mrs. Mary C. Barnes, Mrs. Erlene R. Bethel, Mrs. Olivia B. Burroughs, Miss Muggie Carrington, Mrs. Uralee A. Haynes, Mrs. Josephine C. Marshall, Mrs. Ossie W. Mitchell, Mrs. Harriet C. Montgomery, Mrs. Gladys R. Owens, Mrs. Alpha A. Robertson, Mrs. Terressetta S. Turner, Mrs. Cleo S. Walker, Mrs. Maudry T. Williams, Mrs. Hyacinth S. McNeary, Mrs. Marian L. Davis, Mrs. Sallie P. Harris, Mrs. Sara N. Locklair, Mrs. Ruth Newman, Moses Beasley;

Thomas W. Campbell, Ignacio L.—Guzman, Grady Ivy, Walker, Andrew Walker, Sylvanus B. Clark, Woodrew Cooper, R. S. Darnaby and Paul T. Brown.

MISS MATTIE C. GOOLSBY

OGLETHORPE TEACHER OF THE YEAR — Miss Mattie C. Goolsby, first grade teacher at the Oglethorpe County Training School at Lexington, Georgia was named "Teacher of the Year" by members of the faculty and the P. T. A. Council.

Mrs. Goolsby is a graduate of Fort Valley State College and has done further study at Tuskegee Institute. She is a native of Oglethorpe County where she has taught for the past twenty-seven years. She is a member of the Bethlehem Baptist Church and of the ATA, GTEA, and NEA, Teacher Associations. Her interest in the welfare of her pupils, her exemplary life, and her willingness to serve her fellowmen in both the school and community, have won for her the respect, admiration and love of all who have come in contact with her.

Tuskegee Graduate Made Technician In Liberia By Government

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS—George W Palmer, former instructor at Tuskegee Institute, has been employed as a refrigeration and air conditioning technician in the Prairie View Liberian Project.

A native of Corona, Long Island, New York, Mr Palmer has been employed for the past eight years by the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tuskegee. His arrival in Kakata, Liberia was dated for March 8.

The new Prairie View Staffer received the BS Degree in commercial industries at Tuskegee in 1950.

Accompanying him to Liberia are his wife, Elvira, and his three children.

Who's Who in Iowa

Chas. W. Holmes Commutes To Knoxville Vet Hospital for Job as Clinical Social Worker

This is the 59th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

According to Charles Westley Holmes, it was a very easy transition for him to step into his new position last December as clinical social worker at the Veterans hospital in Knoxville, Ia. He also makes it sound just as easy to commute daily to and from the hospital to his home in Des Moines, a good hour's drive.

Prior to his taking the Knoxville position he had worked five years as a professional social worker with Family Service Travelers Aid society with offices in the Flynn building.

Similar Work

"The work was similar, only in a different setting." he said. "In Family Service the patients came to us. We often worked with neurotic parents, served as marriage counselors or helped persons to make employment adjustments."

"At Knoxville our patients are in a hospital but are brought to us in our offices where we work in the Admittance building which is the intensive treatment building," he said.

Interviews

"We interview patients and their relatives, write social work summaries, and work closely with doctors and psychiatrists to help make diagnoses as to whether a patient has had enough treatment, needs a different kind or if it should be discontinued." he went on.

Included in the duties of his job is counseling patients, corresponding with relatives and personally talking with them, and preparing the patient and wife or parents for the returning home of the patient.

Aspired to be Doctor

"We are very much concerned with families and relatives gaining an understanding of mental illness."

Actually Mr. Holmes did not start out to be a professional worker. Early in life he had aspired to be a doctor.

To Tuskegee

Born in Colfax, Ia., his parents brought him to Des Moines wher he was about three years old. He grew up here, graduated from North High school, then entered the State University of Iowa where he studied liberal arts subjects a year. He left and entered Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in 1932, stayed there a year

Negro Airman Wins $500 'Accent' Award

A Negro airman Thursday morning receivtd a $500 award from Accent International at the main auditorium of Navy Pier during the annual convention of the National Restaurant association.

A1-C Howard Cooper, stationed at Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, won the second place award for submitting a prize-winning idea to Accent, a division of International Minerals and Chemical corporation, during their "$5,000 Idea contest."

Cooper, diet supervisor for the 5040th USAF hospital at Elmendorf, was provided airlift to and from Chicago by the Air Force. A native of St. Louis, Mo., Cooper is a graduate of Bokker T Washington high school, Montgomery, Ala. He studied commercial dietetics at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., for two years prior to entering the Air Force.

EYE'S TUSKEGEE

Mrs. Phillipa Cooper, formerly of Montgomery now lives in Anchorage, Alaska.

The first prize of $1000 in the Accent contest was won by a Canadian civilian. Another Canadian won the second $500 award. Other prizes of $100 were awarded by the company.

AIRMAN FIRST CLASS HOWARD L. COOPER (center) smiles after receiving $500 check from Accent International as second prize in "$5,000 Idea contest." Cooper, stationed at Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, received the award as a food-preparation specialist in a feature of the National Restaurant Association Convention in the main auditorium of Navy Pier. Shown (l. to r.) are Joe Schensul, president of the Restaurant association, Cooper, and Jack Herzog, sales manager for Accent International, who made the presentations.

Cooper, 29 and his wife, Isabell, have four children. His mother,

After completing his tour duty with the Air Force, Cooper states, "I plan to use the prize money to re-enter Tuskegee and complete my training in commercial dietetics." The airman first class said he then hopes to qualify as a male dietician through the American Dietetics association.

14n 1959

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

TUSKEGEE'S ALUMNI MERIT AWARD HONOREES

At Tuskegee Institute's May commencement exercises, the Alumni Merit Award, an honor representing one of the crowning achievements for a Tuskegee graduate, was presented Mr. A. C. Bulls, Sr.(right), a business pioneer and leader who over a period of years has sought to supply adequate housing facilities and business operations necessary to the well-being of persons residing in Tuskegee; and Attorney Cornelius R. Richardson of Richmond, Indiana, who has served as a criminal lawyer, Municipal Judge and promotor of the Citizen's Union which later developed into the Townsend Community Center, in Richmond.

Morris Brown, 'Skegee Win Openers; Morehouse Enters Semi-Finals

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Play in the 26th annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament, which got underway here Thursday afternoon, will continue tonight with the first game of the semi-finals round starting at 6 p. m. (Central Standard Time), at Logan Hall Gymnasium.

The first round was delayed approximately an hour and a half Thursday, when a basket was broken during a pre-game practice session and had to be repaired. As a result of this delay, results of some quarter-finals games were not available in time to give definite pairings for tonight's semi-finals.

First team to reach the semi-finals, however, was the Morehouse College quint, of Atlanta, Ga. The Maroon Tigers came from behind to defeat the Fisk University Bulldogs in a 72-71 thriller, with John Lowe sinking two free throws to win the game.

Fisk's Bobby Gilliam emerged high scorer with 23 points and Marvin Thomas, of Morehouse, was runner-up with 22 points.

M'BROWN, 'SKEGEE SWEEP OPENERS

Play began here Thursday with Morris Brown College's Purple Wolverines and the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers winning first round games. Morris Brown spilled the Benedict College Tigers of Columbia, S. C., 86-78, and Tuskegee took the second-seeded Xavier University Gold Rush hoopsters in camp, 83-75.

Curtis Bell, Charles Bolden, James Scott, Erwin Ross and John Alexander did most of the scoring as the Purple Wolverines went out front 17-12, midway the first half and kept on top the rest of the way.

Edward Murphy, of Benedict, led the scorers with 28 points and Jones was the No. 2 man with 18. Bell was high for Morris Brown with 17.

Sparked by Lightfoot and Watts, the Tuskegee Tigers posted a 55-40 half-time lead over Xavier and went on to chalk up the first upset of the three - day hardwood classic.

TOURNEY SCORES

MORRIS BROWN	86
BENEDICT	78
TUSKEGEE	83
XAVIER	75
MOREHOUSE	72
FISK	71
FLORIDA A. & M.	93
ALABAMA A. & M.	64

SUMMARY

M'BROWN (86)	FG	FT	Pts
R. Myles	3	2	8
C. Bell	6	5	17
C. Bolden	7	1	15
B. Barnett	1	4	6
J. Scott	7	1	15
E. Ross	6	2	14
J. Alexander	2	9	11
Totals	32	24	86

BENEDICT (78)	FG	FT	Pts
L. Goolsby	0	0	0
W. Simon	5	2	12
L. Jones	6	6	18
E. Murphy	11	6	28
J. Wilds	1	4	6
D. Jackson	1	1	3
J. Greene	1	0	2
Totals	27	24	78

MOREHOUSE (72)	FG	FT	Pts
L. Johnson	7	5	19
B. Gray	2	0	4
M. Thomas	6	10	22
E. Harris	0	1	1
I. Parker	4	1	9
J. Lowe	1	5	7
Totals	25	22	72

FISK (71)	FG	FT	Pts
A. Washington	2	3	7
B. Gilliam	5	13	23
J. McAdoo	5	3	13
L. Lawson	4	4	12
W. Dixon	3	3	9
B. Simms	1	1	3
H. Shaw	0	4	4
Totals	20	31	71

TUSKEGEE (83)	FG	FT	Pts
G. Reynolds	4	3	11
J. Lightfoot	7	3	17
E. Watts	8	4	20
W. Williams	1	0	2
B. Copeland	1	1	3
W. Reynolds	4	3	11
E. Myrick	3	1	7
G. Crawford	3	6	12
Totals	31	21	83

XAVIER (75)	FG	FT	Pts
C. Bailey	3	3	9
Divine	5	3	13
R. Arthur	3	9	15
I. Joseph	8	4	20
C. Mosley	1	1	3
O. Smith	1	1	3
S. Thompson	5	2	12
Totals	26	23	75

FLA. A&M (93)	FG	FT	Pts
M. Fortson	9	1	19
Clif Bridge	3	0	6
L. Gibson	8	1	17
R. Young	1	9	7
J. C. Williams	5	0	10
C. Davis	0	3	3
W. Kennedy	7	5	19
J. L. Johnson	6	0	12
Totals	39	15	93

ALA. A&M (64)	FG	FT	Pts
R. Asberry	9	7	25
J. Hughes	6	6	18
Ford	6	1	13
Hayden	1	0	2
Boykin	1	1	3
R. Flakes	0	3	3
Totals	23	18	64

Game Features Special Events

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Special features for the entertainment of the spectators attending the 26th annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament, Feb. 19-21 in Logan Hall by students of Tuskegee Institute included: a weight lifting exhibition on Friday night by Alphonso Clark, sophomore, physical education, Dunadin, Florida; and Julius Marsh, sophomore, electrical engineering, Pritchard, Ala.

A special exhibition in baton twirling by Tiger majorettes, Rose Webb, freshman, education, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Wilbe Bell Tripp, education, Miami, Florida, concluded the entertainment.

At the championship games on Saturday night several young men gave a trampoline exhibition. Participating were: Floyd Dawson, junior, physical education, Grant, Fla.; Samuel L. Gay, junior, physical education, Miami, and Paul Hill, junior, physical education, Hardaway, Ala.

The freshman women enrolled in courses in physical education, tumbled and tumbled in tumbling exercises. Sylvia Buck, a freshman in the department of physical education, Tuskegee Institute; and Charles Stewart, a senior, commercial dietetics, Brooklyn, rendered the Tuskegee version of 'Dance Peter Gunn.'

Instructors in charge of these exhibitions were Miss Ann Gibbs, Miss Maude Chambers, Miss Nell Jackson, Whitney L. Van 'Cleve and Allison Figaro, all members of the staff in the department of physical education.

Benedict Jars Tuskegee, 67-60

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Benedict college, basketball power in the SIAC, blew hot and cold, yet outpointed Golden Tiger Tuskegee, 67-60, to hand members of the Tuskegee combine their second defeat of the season on their home court.

After a whirlwind lead, 12 to 2, and 17 to 6, Benedict lost steam while Tuskegee closed the gap, 19-17, then pulled abreast of Benedict at 26-all only to see sharpshooting Walter Simon, Benedict forward, drill 3 field goals in quick succession to give his teammates an 8-point spread at the half.

In the second stanza Benedict and Tuskegee battled furiously for the victory in a game marked by vigorous play. James Crawford, stellar Golden Tiger forward, nailed a sizzling 15 points in the first half, but was cool perceptively in the second half and was held to one field goal and one free throw. That in a nutshell spelled defeat for the Golden quint.

FLORIDA A&M ROMPS TO 100-70 WIN OVER TUSKEGEE FOR '59 SIAC TOURNAMENT CROWN

MORRIS BROWN RIPS MOREHOUSE 75-53 IN CONSOLATION FINALS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Florida A&M University Rattlers, of Tallahassee, Fla., displayed a sharp, quick-breaking offense Saturday night in cruising to a 100-70 triumph over the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, in the championship finals of the 26th annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament, played before an overflow crowd at Logan Hall.

In the all-Atlanta consolation finals, Morris Brown College's Purple Wolverines rode to a 75-53 victory over the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers.

The top-seeded Rattlers, who shared the 1958-59 SIAC pre-tournament laurels with Xavier University, of New Orleans, La., reached the finals by polishing off the Alabama A & M College Bulldogs, 93-64; and taking Morris Brown in camp, 82-71. In defeating Tuskegee in the championship finals Florida won its eighth SIAC tournament crown.

Definitely back on the center stage in the SIAC basketball picture, the unseeded Golden Tigers swept into the titular tilt by upsetting Xavier's second-seeded Gold Rush cagers, 83-75 and knocking off the Morehouse Maroon Tigers, 79-74.

MORGAN SPARKS RATTLERS

Sparked by Co-Capt. Leo Morgan, great floorman and team player from Columbus, Ohio, Florida was on top, 25-17 midway the first half, increased the margin, 47-30 at intermission and went on to win with ease. Teaming with Morgan in Florida's driving offense were Co-Capt. Leroy Gibson, James Forchion, Cliff Bridges and Ruben Young. Morgan scored 28 points and Forchion hit for 22.

Mainspring for the Golden Tigers ,who put up a stirring battle before falling to the Rattlers, was John Reynolds, fast-moving playmaker from Dothan, Ala., and he got lots of help from James Crawford, Capt. Earl Watts, Edward Myrick and Bobby Copeland. John Reynolds bagged 17 points and Crawford got 15.

ROSS AND BOLDEN M'BROWN'S BIG GUNS

Erwin Ross, of Atlanta, Ga., and Charles Bolden, of Memphis, Tenn., were the big guns for the Morris Brown Purple Wolverines in the consolation finals. Out front, 17-9 in the first ten minutes of play, Morris Brown built up a 35-14 halftime lead and kept our front the rest of the way, with Ross, Bolden, Capt. Robert Myles, Robert Barnett, Curtis Bell and James Scott doing most of the damage.

Marvin Thomas, Morehouse sensational sharp-shooter from St. Louis, Mo., paced the Maroon Tigers' attack, aided by Capt. Leonard Johnson, Ike Parker and Elmer Wilson.

SUMMARY

FLORIDA A&M (100)	B.	F.	TP.
Morgan	7	14	28
Forchion	7	8	22
Bridges	6	1	13
Gibson	7	4	18
Young	4	0	8
Davis	1	0	2
Kennedy	4	1	9
Totals	36	28	100

TUSKEGEE (70)	B.	F.	TP.
J. Reynolds	5	7	17
W. Reynolds	1	1	3
Crawford	7	1	15
Myrick	3	3	9
Copeland	2	3	7
Watts	5	1	11
Lightfoot	1	1	3
Williams	1	2	4
Henry	0	1	1
Totals	25	20	70

OFFICIALS: Earl Wynn (Tenn. State), referee; Major Brown (Ala. State), umpire.

MORRIS BROWN (75)	B.	F.	TP.
Ross	6	9	21
Bolden	8	1	17
Barnett	4	1	9
Bell	4	0	8
Myles	3	3	9
Scott	3	2	8
Alexander	1	1	3
Totals	29	17	75

MOREHOUSE (53)	B.	F.	TP.
Johnson	7	2	16
Thomas	8	4	20
Wilson	2	1	5
Parker	4	4	12
Harris	0	0	0
Totals	21	11	53

OFFICIALS: Raymond Wainwright (Clark), referee; T. Herman Graves (Morehouse), umpire.

TOURNAMENT SCORES

FIRST ROUND

Morris Brown	86
Benedict	78
Tuskegee	83
Xavier	75

QUARTER-FINALS

Morehouse	72
Fisk	71
Florida	93
Alabama A&M	64
Morris Brown	77
Bethune-Cookman	70
Tuskegee	71
Clark	63

SEMI-FINALS

Florida	82
Morris Brown	71
Tuskegee	79
Morehouse	74

FINALS

Florida	100
Tuskegee	70
Morris Brown	75
Morehouse	53

TUSKEGEE AND FLORIDA DRIBBLERS TANGLE IN FINALS OF SIAC CAGE TOURNEY TONIGHT

Florida Spills M'Brown, 82-71; Tuskegee Tops Morehouse, 79-74

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The finals of the 26th annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament will be played here tonight, with the all-Atlanta consolation finals between the Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines and Morehouse College Maroon Tigers, getting underway at 6 p. m. (Central Standard Time) at Logan Hall Gymnasium.

Shooting-it-out in the championship finals at 8 p. m., will be the unseeded Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers and top-seeded Florida A. and M. University Orange and Green Rattlers, who were victorious in semi-finals contests Friday night.

In the opening semi-finals game, the Florida A. and M. Orange and Green Rattlers romped to an 82-71 triumph over the Morris Brown Purple Wolverines, while the Tuskegee Golden Tigers shot their way to a 79-74 win over the Morehouse Maroon Tigers.

Florida will be seeking its eighth SIAC tournament championship, and Tuskegee will be striving for its fourth. The Rattlers swept the tournament crown in 1941, 1942, 1945, 1947, 1952, 1955 and 1957, which the Golden Tigers finished out front in 1934, 1944 and 1948.

FLORIDA EARNS TICKET TO FINALS

The Florida A. and M. Rattlers earned a ticket to the finals fighting off a late challenge by the Morris Brown Purple Wolverines in the opening semi-finals contest of the evening. It was a tight game in the final stages and the Rattlers had to play control-ball and put on a semi-free to halt the Wolverines' late rally.

Morris Brown trailed 16 points (66-48) with nine minutes left to play, when Robert Barnett, Robert Myles and Erwin Ross started firing consistently and shaved the margin to 11 points. Leo Morgan, Leroy Gibson, and James Forchion continued to drill in shots as the Rattlers went on to win.

Florida A. and M., top-seeded by the Tournament Committee with a 22.85 Dickinson Rating, moved out front early and led Morris Brown, 43-26 at intermission.

ROSS TOPS SCORERS

Morris Brown's Ross, product of Atlanta's Price High School, emerged high scorer with 24 points. Two points back was Morgan, Florida's sensational play-maker from Columbus, Ohio.

Also scoring in double-figures were Gibson, 21; Forchion, 16; Charles Bolden, 14; and Myles, 12.

TUSKEGEE TURNS BACK MOREHOUSE

In the second semi-finals contest, the Tuskegee Golden Tigers turned on the steam at the seven-minute mark and went on to defeat the Morehouse Maroon Tigers.

James Lightfoot teamed with Warren Reynolds, Edward Myrick, James Crawford, and John Reynolds, as the Golden Tigers overcame Morehouse's slender 39-38 half-time lead to put the game in the bag.

Taking scoring laurels was Morehouse's Marvin Thomas, uncanny St. Louis, Mo., sharp-shooter, with 28 points and Capt. Leonard Johnson was the No. 2 man with 23. Lightfoot was high for Tuskegee with 20 and Warren Reynolds was one point back with 19.

SUMMARY

Florida (82)	FG.	FT.	Pts.
Gibson	8	5	21
Young	3	3	9
Bridges	2	0	4
Forchion	7	2	16
Morgan	7	8	22
Johnson	2	0	4
Kennedy	2	4	8
Moss	0	2	0
TOTALS	31	20	82
Morris Brown	**FG.**	**FT.**	**Pts.**
Ross	9	6	24
Bolden	7	0	14
Menefee	0	2	2
Pettiford	0	1	1
Barnett	3	1	7
Scott	3	1	7
Bell	0	3	3
Myles	5	2	12
Alexander	0	1	1
TOTALS	27	17	71
Tuskegee	**FG.**	**FT.**	**Pts.**
J. Reynolds	6	0	12
Lightfoot	6	8	20
Watts	1	0	2
W. Reynolds	6	7	19
Myrick	4	5	13
Crawford	3	7	13
TOTALS	26	27	79
Morehouse	**FG.**	**FT.**	**Pts.**
Jones	1	2	4
Johnson	10	3	23
Gray	1	0	2
Thomas	9	10	28
Wilson	1	3	5
Parker	2	4	8
Lowe	2	0	4
TOTALS	26	22	74

Cage Play-Off Set At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Benedict College quintet and South Carolina State will play at 7 p.m. Wednesday here at Logan Hall in effort to determine which team will participate in the SIAC 1959 Basketball Tournament.

At the close of the regular playing season, Benedict and South Carolina State were tied for season's record and each with place in the tournament. In order for one of the squads to participate in the tournament, the tie had to be broken.

B. T. Harvey at Montgomery SIAC commissioner, announced three or four ways to break the tie. Information was received here Monday night, that officials had reached agreement on playing the tie off in Logan Hall Wednesday night. Patrons having tournament season tickets will be admitted to this game for the small sum of 10 cents, others will have to pay 25 cents.

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

BY MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Wire services recently carried a story datelined Brookings, S. D. It was an engrossing report of a man's respect for a famous brother which had resulted in a $500 contribution to the South Dakota State College stadium campaign. The man is Tom Abbott, a cook in the St. Charles Hotel in Pierre. The brother memorialized was the late Cleveland Leigh Abbott, for more than 30 years teacher, coach and director of athletics here at Tuskegee Institute.

In this glorious, golden age of athletics, when men run the mile in less than four minutes, when basketball scoring must be calculated on electronic devices, and when football is played with the exacting science that one employs to make and catapult a missile, and when home runs rocket over the bangers at a clip not known since the Babe Ruth era, the revered ole man of Tuskegee Institute, is still news.

Abbott, the late Fay Young of the Chicago Defender, and B. T. Harvey, commissioner of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, were the admitted "Big Three" of Dixie sports. They scooped out the bedrock of Deep South athletics and placed the foundation of athletics as we know them today.

o—o—o

There is an old pix made by Warren's Studio, 73 E. Russell St., Orangeburg, S. C., which gives testimonial to what I mean. Looking on the fading portrait, I saw the timbers of the past era in proud array. You see B. T. Harvey, A. J. Lockhart, the late A. G. Gassett, J. B. Bragg, St. Elmo Brady, Abbott, the late photographer J. Richardson Jones, Ted Wright, Ollie Dawson, W. J. Nicks, Dr. Frank L. Forbes, the late H. A. Johnson, E. J. Clemons, Bill Bell, Paul Webber, C. Johnson Dunn, A. S. Gaither, Ralph A. Robinson, C. J. Kincaide, Howard Archer, Jack Adkins, and numerous others of the SIAC old guards.

o—o—o

Though, proud, high and mighty none captured the spirit of the Twenties as did Abbott. Abbott pioneered new stadiums, new formations, new idealism in a day in which the rope and the faggott limited democracy in our land.

Abbott carried his team to the great relays, played football in the giant concrete stadiums of the midwest, east and southwest, and was an innovator in women's sports and physical fitness.

Thus, the story of his brother's contribution to the South Dakota State stadium fund, stirred memories of the Alabama coach who died in 1935. His brother Tom, felt it was only fitting that Cleve should be remembered at State College, the institution where he got his start.

o—o—o

A bronze plaque will be placed in one of the lockers of the new stadium dedicating that part to the late Tuskegee coach. The money will be used to purchase lockers.

Tom Abbott first heard about the stadium drive from Charles Dalthorp who was then State Director of Highways in Pierre. Dalthorp took over the post as temporary director of the fund drive last month, and one of his first calls was from Tom.

Abbott admits that raising the $500 on a cook's pay will not be an easy task, but says he plans to do it "on the installment plan."

"Cleveland helped us all in so many ways," Tom said. "This seemed like the least we could do to repay him."

o—o—o

Cleve Abbott was born at Yankton, S. D., where his father was an employee of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. He was the oldest of seven Abbott children, six of whom were boys. The family moved from Yankton to Huron, and then to Watertown where the youngest son, Tom, was born. By this time Cleve was in high school and already showing signs of his great future in athletics.

o—o—o

Cleve graduated from Watertown High School in the spring of 1912, having earned 16 letters in varsity sports. He enrolled at State College in the fall of that year.

After attending a short football camp before school opened, Cleve was told it was time to register. A part-time job in the dairy department had given him his only look at academic life, so he chose dairying as his major field.

o—o—o

Cleve's job at Tuskegee came about through a chance meeting between State College president and Elwood Perisho and the great Negro educator Booker T. Washington, who was then president of Tuskegee. The two shared a seat on a train during an Eastern trip and in the course of their conversation, Washington told of his plans to initiate an athletic program at Tuskegee. The great Negro educator asked President Perisho if he knew of anyone who might help him, and Perisho told him of the promising young freshman athlete.

o—o—o

Favorably impressed with the qualifications of Cleve Abbott, Washington advised the State College president to tell Cleve to work hard and get good grades, and the job would be his.

Not only did Abbott distinguish himself academically, he went on to become one of the great athletes in State College history. While in college Cleve Abbott won 14 awards in major sports, became captain of the basketball team and was chosen an All-Northwestern player.

o—o—o

Booker T. Washington died a year prior to Cleve Abbott's graduation from college, but he had made sure that plans for Abbott's appointment were complete. In 1916 Cleve was hired at Tuskegee with the title of agricultural chemist, and the responsibility for getting the athletic program underway.

With the exception of a stretch during World War I when he served as an army officer in France, Cleve Abbott remained at Tuskegee Institute, building an almost legendary record with his athletic teams until his death in 1955.

o—o—o

His football teams won numerous Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference championships and several mythical Negro championships.

His girls' teams won the National AAU indoor and outdoor championships consistently from 1937 through 1950. Members of the Tuskegee Women's track and field team were selected to represent the United States at the 1948 Olympics in London, and another member of the team was a U. S. representative at the games at Helsinki. Representatives of the women's teams also participated in the Pan American Games at Buenos Aires in 1951 and at Mexico City in 1955.

A great Negro newspaper has said of Cleve Abbott "Only Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted scientist were better known."

"His death removed from Tuskegee Institute one of the school's most beloved characters."

Basketball Scores

TUSKEGEE	71
CLARK	63
ENGLISH AVENUE	21
WESLEY AVENUE	18
E. R. CARTER	8
FRANK STANTON	4
J. F. BEAVERS	48
H. R. BUTLER	25
WILLIAM SCOTT	22
NORTH AVENUE MIDGETS	4
J. F. BEAVERS	10
PITTS	8
NORTH AVENUE	12
W. J. SCOTT	6
HIGH SCHOOL (Boys)	
SOUTH FULTON	74
ARCHER	44
TURNER	52
PRICE	47
GIRLS	
SOUTH FULTON	31
ARCHER	25
TURNER	24
PRICE	23
YMCA SCORES	
SENSATIONAL FIVE	37
PRICE HI-Y	34
TRINITY HI-Y	45
JUNIOR ELKS	28

Tuskegee Tigers Open Court Play Wednesday

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Dec 2-59
Pg 4

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers hardwooders will open their cage season Wednesday night here in Logan Hall with Morris Brown Wolverines as opponent.

The Tigers will play three games this week, after the initial home tilt they will depart the campus Friday for Normal where they will play Alabama A&M Bulldogs and on to Nashville Saturday to take a crack at Fisk University Bulldogs.

Another road game is on the agenda for Tuesday night when the Tigers motor over to Fort Valley. They will not return to the campus for a home game until Saturday, Dec. 12.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE BASKETBALL SCHEDULE FOR THE SEASON OF 1959-1960

DECEMBER

Wednesday 2, Morris Brown College at Tuskegee

Friday 4, Alabama A&M College at Normal

Saturday 5, Fisk University at Nashville

Tuesday 8, Fort Valley State College at Fort Valley, Ga.

Thursday 10, Xavier University at New Orleans

Saturday 12, Morehouse College at Tuskegee

Friday 18, Lane College at Tuskegee

JANUARY 1960

Saturday 2, LeMoyne College at Tuskegee

Monday 4, LeMoyne College at Memphis, tenn.

Tuesday 5, Lane College at Jackson, Tenn.

Friday 8, Albany State College at Dothan, Ala.

Monday 11, Bethune Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Fla. (boys and girls)

Tuesday 12, Florida A&M University at Tallahassee, Fla.

Friday 15, Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala.

Wednesday 20, Alabama A&M College at Tuskegee

Friday 22, Florida A&M University at Tuskegee

Saturday 30, Morehouse College at Atlanta, Ga.

FEBRUARY 1960

Monday 1, Morris Brown College at Atlanta

Wednesday 3, Fiske University at Tuskegee

Saturday 6, Alabama State College at Tuskegee

Saturday 13, Fort Valley State College at Tuskegee

Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Annual Basketball Tournament, Logan Hall, Feb. 18, 19, 20, 1960, at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The 34th Annual Tuskegee Relays in Alumni Bowl, May 6, and 7, 1960 at Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee Five Nips Morehouse

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — With the bomb sight accuracy of James Crawford, Tiger sharpshooter from Dothan, Ala., who flipped 29 points, Tuskegee tripped Morehouse College, 83-76, here on the local court Wednesday night.

Rolling into an early lead Tuskegee notched 4 points to lead 11 to 7 and was never headed the rest of the way. Giving valuable support to James Crawford were James Lightfoot, with 15; Johnnie Reynolds with 13 and Edward Myrick who chipped 9.

Despite the gallant efforts of James Crawford, his 29 did not capture high point honors for the evening. That distinction goes to Marvin Thomas, Morehouse ace who canned 18 in the first half and 13 in the second stanza for a sizzling 31 to win the personal scoring derby.

Maroon Tiger Lenny Johnson caught fire in the second half to mesh 15 while Bennie Gray notched 7 in the same stanza to enable Morehouse to threaten the Tuskegee lead, 58-56, 60-58, 64-62 before Tuskegee put daylight between them, their Atlanta adversary, to win 83-76. The season record for the Golden Tigers is 8 conference wins and 4 conference reverses.

SUMMARY

MOREHOUSE		TUSKEGEE	
Johnson	15	Myrick	9
Thomas	31	Copeland	1
Harris	2	J. Reynolds	13
Parker	8	Crawford	29
Wilson	6	Lightfoot	15
Lowe	6	W. Reynolds	6
Montgomery	2	Watts	3
Gray	7	Williams	7

Officials: Ballard and Bracken. Timer: Sawyer.

A&M Bows To Tuskegee By 66-49

TUSKEGEE — Tuskegee and Alabama A&M College battled on even terms for three periods of play, then the A&M offensive steam ran out while Tuskegee surged ahead to win, 66-49 in Logan Hall Saturday night.

Alabama A&M forged ahead of Tuskegee 7-0 and 13-3 in the early minutes of the game on the sharp shooting of Joe Avery, Jesse Ford and Robert Asbury. Whereupon Tuskegee shifted into high gear with James Crawford and Johnny Reynolds sacking 17 points to eliminate the A&M lead and close the first half even stevens.

In the second half James Crawford, Golden Tiger ace, blasted 17 points to trigger the Tuskegee high scoring surge. Crawford bucketed 25 points for high point honors, although Joe Avery, A&M ace rifled 22 to gain second point honors in Saturday's contest.

Tuskegee 66	Pos.	Alabama A&M 49
Crawford 25	F	Avery 22
Reynolds 12	F	Asbury 10
Lightfoot 11	C	Ford 9
Myrick 10	G	Hume 5
Copeland 5	G	Horton 2

Subs: Tuskegee—W. Reynolds 3; Alabama—Holloway 1.

Tuskegee Beats Alabama A-M

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Tuskegee Institute and A&m College battled on even terms for three stanzas of play, then the Alabama A&M offensive petered out of steam while Tuskegee surged ahead to win, 66 to 49, in Logan Hall here Saturday night.

Alabama A&M forged ahead of Tuskegee 7 to 0 and 13-3 in the early minutes of the game on the sharp shooting of Joe Avery, J. C. Ford and Robert Asberry. Whereupon Tuskegee shifted into high gear with James Crawford and Johnnie Reynolds sacking 17 points to eliminate the A&M lead and closed the first half even stephen, 24-all.

In the second half James Crawford, Golden Tiger standout, blasted 17 points in the second half to trigger the Tuskegee high scoring surge. Crawford bucketed 25 points for high scoring honors although Joe Avery, Alabama A&M ace, rifled 22 to gain second honors in the contest.

Tuskegee Beats Allen, 97-82

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Golden Tiger Tuskegee with Johnnie Reynolds and James Crawford leading the way, outpointed Allen University of Columbia, S. C., 97-82, here in Logan Hall Friday night.

In the first half Tuskegee nudged ahead as Johnnie Reynolds and James Crawford found the range with impressive consistency. Allen narrowed the point spread to a single point, 16-15, as Charlie Davis and Willie Long arched several in the clutch. With the sharp shooters on both teams hitting nettin a nip and tuck battle followed with the score knotted several times. Finally Johnnie Reynolds sank one from the side and Tuskegee moved to the fore, 43-37, at the intermission.

In the second half Johnnie Reynolds shifted from center to forward and the Golden Tigers shifted in high gear. Displaying their most potent point-making punch of the season, Crawford, Reynolds, Myrick and Copeland sizzled the ball through the hoops until Allen was hopelessly outclassed. Individual scoring honors were taken by Johnnie Reynolds with 32, while consistent James Crawford, his Golden Tiger teammate, netted 24. Edward Myrick posted 19 and Bobby Copeland with 10 hit double digits for Tuskegee.

Allen, though outpointed, showed flashes of passing and scoring brilliance as Willie Long sank 20 markers and Charlie Davis bagged 19.

SUMMARY

Tuskegee: Copeland 10; Myrick 19; Reynolds 32; Crawford 24; Lightfoot 7; J. Reynolds 3; Watts 1; Williams 1.

Allen: J. Davis 10; Darnell 0; Bryant 3; Robinson 4; Long 20; C. Davis, Smith 7; Hall 11; Shute 4; Davis 4.

Officials: Lonis Ballard, John Bracken. Timer: Arthur J. Sawyer.

Morris Brown Rips Tuskegee 87-46

By JOEL W. SMITH

Erwin Ross, ex-Price High sharp-shooter, was the big gun as the Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines cruised to an 87-46 victory over the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, Monday night at the Joe Louis Gymnasium.

It was a tight game for the first ten minutes, with Ross and Charles Bolden trading baskets while Tuskegee's John Reynolds and James Crawford, transferred from Carver High, Dothan, Ala., for a 4-all count.

Ross sank two charity tosses and Reynolds hit from outside for a 6-all margin. Then Ross and Curtis Bell matched shots with Crawford and Reynolds to make the score 10-10 in the first five minutes of play.

TUSKEGEE MOVES AHEAD 16-TO-12

With the score deadlocked 12-12, Reynolds and Edward Myrick, of Pittsburgh, Pa., dropped two straight baskets as the Golden Tigers moved ahead, 16-12. Robert Myles and James Scott, Morris Brown's rangy 6-8 newcomer, knotted the count 17-17, then the Purple Wolverines ran up a 14-point spread. Earl Watts went to work and reduced the margin to 34-29 at intermission.

Robert Barnett, of South Fulton High, teamed up with Ross as Morris Brown pulled away again early in the second half and at the 15-minute mark the Wolverines had a commanding 56-36 lead.

With Ross, Myles, Bell continuing to set a blistering pace Morris Brown increased the margin to 62-39 at the ten-minute mark; 77-43 with five minutes left on the clock; and then went on to put the game in the bag.

Ross tossed in 27 points for high scoring honors and Myles was the No. 2 man with 19. John Reynolds hit for 14 to lead the Tuskegee scorers, and Bell trailed a single point with 13.

Tuskegee, Albany Cagers To Clash

DOTHAN — The local Tuskegee Institute Alumni Association will sponsor Dothan's first college basketball game Friday, Feb. 9 when Tuskegee's Golden Tigers meet headon with Albany State College at Lincoln Community Center.

Many of the local fans will not only be seeing Tuskegee's team for the first time, but it will also be the first college basketball experience for them.

Another important factor involved is, playing with the Golden Tigers are, four former Carver High Lions, the Reynolds brothers, Johnnie and C. L., plus Ben Crawford and M. McCloud, members of the famed "10 Tall Men" who made a record for Dothan. Local fans are invited to be present to see and cheer them.

PRELIMINARY

Two local high school basketball teams, Columbia and Headland will play the preliminary game beginning at 7 p.m. The main attraction will begin at 8 p.m.

According to Andrew Belle, association president, Prof. John T. Porter, principal, Carver High where the "Ten Tall Men" played, joins other local citizens in welcoming the return of the local boys, also Tuskegee's Golden Tigers and Albany State.

President Belle also stated that only a few more tickets remain on hand. Persons desiring to get seats for the event will do well to purchase theirs today.

TUSKEGEEGRAMS Wed. 2-18-59

A SALUTE TO THE 1958 TIGER BASKETBALL TEAM WHICH COMPILED A 13-5 CONFERENCE RECORD AND PLACED FIFTH IN THE CONFERENCE ROSTER. THIS IS OUR FIRST [illegible]

Rattlers Win Tournament In Battle With Tuskegee

By INEZ J. BASKIN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Beauties, basketball and "box seats" (real boxes) were the order of the night in Logan Hall Saturday as we watched the tournament from the sidelines.

As we entered while only persons with tickets were being let in and approximately 300 were left outside, the announcer was presenting the queens of the Mississippi. In the midst of this Earl Henry was paged for ambulance to John Andrew Hospital. Thus the evening of basketball began.

In this packed hall we sat on event from Alabama, Georgia and the box of films of the "flash man" and, at the beginning of the game, had our first experience of sideline thrills when one of the AMU players landed on his spine almost in our lap. We took one quick look around the sidelines and saw many familiar faces: President Trenholm (beside us), F. W. Taylor Sr. and Coach Simmons (ASC), right behind us, Mrs. JoAnn Robinson across the court, Buddy Spears, near press box; on opposite side of court, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Williams.

GAME STARTS

At this point things began to happen on the floor. We got our first glimpse of Leo Morgan in action (13). His jersey number proved to be bad luck for the Golden Tigers, as he kept the FAMU alive at the free throw line, with the help of Jim Forchin (15). With eight minutes and 45 seconds left to play in a quarter (we don't know which one, we were just enjoying the game), the scores were Florida 35 and Tigers 26.

When the next quarter began, Walt Kennedy (22), who looked seven feet to us from where we were sitting, placed another lay-up shot. We thought that the Globetrotters or the Magicians had nothing on these college lads. They had such a razzle-dazzle at some points your novice columnist couldn't keep up with the plays. With all of this happening, at the halftime the scores were 47-30 in favor of Sunshine State.

DANCE ROUTINE

The halftime show featured freshman women, all physical education majors in precision calesthenics. Then Miss Sylvia Butler and Charles Stewart presented a dance routine, entitled "Peter Gunn." She is a physical education major and he is a commercial dietetics major.

Going into the second half, "Jim Forchin scoring for Florida," became the refrain of the announcer. The teams began swapping baskets and making so many fast breaks that at times the referees could not agree on who had done what, until things were straightened out by the commissioner, B. T. Harvey. Tuskegee's Earl Watts got hot and began hitting baskets from all over the court. Then, with the tallies 60-43, for the people at the side of the court, it was turn, twist, turn and twist as they tried to keep up with the players each making a basket. As scores rose so did tempers. At one point, the referee from Tennessee State was overheard telling a player, "I don't make the rules, I only call them." It was a foul on No. 13 (Morgan). With only seconds left to play and Florida trying for the century mark, with scores 98-69, an explosion was narrowly averted by FAMU's 14 and the Tigers' 15.

We had heard that the rules on freezing had been changed, but with five seconds to play, that was just what these two teams did, played until the final buzzer which "froze" the scores at 100-70 in favor of FAMU.

Holding the trophy, one of the largest your columnist has ever seen presented, and looking proud were Leo Morgan and Edward E. Oglesby.

A smaller trophy was presented to Tuskegee. Florida was the recipient of another trophy as co-champions with Xavier in the Visitation series.

State Hornets Train For Tuskegee Contest

By SAMUEL HUFFMAN

The Alabama State Hornets, having acquitted themselves well over the weekend by copping wins over highly regarded Georgia quintets will begin preparation today for the invasion of their toughest rival of the season, the Tuskegee Golden Tigers. Tuskegee will invade Hornet territory Friday night at 7:30 and the results of this contest could very well serve as a guidepost to the rest of the season for both of the teams.

'Bama has not yet invaded into tougher competition of the SIAC, but beginning with Friday night's contest the going will become rougher with each game. Their contest with the Golden Tigers will be a rough one since Tuskegee will be trying to keep 'Bama from qualifying for the SIAC tournament, a trick that 'Bama has been playing on them for the last five years.

Tuskegee has already won six games and four additional wins could mean that they would appear in the tournament this year. Among their victims is the Florida A&M Rattlers, a team they defeated in Logan Hall for their initial win of the season.

The Tuskegee team is spearheaded by four freshmen from Dothan who carried Carver High to the finals of the National tournament last year. These boys, plus several veteran performers from last year's squad has Tuskegee off to its best start in years.

'Bama State is in the process of rebuilding after many years among top teams of the conference. The general opinion around Montgomery is that the Hornets will have to do a lot of improving to be qualifying for the tournament this year. A win over Tuskegee Friday night would increase their chances since teams will be chosen by the Dickerson rating system.

The return to form of Henry Moton, who poured in 31 points against Morris Brown and the continued fine play of Henry Madison and Charles Cole has given rise to hope that 'Bama will improve. This trio along with several freshmen on the team, gave 'Bama a potent offense against her two opponents last week. If Coach C. J. Dunn can strengthen his defense that looked woefully weak in the last two games, 'Bama has a good chance in Friday night's contest.

Tuskegee Rips Alabama State Quint, 92-80

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Color, excitement, drama, surrounded every play as Golden Tiger Tuskegee tripped deadly foe, Alabama State College, 92-80, before a jam-packed, tense, nervous crowd of spectators here in Logan Hall Wednesday night.

James Lightfoot entered the game into the first period to sizzle 15 crucial points through the netting to enable Tuskegee to move ahead, 41-33, at the intermission. Added impetus to the Tuskegee drive came from Jesse Crawford who plumped 12.

Alabama State played valiently in the second half to close the intermission gap and take the lead from Tuskegee, but a capricious dame smiled on her rival — Tuskegee. Hornet substitute, James Kimbrough, caught fire in the second half to singe the netting with 11 points for a total of 21 to lead the Alabama State scoring thrust, while his teammates Henry Moton and Henry Madison flipped 17 and 15 respectively in a losing effort to keep the Hornets in contention.

But James Crawford, Tiger scoring ace, warmed up considerably in the second half and arched 17 points for a total of 29 to capture individual game scoring honors.

Golden Tigers reliables James Lightfoot, canned 17; Warren Reynolds trickled 13; Bobby Copeland tipped 12 and Johnnie Reynolds bagged 10 to share in the double column for the victors.

SUMMARY

Tuskegee (92) W. Reynolds 13 F, J. Reynolds 10 F, Copeland 12 G, Myrick 4 G, Crawford 29 G. Substitutes: Lightfoot 17, Watts 6, Walker 1.

Alabama State (80) Madison 15 F, Moton 17 F, Cole 2 C, Campbell 1 G, Bryant 4 G. Substitutes: Jordan 2, Martin 13, Kimbrough 21, Daunders 2, Speight 2, Burks 1.

Officials: Louis Ballard, John Bracken. Arthur Sawyer, timer.

Dr. Dibble's Odyssey

DR. EUGENE DIBBLE, the distinguished Negro physician who serves as medical director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital in Tuskegee, was one of a team of doctors who recently completed a 45,000-mile medical missionary tour.

The idea—called Project Brother's Keeper—was born two years ago in Louisville, Ky., at the Baptist Layman's Leadership Institute. In a discussion among doctors attending the Institute, it was proposed that some better way could be found for them to put their faith into practice, "to show Christian love through the practice of medicine."

The Baptist World Alliance agreed to sponsor the resulting plan to tour mission hospitals throughout the world, sharing medical knowledge and surveying the needs of medical missions.

Six doctors, including Dr. Dibble, made the tour. The others were Dr. Gabe Payne, a Kentucky pediatrician; Dr. Robert Hingson, director of anesthesiology at Western Reserve University; Dr. Blanchard Antes, Ohio obstetrician; Dr. Charles Black, Louisiana surgeon; Dr. John Cleland, Oregon surgeon.

Two of the team were Episcopalians, two Southern Baptists, one an American Baptist and one a Methodist. In an unusual demonstration of inter-faith cooperation and personal concern for the peoples of the world, they toured 100 hospitals and 50 schools and universities. They performed 120 surgical operations; administered 90,000 vaccinations against polio, typhoid, cholera and tetanus; distributed $100,000 worth of medical supplies, drugs and books; delivered 128 medical lectures at missions and schools; participated in 47 conferences with health officials and government leaders: gave 96 sermons and religious lectures in 27 countries.

In Nigeria they found 31 native doctors trying to serve 35,000,000 people. In one African country they met three American nurses who had delivered 900 babies. They inoculated 9,000 Gaza Strip children against polio and received the personal thanks of President Nasser.

Rarely did any member of the team get a full night's sleep. Over the China Sea their plane was struck by lightning. Time and time again they dug into their own pockets to buy food for starving children.

Beyond the immediate accomplishments of the medical odyssey was its effectiveness in dramatizing the work that must be done in remote corners of the world. Project Brother's Keeper is now a permanent function of the Baptist World Alliance in Washington.

It is not surprising to learn that Dr. Dribble played a part in the humanitarian venture for he has already contributed greatly to the medical welfare of members of his race in Alabama and the South.

TUSKEGEE TO PLAY HOST FOR NCAA PLAY OFF

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The National Collegiate Athletic Association, College Division, selected Tuskegee Institute as the locale for the South Central Regional basketball play-off tournament, March 6 and 7.

Four college basketball champions, representing athletic conferences in the South and Southwest, will vie for the honor of competing in the NCAA college division, Eastern Division eliminations, Evansville, Indiana, March 11, 12, 13.

College champions and runner-up invited to participate in the South Central regional at Tuskegee are: Florida A and M University, Tallahassee, champions of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference; North Carolina A. and T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina, champions of the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association; Tuskegee Institute, runners-up in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference; and either Grambling Colegle, Grambling, La., or Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Tuskegee Clips Fisk 78-To-71

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Tuskegee clipped Fisk 78-71, in a close game here Saturday night in which the score was knotted 14 times as John Reynolds led the Tuskegee drive with a total of 19 points.

Aiding Reynolds in the Golden Tiger victory march were James Lightfoot with 15, Warren Reynolds with 13 and Edward Myrick who posted 12.

For the losing Fisk Buldogs were Bobby Gillman, who copped individual high point honors with 25, while his teammates Lamont Lawson canned 12 and James McAdoo drilled 10.

SUMMARY

Tuskegee (78) J. Reynolds 19 F,

Myrick 12 G, W. Reynolds 13 G. Substitutes: Crawford 8, Watts 2.

Fisk (71) Dixon 2 F, McAdoo 10 F, Lawson 16 C, Washington 9 G, Gilliam 25, G. Substitutes: Shaw 7, Simms 1.

FAMU, Tuskegee, Morehouse Dominate ALL - SIAC Quintet

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Florida A & M University, of Tallahassee, Fla., placed three players on the 1959 SIAC All-Tournament Team, selected by coaches, sports writers and officials in attendance at the 26th annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tourney played February 19-21, at Logan Hall.

Florida placed two on the first team and one on the second. While Tuskegee players earned two first places on the "dream" team and Morehouse placed the fifth.

Leroy Gibson, Florida A & M's model of drive-and-bustle, was the only unanimous choice for the team. Other high vote getters were Leo Morgan, Florida; Leonard Johnson, Morehouse; and John Reynolds, Tuskegee.

The all-tournament selections are as follows:

Johnny Reynolds, Tuskegee, Forward; James Lightfoot, Tuskegee, Forward; Leroy Gibson, Florida A & M, Center; Leo Morgan, Florida A & M, Guard; Leonard Johnson, Morehouse, Guard.

SECOND TEAM

James Forchion Florida A & M, Forward; Erwin Ross, Morris Brown, Forward; Israel Joseph, Xavier, Center; Bobby Gilliam, Fisk, Guard; Martin Thomas, Morehouse, Guard.

HONORABLE MENTION:—James Crawford, Tuskegee; Edward Myrick, Tuskegee; Ruben Young, Florida A & M; Ike Parker, Morehouse; Levi Jones, Benedict; Walter Kennedy, Florida A & M; Robert Myles, Morris Brown; Curtis Bell, Morris Brown; Charles Bolden, Morris Brown; Edward Murphy, Benedict; and James Scott, Morris Brown.

TUSKEGEE TO PLAY HOST FOR NCAA PLAY OFF

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The National Collegiate Athletic Association College Division selected Tuskegee Institute as the locale for the South Central Regional basketball play-off tournament, March 6 and 7.

Four college basketball champions, representing athletic conferences in the South and Southwest, will vie for the honor of competing in the NCAA championship, Eastern Division eliminations, Evansville, Indiana, March 12, 13.

College champions and runners-up invited to participate in the South Central regional at Tuskegee are: Florida A and M University, Tallahassee, champions of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference; North Carolina A. and T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina, champions of the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association; Tuskegee Institute, runners-up in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference; and either Grambling College, Grambling, La., or Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Tuskegee Downs Fisk, 78-71

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Tuskegee clipped Fisk, 78-71, in a close game here Saturday night in which the score was knotted 14 times as John Reynolds led the Tuskegee drive with a total of 19 points. Aiding Reynolds in the Golden Tiger victory march were James Lightfoot with 15, Warren Reynolds with 13 and Edward Myrick who posted 12.

For the losing Fisk Bulldogs were Bobby Gilliam, who copped individual high point honors with 25, while his teammates Lamont Lawson canned 12 and James McAdoo drilled 10.

Tuskegee (78)—J. Reynolds 19 F, Lightfoot 15 F, Copeland 9 C, Myrick 12 G, W. Reynolds 13 G. Subs: Crawford 8, Watts 2.

Fish (71)—Dixon 2 F, McAdoo 10 F, Lawson 16 C, Washington 9 G, Gilliam 25 G. Subs: Shaw 7, Simms 1.

Officials: Lonis Ballard and John Bracken. Arthur Sawyer timer.

FAMU Rattlers Sweep Tuskegee Tigers 4-1, 9-6

TALLAHASSEE — Joe Roberts, A freshman Hurler, scattered two hits and went the route as Florida A. and M. Downed Tuskegee Institute 4-1 to take a clean sweep of the two game series played here.

Ben Pratt had to call upon fireballer James Carmichael of Atlanta to relieve him in the fifth in the opener. Pratt received credit for the 9-6 Rattler victory.

The big gun for the series which gives A. and M. a 2-0 SIAC record for the season was Al Cherry, a freshmen subsecond sacker. Cherry hit a homer in the first contest and came back Saturday with a circuit blow in the fourth to tie the game at one all.

The SIAC 58 third place Rattlers cross bats with the loop champions from Alabama State here Friday and Saturday.

FAMU whips Tuskegee, 100-70, for caae title

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Florida A. and M. University basketball team won its eighth tournament title with a crushing 100-70 triumph over Tuskegee Institute in the championship game of the 26th annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference basketball tournament in Logan Hall here recently.

An overflow crowd saw the Rattlers gallop to an early lead and then roll on to victory. The Rattlers led 25-17 at the end of the first period and 47-32 at the half.

Top scorers for FAMU were Leo Morgan with 28 points and James Forchion with 22. John Reynolds and James Crawford were top scorers for the Tigers with 17 and 15 points, respectively.

IN THE consolation game, Morris Brown College rolled over Morehouse, 75-53.

FAMU swept into the championship game by defeating Alabama A. and M., 93-64 and Morris Brown, 82-71.

Tuskegee moved into the finals by upsetting second-seeded Xavier of New Orleans, 83-75 and knocking off Morehouse of Atlanta, 79-74. The Rattlers were top-seeded going into the conference.

FAMU and Tuskegee also topped selections for the 1959 SIAC All-Tournament team, selected by coaches, sports writers and officials at the games. FAMU placed two players on the first team and one on the second. Tuskegee earned two first places. Morehouse placed the fifth player.

* * *

LEROY GIBSON, FAMU's hustling center, was the only unanimous choice for the team. Other high vote getters were Morgan, Florida; Leonard Johnson, Morehouse and Reynolds, Tuskegee.

The All-Tournament selections follow:

Reynolds and James Lightfoot, both of Tuskegee, forwards; Gibson and Morgan, Florida A. and M., center and guard, and Johnson, Morehouse, guard.

Here's Tuskegee Record For Current Grid Season

Record of the Tuskegee Institute football team for the season of 1959:

Sept. 26 — Tuskegee Institute 7, Xavier University 6 at Tuskegee.

Oct. 3 — Tuskegee Institute 28, Fisk University 8 at Tuskegee.

Oct. 9 — Tuskegee Institute 6, Clark College 6 (night) at Atlanta.

Oct. 17 — Tuskegee Institute 10, Knoxville College 21 at Knoxville.

Oct. 23 — Tuskegee Institute 0, Morehouse College 6 (night) at Columbus.

Oct. 31 — Tuskegee Institute 8, Fort Valley State College 14 at Fort Valley.

Nov. 7 — Tuskegee Institute 33, Miles College 14 (Homecoming) at Tuskegee.

Nov. 14 — Tuskegee Institute 12, Dillard University 0 at New Orleans.

Nov. 26 — Tuskegee Institute vs Alabama State College at Montgomery.

Dr. Edward L. Jackson is director, Department of Physical Education and Athletics.

Coaching Staff: Whitney L. Van Cleve, Tuskegee Institute '48, head coach; Assistants: Allison H. Figaro, Tuskegee Institute '48, Arthur Sawyer, Tuskegee Institute '43, Oscar Downs, Tuskegee Institute '40 and Dr. J. R. Mitchell, team physician.

STUDENT MANAGERS

Ernest Salter, sophomore, mechanical industries, Montgomery; Harold Williams, senior, mechanical industries, Piedmont, S.C., and Curtis W. Horton, sophomore, physical education, Albany, Ga.

The Tuskegee Song

MUSIC BY N. CLARK SMITH

Tuskegee, thou pride of the swift growing South,
We pay thee our homage today,
For the worth of the deepest, the joy of they care;
And the good we have known 'neath thy sway.
Oh, long-striving mother of diligent sons,
And of daughters, whose strength is their pride,
We will love thee forever, and ever shall walk
Thro' the oncoming years at thy side.
Thy hand we have held up the difficult steeps,
When painful and slow was the pace,
And onward and upward we've labored with thee
For the glory of God and our race.
The fields smile to greet us, the forests are glad,
The ring of the anvil and hoe
Have a music as thrilling and sweet as a harp
Which thou taught us to hear and to know.

Oh, mother Tuskegee, thou shinest today
As a gem in the fairest of lands;
Thou gavest the heav'n-blessed power to see
The worth of our minds and our hands.
We thank thee, we bless thee, we pray for thee years
Imploring with grateful accord,
Full fruit for thy striving, time longer to strive,
Sweet love and true labor's reward.

—Paul Laurence Dunbar

Tuskegee Starting Lineup

ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE VS. TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
PROBABLE STARTING LINEUP—TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

NO.	NAME OF PLAYER	POSITION
85	Glover Jones	Left End
71	Edward Barnes	Left Tackle
66	Robert Maxwell	Left Guard
53	Frederick Dudley	Center
61	Ulysses Bernard	Right Guard
78	Joseph Roberson	Right Tackle
80	Freddy Holland	Right End
10	Willie Williams	Quarterback
13	Samuel Simmons	Left Halfback
22	Harrell Moore	Right Halfback
39	Charles McGhee	Fullback
	SUBSTITUTES	
88	Eddie Pearson	Left End
73	Joseph Ferguson	Left Tackle
56	Norman Richardson	Left Guard
74	Henry Dudley	Center
62	Donald Stewart	Right Guard
79	Louis Griffin	Right Tackle
87	Robert Duckworth	Right End
17	Eddie Peters	Quarterback
12	Arthur Sawyer	Left Halfback
40	Robert Walker	Right Halfback
28	Frank Jones	Fullback

Captain—Frederick Dudley.
Alternate Captain—Willie Williams.

Tuskegee Grid Roster For '59

Tuskegee Institute 1959 Football Roster is as follows: Willie Williams, QB; Samuel Simmons, LHB; Arthur Sawyer, LHB; Don Harris, LHB; William Dillard, QB; Eddie Peters, QB; Harrell Moore, RHB; Booker Neely, RHB; Alvin Young, HB; Frank Jones, RHB; Marion E. Williams, FB; Floyd Jones, FB; James Anderson, FB; Donald Stewart, LG; Charles McGhee, FB; Robert J. Walker, LHB; John Rainey, LHB; Elijah Pitts, LHB; Donald Harrison, RH; Freddie McMorris, C; Frederick Dudley, C; Norman Richardson, LG; Frederick Rodgers, LE; Ulysses Bernard, RG; and Robert McKenzie, C.

Gilbert Pitman, RG; Robert Maxwell, LG; Lessie Cole, RG; James Dunnell, RT; Edward Barnes, LT; Willie Grayson, RT; Joseph Ferguson, LT; Henry Dudley, C; George Luster, RG; Reginald Patrick, RT; Joseph Robertson, RT; Louis Griffin, LT; Freddy Holland, RE; Robert J. Davis, RE; Glover Jones, LE; James Wilburn, LE; Eddie T. Pearson, LE; William Dunlap, LE; Robert Duckworth, RE; and Addys Lamb, LE; Gene Talley, RE.

Dr. Edward L. Jackson, director department of physical education and athletics; Whitney L. Van Cleve, head coach, Allison H. Figaro, Arthur J. Sawyer Sr., and Oscar L. Downs, assistant coaches.

Team physician, Dr. J. R. Mitchell and team managers, Harold Williams and Ernest Salter. Core W. Horton, statistician.

State, Tuskegee Play Today

The Montgomery Advertiser

Two old-time rivals—Alabama State and Tuskegee Institute — are all set to tangle Thursday afternoon in Cramton Bowl. The kickoff is slated for 1:30 p.m.

Upwards of 14,000 fans are expected to see the 36th renewal of the Hornet-Tiger rivalry at Montgomery, Ala.

The Hornets, ranked 5th in the 16-team SIAC, rules a touchdown favorite over the tenth-ranked Tigers.

TUSKEGEE	ALA. STATE
7 Xavier 6	14 Xavier 19
28 Fisk 8	14 Lane 8
33 Miles 14	0 Morehouse 26
6 Clark 6	24 Clark 24
10 Knoxville 21	22 Ala. A&M 0
0 Morehouse 6	14 Savannah 14
8 Ft. Valley 14	26 Fisk 6

Alabama State has a 3-2 record in the conference while Tuskegee's record is 2-3. The Hornets are 3-2-2 for the season while the Tigers boast of a overall record of 4-3-1

Tuskegee holds a wide margin in the past games. The Tigers have won the classic 23 times while losing only nine times. Three games were ties.

Tuskegee, an underdog last year, managed to outscore the Hornets in a wild encounter, 24-20.

A huge downtown parade will be held Thursday morning starting at 9 a.m. The parade will begin at the State Capitol and proceed down Dexter avenue to Court Square and up Montgomery street.

Dean J. Garrick Hardy, parade chairman, predicted yesterday that some 35 high school bands from all sections of Alabama would be in the parade. The Alabama State and Tuskegee College bands will also participate.

In addition, Hardy announced that 25 floats, three marching units and 20 decorated automobiles and the Branch YMCA Bicycle Club are expected to march in the review.

Tuskegee expects to fill the air with passes in this important skirmish. Coach Whitney Van Cleve expects his ace passer—Willie Williams — to be ready for action in the game. He has been injured but the trainer has assured Van Cleve that Williams will be ready for duty.

The Hornets have a strong running game and Tuskegee's defense will get a thorough test in this annual classic.

Probable Lineups:

Alabama State	Pos.	Tuskegee
Carr (80)	LE	Jones (82)
Porter (73)	LT	Barnes (71)
Williams (65)	LG	Maxwell (66)
Turk (52)	C	Dudley (53)
Bridges (63)	RG	Bernard (61)
Baker (72)	RT	Robertson (78)
Sewell (85)	RE	Holland (80)
Jefferson (16)	QB	Williams (10)
Lowery (25)	LH	Simmons (13)
Blakely (23)	RH	Moore (22)
Sumpter (41)	FB	McGhee (31)

Officials: Referee, T. H. Graves (Morehouse); Umpire, R. Williams (Clark); Linesman, T. R. Starr (Morehouse); Field Judge, R. Lumpkin (Fort Valley State); Timer, William J. Moore (Talladega).

The Louisiana Weekly

Devils Seek 4th Win

New Orleans, La.

Sat. 11-14-59.

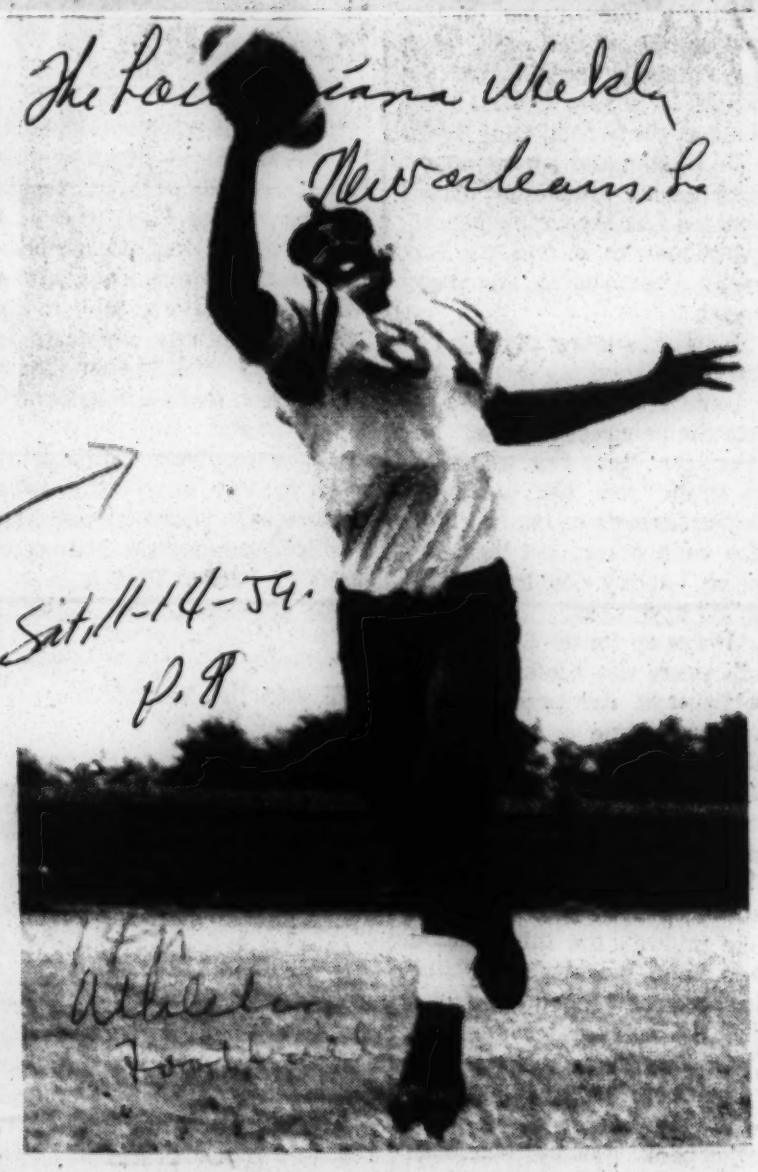
Dillard University Blue Devils, co-holders of the 1959 Gulf Coast Athletic Conference football championship and the Tuskegee Golden Tigers come to grips here Saturday in their annual traditional gridiron game.

Kick-off time will be 2 p. m. at Dillard's Alumni Stadium.

The Blue Devils fresh from a thrilling 20-19 triumph over the Rust College Bearcats in Holly Springs, Miss., last week will be seeking their fourth victory against three setbacks when they tangle with the Tigers.

Tuskegee will be seeking its fourth of the '59 campaign. With a convincing 34-14 nod over Miles College last week, the Tigers will face Dillard with a 3-3-1 seasonal mark.

The locals hold wins over Philander Smith (21-18); Tougaloo (34-0) and Rust (20-19). Dillard bowed to Bishop, who shares the '59 G. C. A. C. (34-0); Fisk (20-0) and Texas College (8-6).



BLUE DEVILS' FIELD BOSS - Durable Melford Spooner, Dillard University captain and veteran terminal player will lead his Blue Devil teammates into battle against the Tuskegee Golden Tigers Saturday afternoon in Alumni Stadium. Last year, the Tigers razor edged Dillard in a 14-13 score at Tuskegee. (NOLAN MARSHALL PHOTO)

The Tigers downed Dillard's cross town rival Xavier (7-6); Fisk (26-7) and last week knocked off Miles. Tuskegee fell into the loss column against Knoxville (12-8); Fort Valley (14-6) and Morehouse (6-0) and has a 6-6 tie on the books with Clark.

This series between Dillard and Tuskegee has been a you and Tuskegee has been a "you win one, I win one" affair on a home-and-home basis.

Last year, Tuskegee edged Dillard 14-13, and Dillard welcomes the re-match Saturday.

Here in 1957, the Blue Devils socked the Tigers 19-6; and in '56, Tuskegee dropped Dillard 19-14. The Blue Devils downed their Saturday foes from Alabama 12-6 in 1955.

With only two players in the first aid room, namely Eugene Love, end and Claude Carbo, fullback, coach Bill Martin and his capable assistants will be working long hours this week, sharpening up their offensive plays they intend to use against the Tigers.

Reports reveal that the Tigers are big and strong and their club has zest for action.

For this expected action-packed encounter, Coach Martin will depend on quarterback Billy G. Washington, fullback Thomas Letcher, and halfbacks Nelson Meyers and Irvin Overton to delivery the vin Overton to deliver the TD punch.

Line labors for Dillard will be performed by Melford Spooner, end; William Watkins and Johnny Cunningham at tackles; John Lee and William Minard at guards and Eugene Polk at center.

Morehouse Lions Edge Tuskegee Tigers 6-0

The Call
Kansas City [illegible]

By BOY PRUITT

Buddy Crutch, a 175-pound halfback from Chattanooga, Tenn., raced 80 yards early in the first period to score the game's only touchdown as the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College defeated Tuskegee's Golden Tigers, 6-0, Friday night at Memorial Stadium before a crowd estimated at 18,000 fans.

The victory snapped a five-year jinx for the Tigers from Atlanta who hadn't tasted victory in this annual Negro classic since 1953.

This was the 24th renewal of the fall attraction which was first held in Columbus in 1936. Although losing Friday night, the Golden Tigers still hold a wide margin in games won with 15 victories against five defeats. Four games ended in ties.

First downs: Tuskegee, 8; Morehouse, 6.

Yards gained by rushing: Tuskegee, 99; Morehouse, 136.

Passes attempted: Tusekgee, 17; Morehouse, 4.

Passes completed, 6; Morehouse, 1.

Yards gained passing: Tuskegee, 53; Morehouse, 21.

Passes intercepted by: Tuskegee, 2; Morehouse, 2.

Yards runback on intercepted pass: Tuskegee, 21; Morehouse, 27.

Punting average of: Tuskegee, 32.4; Morehouse, 32.8.

Total yards kick returns: Tuskegee, 64; Morehouse, 116.

Yards lost by penalties: Tuskegee, 45; Morehouse, 75.

Opponenent fumbles received: Tuskegee, 2; Morehouse, 1.

Although it was Crutch's run that proved to be the margin of victory, it was the fine play, both on offense and defense, by fullback Taft McCoy, 180-pounder for Atlanta that saved the game.

Twice in the late stages of the game McCoy was a figure of defense. The first was on a recovery of a Tuskegee Fumble when the Golden Tigers were driving towards the Morehouse goal. The second was an intercepted pass that halted a strong Tuskegee touchdown drive.

McCoy also led the Maroon Tigers in yards rushing with 39 yards in nine carries. Isiah Coates, a Morehouse quarterback, was next with 39 yards in 13 tries. For Tuskegee, Harrell Moore was the top ground gainer for the Golden Tigers with 29 yards in 10 carries. Fullback Charles McGhee was next with 35 yards in 12 tries.

As usual, the game was a hard-knocking affair from start to finish with both teams gang-tackling most of the time. By the end of the first period, most of the players were covered with mud from the field which had been soaked with rain for the past five days.

Tuskegee won the toss, elected to receive and the ball game was under way as Moore took the Morehouse kick and returned it to the Golden Tiger 26.

Three running plays picked up eight yards and a 15-yard penalty aided the Golden Tigers to the Tuskegee 49. But here the attack bogged and forced a punt, Willie Williamson's kick being taken by Crutch on the 20-yard line.

There the halfback finding a perfect alley down the right sideline scampered for 80 yards with blocking taking care of would-be tacklers at the 15 and the five and he scooted into the end zone and Morehouse had its first half touchdown.

The point after failed and the Maroon Tigers led, 6-0, with the game only three and a half minutes old.

But what started out to be a wide-open ball game as far as Morehouse was concerned, turned into a bitter battle with neither team giving an inch. The first period ended with Morehouse punting from their own 44.

A 15-yard clipping penalty put Tuskegee back on its own five as the second period started, but the Golden Tigers put together one of their best drives of the night, picking up four first downs and moving to the Morehouse 39 before the Maroon Tiger line stiffened and held, forcing a punt.

Midway in the second period, Crutch again started Morehouse on a drive by taking a Tuskegee punt and returning it to the 30 of Morehouse. From there the Maroon Tigers moved steadily downfield to the six-yard line where it was first down and goal to go. But a 15-yard penalty pushed the ball back to the 21 and quarterback Jennings Coleman saw his pass intercepted by Moore and returned to the 30 to kill the Morehouse threat.

Shortly thereafter the first half came to a close with Morehouse still holding its 6-0 advantage.

During the halftime bands from both institutions put on a colorful musical display. In one portion of the ceremony the lights in the stadium were extinguished and the bands with sparkling lights attached to both head gear and feet, put on a remarkable performance.

When play resumed in the second half, Morehouse kicked off, but ball possession did the Golden Tigers little good for a 15-yard clipping penalty halted the drive before it could get started.

Most of the third period was played between the 40s, although midway in the period, Morehouse got off a quick kick that rolled dead on the Tuskegee four-yard line, putting the Golden Tigers in the hole for most of the remaining time in the period.

Late in the period, Tuskegee, got a big break when Coates, on a keeper play, was tackled by Glover Jones of Columbus, former Spencer High star. The jolting tackle caused Coates to fumble and Jones fell on the free ball at the Morehouse 45 just as the third period ended.

With just seconds gone of the final period, the Golden Tigers started what appeared to be a ball-drive. William Dillard, replacing Willie Williams at quarterback, tossed a seven-yarder to end Robert Duckworth to the 38. Dillard found Jones for 12 yards and a first down on the 26 and hit the Columbus end again for four yards to the 22.

McGhee, on carries of five and three years, moved to the 14, and Dillard to Robert Walker pass was good to the seven. But on the next play, Walker fumbled and McCoy fell on the ball and the Tuskegee drive was dead.

Late in the period and with Tuskegee making a last-ditch attempt to even the score, the Golden Tigers again went on a drive, starting on the Tuskegee 35. Carries by Walker were good for nine and 12 yards to the Morehouse 44. Dillard threw a perfect strike to Walker who had gotten between the Morehouse defenders and had a clear path to paydirt, but the Tuskegee halfback dropped the ball.

That proved to be the end of the line for the Golden Tigers for on the next play, McCoy stole Dillard's pass intended for Jones on the Morehouse 20 and with only 2:47 left in the contest, the Maroon Tigers, picking up a first down, ran out the clock.

Score by periods:

Tuskegee 0 0 0 0—0
Morehouse 6 0 0 0 —6

Skegee Shows New Huddle In 12-0 Win

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Dec 12-5-59

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Tuskegee's Golden Tigers struck for touchdowns in the second and third periods to envelope the Dillard Blue Devils, 12-0, in a muddy duel on a soggy field here Saturday.

Coach Whitney Van Cleve displayed his new double huddle as his Golden Tigers won their fourth against three setbacks. The Tiger backs would huddle behind the linemen huddled just behind the ball.

With seconds remaining in the first half Tuskegee assumed the lead on a 16-yard pass play from Quarterback J. Peters to Halfback Harrell Moore who went in standing up.

Taking to the air again in the third quarter, the Golden Tigers scored when Quarterback Willie Williams, who replaced Peters, fired a 23-yard pass to his end, Glover Jones, who stepped into the promised land standing up. Dillard's hapless Blue Devils never came beyond Tuskegee's 25-yard line in the game, and lacked the scoring punch they displayed in previous games this season.

Hornets And Tigers Gird For Thanksgiving Classic

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Nov 24-59

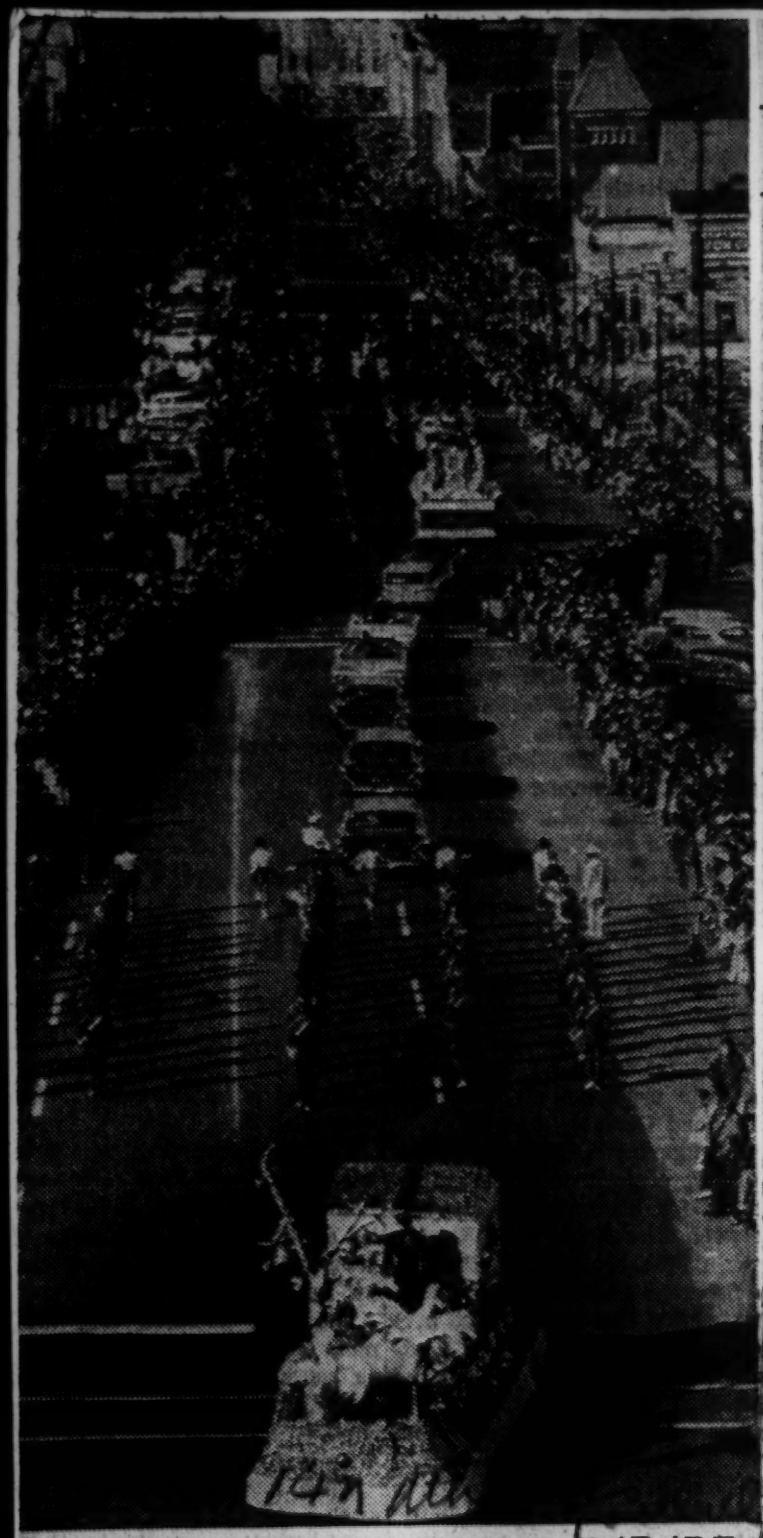
The 36th (1959) Cramton Bowl Classic is next for the Alabama State College Hornets and for the Tuskegee Institute Tigers as they [illegible] is a Thanksgiving Day feature with a downtown parade at 9 a.m. and with the kickoff at 1:30 in the afternoon.

Each team won its final pre-Thanksgiving game Saturday. At Hornet Stadium, the Hornets easily racked up their third conference victory by a 22-6 score over Fisk. At New Orleans, the Tigers scored their second non-conference victory over Dillard by a 13-0 margin.

At Cramton Bowl, the Hornets will pit their 3-2-1 conference record against the 2-3-1 conference record of the Tigers. For the season, the Hornet record is 3-2-2 as compared with the Tiger record of 4-3-1. Against their four mutual opponents, each won over Fisk, each lost to Morehouse, each had a tie-score against Clark, and they split against Xavier with a Tiger victory and a Hornet defeat.

The intervening 10 days will be devoted to intensive secret practice for the climaxing completion on Thanksgiving Day. Neither team plays on this next weekend. Some new plays and defensive strategy will be developed by the respective coaches. Our readers will be informed of the plans for the game as they develop.

Pre-game sale of adult tickets begins on Tuesday. The price for the three types of tickets is the same as last year: $2.50 for adults, $1 for "identified students" and 50 cents for children under 12.



NEGROES STAGE ANNUAL PARADE

The annual Thanksgiving pre-game parade of Alabama State College and Tuskegee Institute attracted a crowd of several thousand to downtown Montgomery Thursday morning. Shown here as it started down Dexter avenue, the parade included bands and other units from the two Negro colleges, 36 high school bands, 25 floats, 18 marching units and 20 decorated automobiles. Starting at the Capitol, the parade disbanded at Montgomery and Wilkinson streets. Most of the bands also played during the game at Cramton Bowl, where the Alabama State Hornets defeated the Tuskegee Tigers 22-20.—Staff Photo by Mike Smith

Hornets Will Try To Hike Position In Tiger Clash

By SAMUEL HUFFMAN

The Alabama State Hornets will attempt to solidify their position among the conference's top team Thursday when they meet head on with the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee in the 36th renewal of the Dixie Classic.

The Hornets were ranked fifth in the 17-team SIAC last week. A win Thursday at Cramton Bowl would help their chances of remaining there or possibly move them up a notch. Last season 'Bama finished in a second place tie behind powerful Florida A&M. For a while they flirted with the top spot and entered the Turkey Day clash with a chance to stay, but 'Skegee erased all hopes of winning. This year the shoe will be on the other foot. The Tigers have the upper position behind Florida and Clark and are favored to win. 'Bama can get sweet revenge by winning this year.

CLOSED DOORS

Coach A. E. Simmons and his staff have undergone some long hours of boning up since they closed out the season a week ago. Simmons ordered the gates to Hornet Stadium blocked last week which indicates he might spring something new on the Tigers. Up to this point 'Bama has been chiefly an air-minded crew. The attack has really been potent and Simmons isn't likely to discard it Thursday.

Early in the season 'Bama was badly crippled and had to throw the ball a lot. Since then all of the injuried backs have returned and are ready to go. Any idea that 'Bama cannot move on the ground is strictly rumor. The chances are Bama will unleash a double barreled attack both on the ground and in the air.

Both teams have blown hot and cold this year. Tuskegee, when good, has been very good and on other occasions has been unimpressive. The Golden Tigers' finest hour came when they routed highly respected Miles College 33-14. Their 6-6 deadlock with Clark on Georgia territory would also be considered a better than average effort. They lost 21-10 to punchless Knoxville in a shocking upset and were surprise losers to Ft. Valley. Golden Tiger's followers brushed off both of these losses with the explanation that ace quarterback Willie Williams was hurt. This is true but how much they missed him will never be known.

GOOD AND BAD

The Hornets have had their good and bad days too. They looked mighty impressive in their 28-28 tie with Clark. Their 22-0 whitewash job on the A&M Bulldogs was also a big win. Their 26-0 loss to Morehouse and 14-14 tie with Savannah State were both disappointing to Hornet fans.

An examination of the two teams' record against common opponents would seem to indicate that Tuskegee is superior to 'Bama. Records seldom are reliable in games of this type and especially when the two teams are as fired up as these two are. Tuskegee defeated Xavier 7-6 on their opener while these same boys rolled over 'Bama by a score of 19-14 a week later. 'Bama was routed 26-0 by Morehouse while the Tigers barely edged Tuskegee 6-0. Both teams tied Clark. The 'Skegee score was 6-6 with 'Bama's being 28-28. The Fisk club lost to both teams. Tuskegee romped to a 28-8 win and 'Bama breezed past them 26-6. A look at overall team scoring shows 'Bama out front. The Hornets scored 118 points for the season to a mere 92 for 'Skegee. Defensively, Tuskegee was ahead. They allowed only 75 points while 'Bama gave up 101 this season.

Tickets for the big game are now on sale and can be purchased at Arrington's Barber Shop, May and Green's Sporting Goods, Dean's Drug Store and Pake-Stevenson.

Tuskegee, Morehouse Bands In Columbus Classic Oct. 23

Tuskegee Inst., Ala. —The marching bonds of Tuskegee Institute and Morehouse College will take over during the colorful and entertaining features of the annual Tuskegee - Morehouse football game at Memorial Stadium, in Columbus, Ga., Friday night, October 23.

Both bands will be featured during the downtown street parade on Friday afternoon and will put on an elaborate demonstration while the fans are assembling prior to the game and during intermission.

On previous appearances in Columbus the Tuskegee and Morehouse musicians have been warmly received. Melville C. Bryant, director of 'Tuskegee's Crimson Pipers announced at band assembly this week that the musicians would pause during the annual street parade at the Ledger - Enquirer building for a salute to the press.

Bryant is a native of Gary, Indiana. He is a graduate of Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, and upon graduation from Fisk he joined the faculty of the Dunbar High School in Lexington, Kentucky. He entered the Army in October, 1942, and served overseas with various Army bands. Shortly after his separation from the service in 1946 he became a member of the faculty of Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1956 he became a member of the faculty of 'Tuskegee Institute as director of the band and leader of the Institute orchestra. Both of these musical organizations have showed marked improvement under his leadership.

Accompanying the band to Columbus for the football game will be the talented group of majorettes. Dressed appropriately for the occasion the majorettes will lead the Tuskegee Band in the spectacular downtown street parade and will stage an eye-catching performance prior to the kickoff and during the intermission of the game.

Tuskegee Band Twirlers Are Talented Group

Tuskegee Inst., Ala., — Tuskegee will present to the public a group of talented femmine baton twirlers during its annual Columbus Classic.

The majorettes are expected to accompany the band to Columbus, Georgia, for the annual game with Morehouse College, October 23, and to Montgomery, November 26, on Thanksgiving Day, for the end-of-season game with Alabama State College

The personnel of the majorette corps as announced by Miss Nell C. Jackson, director, follows: Leader; Alean Howard, senior, Anniston, Alabama; Rosa L. Webb, sophomore, Indianapolis, Indiana; Willie Belle Tripp, sophomore, Miami, Florida; Rosa-Marie Smith, senior, Memphis, Tennessee, and Imogene Smith, sophomore, Waycross, Georgia.

As previously announced, Ellis R. Moore, a senior, whose home is in Bessemer, Alabama, will serve as drum major. He wil be assisted by Florence L Griffin, a sophomore, who came to Tuskegee from Jacksonville, Florida.

Morehouse Triumphs Over Tuskegee, 6-0

Atlanta Daily World, 14n athletics

COLUMBUS, Ga. (SNS) — Alphonzo (Buddy) Crutch's 80-yard punt return on the first play of the first quarter gave the Morehouse Maroon Tigers a 6-0 win over Tuskegee Institute here Friday night. It was Morehouse's first victory over the Golden Tigers since 1953 and gives the Maroons a three win, no loss, one tie record for the season.

A brilliant pass interception by Taft McCoy with 1:48 showing on the clock saved the day for Morehouse. The throw, by Willie Dillard, had TD written all over it. The game was played before 8,000 fans in Memorial Stadium.

The series with Tuskegee now stands at 16 wins for the Golden Tigers to five for Morehouse, with four games ending in deadlocked scores. The last Morehouse victory was by the lopsided score of 32-12. The Maroon Tigers return home to prepare for the "big one" in Atlanta next week against Clark College.

The score by quarters:

Morehouse	6	0	0	0	6
Tuskegee	0	0	0	0	0

Knoxville Gets Revenge Over Skegee 21-10

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Knoxville College down Tuskegee Institute 21 to 10 here to get complete revenge for its 44 to 8 tumble to Tuskegee last year.

First downs: Knoxville 14, Tuskegee 11; yards rushing: Knoxville 178, Tuskegee 145; yards passing: Knoxville 94, Tuskegee 47; passes attempted: Knoxville 8, Tuskegee 16; passes completed: Knoxville 7, Tuskegee 7; passes intercepted by: Knoxville 2, Tuskegee 1; yards punting: Knoxville 195, 5—39 yard average, Tuskegee 214, 6—35.6 yard average; penalties: Knoxville 95, Tuskegee 85; fumbles lost: Knoxville 0, Tuskegee 1.

Scores by quarters: Tuskegee 7-3-0-0—10; Knoxville 0-0-7-14—21.

Touchdowns: Tuskegee quarterback Eddie Tetterson to Hasten Moore 35 yards, 7 yard field goal by Jones. Extra point, Jones 1 kick. Knoxville: Frank Thompson, 35 yard pass run, 1 yard plunge by James Carter, 23 yard pass interception by Shannon Jolly. Extra points, Carter 1 kicked, Robbins 1 passed from Carter.

Tuskegee And Morehouse Will Clash At Columbus

Montgomery Advertiser

COLUMBUS, Ga. — One of this section's best known gridiron rivalries will be renewed here Friday night when the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute tackle the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse at Memorial Stadium. The starting hour for the game is 8:15 o'clock, EST. Fans are urged to arrive early in order to witness the colorful musical demonstration to be staged by the Tuskegee Institute and the Morehouse College Marching Bands, getting underway at 8 p.m.

Both teams are primed for one of the best battles of the long series which began here in 1936 and has continued without interruption since then. This is one game that the fans follow with keen interest and they come from several of the states in the South as well as from other sections to witness the annual Georgia-Alabama contest.

Tuskegee, undefeated to date, will enter the game determined to keep its record unblemished. At 1:30 p.m. Saturday the Golden Tigers were in Knoxville, where they met the Bulldogs of Knoxville College and at the same hour at Herndon Stadium in Atlanta the Morehouse Tigers were placing their season record on the line against the Hornets of Alabama State College of Montgomery.

Both Tuskegee and State suffered defeats over the weekend.

In the game with Morehouse, Tuskegee will lean heavily on Glover Jones, end, a product of Spencer High School. It was Jones who carried the ball over for Tuskegee's lone touchdown in the Tigers' opener against Xavier University of New Orleans and who seconds later stepped back and place-kicked the one-pointer that gave Tuskegee its 7-6 victory. Xavier scored first but the try for the extra point was wide. Tuskegee in reserve strength seems adequate.

Morehouse will depend on its aerial attack, Jennings to Arnold, to move the ball into Tuskegee territory. Scouts who have seen these two players in action are unanimous in praise of their performance.

Tickets for the game are on sale at 15 convenient locations in Columbus and Phenix City and in all areas at Fort Benning.

Tuskegee's Golden Tigers Tops Xavier Gold Rush, 7-6

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., — Golden Tiger Tuskegee nipped Xavier University (New Orleans) 7-6, in the last 17 seconds of play to climax a sensational drive which resembled a Hollywood picture studio thriller.

Xavier University scored first late in the fourth quarter on a drive which netted 4 first downs and a 6-pointer when George Love ploughed over from the Tuskegee 1-yard stripe. The attempt at conversion from placement by Xavier went wide.

On the kickoff after the Xavier touchdown Tuskegee began a sensational push from its own 32. A mixture of deceptive passing and running plays plus 2 costly errors which netted penalties against Xavier, Tuskegee pushed to the Xavier 9 whereupon Willie Williams drifted back and rifled a pass to Glover Jones who latched on to it in the end zone for the tying score. Jones a product of Spencer High School, Columbus, Ga., today's team captain, also kicked the extra point from placement. Williams held the ball. Tuskegee then led the visitors, 7-6, with 17 seconds left to play.

The teams were about evenly matched. There were frequent fumbles and miscues, stopping drives by Tuskegee, and pass interceptions stymied goalward marches by Xavier.

For three quarters both teams threatened with Xavier holding a slight edge. For three quarters neither team could borrow, buy or beg a point. Then came the fourth and a climax which would have made any Hollywood scenario writer gleeful. Tuskegee snatched a 1-point victory from the Xavier University combination in the last seconds of play.

A hurried glance at recent records disclosed that the victory over Xavier this afternoon was the first time that the Golden Tigers had turned back the Gold Rushmen since the crafty Tiger mentor took over the gridiron duties at Tuskegee.

Golden Tigers Outplay Fisk

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Exploding like a barrel of fire crackers, the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute scored three touchdowns and four extra points to defeat Fisk University, 28 to 8, here in the Alumni Bowl Saturday afternoon.

Slow in getting their offense to roll, the Golden Tigers sputtered and fluttered before catching fire in the second quarter. Several goalward marches were stymied by a slippery pigskin which Tuskegee backs simply could not keep within their grasp. Tuskegee missed more than three scoring opportunities by its failure to latch onto the elusive trophy that became a coveted free-for-all possession after each miscue. Then the passes, the forward lateral with its sweeping long gains around end and the dazzling end runs began to click. Before the spectators could settle comfortably back in their seats at the opening of the second quarter Tuskegee scored thrice to surpass and outclass the Fisk Bulldogs, 22 to 9.

Alert and aggressive Fisk launched a sustained drive in the first quarter which netted a six-pointer and two extra points to gain a temporary lead which the visitors held for about 10 playing minutes. After then, there was little doubt about the outcome of the Tigers' second game of the current season.

Scoring in the game here Saturday afternoon was done by Frank Jones, Harold Moore, John Rainey and Charles McGhee.

In the total yards gained rushing Tuskegee excelled Fisk 149 to 92. In forward passes completed Tuskegee had seven, two of which were haymakers, while Fisk edged the Tigers in pass completions with 10. In total yards gained from passing Tuskegee amassed 132 and Fisk 79.

In the third quarter Tuskegee crossed the Fisk goal for its final six points and its last score of the game to achieve its second consecutive conference victory in as many starts.

Tuskegee Grid Roster Released

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Coach Whitney Van Cleve released this week a tentative list of the Tuskegee Institute 1959 football squad. He indicated that there will possibly be additions to this list within the next week or 10 days.

Football practice began at the Institute on Tuesday. Practice periods will be held twice daily, early in the morning and late in the afternoon.

Players who indicated their early return to the campus for participation in football:

ENDS

Addys Lamb, sophomore, engineering, Sanford, Fla.; Robert Duckworth, senior, electricity, Pensacola, Fla.; Freddy Holland, senior, electricity, Houston, Tex.; and Glover Jones, junior, engineering, Columbus, Ga.

TACKLES

Willis Grayson, industrial education, Gulfport, Miss.; Joseph Roberson, junior, engineering, Rosharon, Tex., and Van J. Ratcliff, sophomore, physical education, Port Arthur, Tex.

GUARDS

Ulysses Bernard, sophomore, engineering, Ocala, Fla.; Donald Stewart, sophomore, mechanical industries, Kenner, La.; Richard Duty, sophomore, agriculture, Minden, La.; George Luster, senior, mechanical industries, Bessemer, Ala.; Robert Maxwell, senior, mechanical industries, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Norman Richardson, senior, mechanical industries, Thomasville, Ala., and Marion Williams, junior, arts and sciences, Palmetto, Fla.

CENTERS

Donald Reese, sophomore, mechanical industries, Columbus, Ga.; and Frederick Dudley, sophomore, physical education, Bessemer, Ala.

QUARTERBACKS

Willie Williams, junior, mechanical industries, Memphis, Tenn.; and William Dillard, junior, physical education, Mobile, Ala.

HALFBACKS

Arthur Sawyer, junior, physical education, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Ulysses Marshall, sophomore, mechanical industries, Fort Valley, Ga.; Frank Jones, sophomore, mechanical industries, Opelika, Ala.; Eddie Peters, junior, mechanical industries, Miami, Fla.; Edward Barnes, junior, physical education, Birmingham, Ala.; Earl Springs, sophomore, mechanical industries, Montgomery, Ala., and Clarence Fields, junior, mechanical industries, Dallas, Tex.

FULLBACKS

Charles McGhee, junior, physical education, Dothan, Ala.

skegee Nips Xavier 49ers 7-6 In Opener

Tuskegee, Ala.—Having out played the Tigers of Tuskegee for three quarters, the Gold Rush of Xavier finally followed through on one of their many interrupted drives and scored from one yard away when George Love, freshman halfback, plunged over for a score. Failure to convert the extra point proved to be the margin of defeat one minute before the last whistle.

Irrespective of the number of first year men who saw action in the fray, the Priestleymen gave a good account of themselves throghout the hot afternoon. Sparked by second string quarterback, Cornell "Peanuts" Lowery, Xavier outfirst-downed the home team, but muffed three scoring opportunities before love drove over for the score.

In sheer despiration, the Tigers took to the air. A thirty-five yard pass interference ruling against the Gold Rush followed by a fifteen yard penalty set the home team up for a pass from quarterback Willie Williams to end Glover Jones who made a spectacular catch at the five and continued for the score. Successful conversion put the Tigers ahead with no time left for Xavier to retaliate.

Morehouse Tapers Off For Game With Clark, Saturday

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri, 10-30-59

UNDEFEATED BUT TIED MAROON TIGERS, MEET PANTHERS IN HERNDON STADIUM

After heavy, hard-hitting contact work Thursday, the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College tapered off for their biggest game of the current grid campaign—the game which will match them against the Clark College Panthers at 2:00 p.m. on Saturday, October 31, at Herndon Stadium.

Both Clark College and Morehouse College are undefeated. Clark has been tied on two occasions, Morehouse on one occasion. Clark College defeated .Claflin .College and Ft. Valley State College while Morehouse College has defeated Alabama A & M College, Alabama State College and Tuskegee Institute.

Capt. Robert Stone, 215 pound junior tackle, Huntsville, Alabama, says "This ought to be our year." Mr. Stone, who, at one time was more interested in basketball than football, started playing football in 1953 while a student at the W. H. Councill High School, Huntsville, Alabama. During his first season on the gridiron, Stone played defensive center and line-backer. The next season he was shifted to tackle, a position which he has played for the past six years. Capt. Stone says that "Football is my first love. The game of football, like life, is a great challenge to me. I realize this even more, since I have been here at Morehouse College."

Capt. Stone is a seasoned player. He made the Morehouse Varsity during his freshman year, and he also won a letter during his sophomore year. "I am now in my third season at Morehouse, and I feel that this should be my year. I have about the weight I need for power and speed, this being 215 solid pounds."

A quiet modest, reserved individual, Capt. Stone was not bragging. As Capt. of the Maroon Tigers, he is determined to do his part, and to do it well. He works hard. He follows instructions. He observes the training rules. He also wields a steady influence over his fellow players. His teammates admire Stone; this is the reason that they elected him as captain of the team. And, to a man, these stellar Morehouse athletes will tell you that "He (Stone) is the most."

Capt. Stone is carrying a major in political science and a minor in economics. He is a member of the "M" Club. He also is a pledgee for the athletic fraternity, Sigma Delta Psi. In addition to his love for this All-American sport, football Capt. Stone's hobby is "collecting jazz albums, of which Miles Davis is my favorite." Morehouse and Clark will take good records into Saturday's showdown. Coach Duke Foster Jr. has a 3-0-1 record. Clark Coach Leonidas S. Epps has a 2-0-2 mark. Each team has fine runners and smart defensive units.

The records are as follows:

CLARK		
18	Claflin	6
15	Font Valley	14
6	Tuskegee	6
28	Alabama State	28
?	Morehouse	?
MOREHOUSE		
21	Alabama A&M	12
7	Hampton Inst.	7
26	Alabama State	0
6	Tuskegee Inst.	6
?	Clark	?

Alphonza (Buddy) Crutch, 19-year-old, 105-pound sophomore scatback, whose 80-yard gallop was the payoff against Tuskegee Institute, and Taft McCoy, 18-year-old, 180-pound, Samuel H. Archer High fullback, will lead Morehouse's bid for its first victory over Clark since 1955, when the Maroon Tigers, triumphed 28-7. His supporting cast of backs include Isiah Coates, 20-year-old 160 pound freshman quarterback from Atlanta's David T. Howard; Jennings Coleman, 19-year-old 170-pound junior signalcaller of Atlanta; Clinton Ransaw, 21-year-old, sophomore back from St. Petersburg, Fla.; Samuel, Lightfoot, 18-year-old 23-year-old fullback, Atlanta, and Lonnie King, 23-year-old, 210-pound senior, Atlanta.

Other possible starters are Homer Arnold, Hamilton Holmes, and William D. Light.

Clark backfield aces list Marvin S. Arrington, Turner, Atlanta; Milton E. Cherry, Rome; Fred Black, St. Pete, Fla.; Ray Hughes, Joseph Mullins, Robert L. McFadden, Farris Turner, Arthur Williams, capt. and fullback, Lorenzo Gleaton, captain and end; Ray Wynne, Johnny W. Scott and the Archer High fullback rave Albert L. Spearman.

Hooper City Plans To Send Tennis Team To Tuskegee Meet

Hooper City High School plans to send a tennis team to the 1959 Tuskegee Institute meet.

Coach John Redden made the announcement Friday night, April 17 at the school's all-sports banquet at which Dr. John W. Nixon, dentist, was guest speaker. Principal Paul L. Ware backed up Coach Redden in the announcement of the expanded interscholastic sports program.

Dr. Nixon told the festive-spirited athletes that Hooper City as a community had a glorious background and that the school has contributed much to the over-all sports picture" of this district.

The dentist said that sports "not only will prove to be enjoyable, but will develop your personality for the responsibility that will be yours when you become leaders of tomorrow.

"A person is not born with the knowledge of team work, fair play, winning or losing, but must learn these vital qualities through bitter experiences. To live in this world, We must have knowledge of team work, fair play and sportsmanship", declared the Ensley dentist.

He asserted that "to develop into complete men' 'one "must hav integration of mind, body and soul". Dr. Nixon declared that "competition is God's mandate for life; through it He constantly evolves his manifestation toward an ever-greater perfection. When we compete, when we constantly strive to be better, to be greater, to exceed ourselves as well as others, we are living in accord with one of life's greatest commanments, and constant progress is ours."

Guest Speaker Nixon also raised the question of spare time and leisure time. "In our cars we have spare tires that linger in our trunks unused ..... If you have spare time you are saving your brains, your energy and your talent for an emergency ..... We can never have spare time." Dr. Nixon urged the gathering to consider leisure time. "While youth is a time for yearning, youth s also a time for learning", he asserted.

Emory O. Jackson, managing editor of the Birmingham World, was also presented.

The program was entirely in the hands of students. Coach Redden recognized the seniors who would be graduating at the end of the 1957 school term. Band representativs and cheerleaders were also included in the sports courtesy. Two P-T. A. representatives were in attendance.

RESULTS OF ANNUAL TUSKEGEE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Men's Singles Championship
F. "Chick" Powell defeated William Sprague -- 6-2, 6-0

Men's Doubles Championship
Leroy Young and Dr. E. Jackson defeated Drs. H. Kenny and Blasingille

Women's Singles-Intermediate Division
Winner: Miss Lula Skinner; 2nd Place: Miss Marsha Rabb;
Final Match Score: 7-5, 6-1

Women's Singles-Advanced Division
Winner: Miss Ann R. Gibbs; 2nd Place: Miss Evelyn DuBose:
Final Match Score: 6-1, 6-3

RESULTS OF INTRAMURAL TRACK MEET

Tuskegee Wed. 5-6-59

The Intramural Track Meet held in Alumni Bowl on Saturday, April 25, was full of excitement and keen competition. The highlights of the meet was the 100-yard dash which was won by Lloyd Harris-Time 10.7 seconds. In the 220-yard dash, it was a neck and neck race between James Lightfoote and Earl Spring. Lightfoote won by a close finish-Time 23.3 seconds. The Lettermen won the meet, accumulating a total of 61 points, Barrack 1-35 points, Barrack 5-14 points, Barrack 9-4 points, The Counts—2 points.

ATLANTA HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS SPARKLE IN OPENING EVENTS

14n Athletics

By MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The 33rd annual Tuskegee Relays Carnival, which got underway Friday with the Women's Sports Day Program, will hold the sports spotlight today with hundreds of college and high school spikesters competing for laurels on the cinderpath of historic Alumni Bowl.

The Women's Sports Day Program will be completed early today and the crack college and high school teams will battle it out for the relay championships.

Among the women events to be contested today are the 100 meter run for junior women and the 440 - yard relays for both the senior and junior women.

ATLANTA GIRLS SPARKLE

In opening events Friday Betty Murray, of Howard, won the discus throw with a toss of 82 ft., two and one-half in.; Ruth Allen, also of Howard, emerged double winner, heaving the javelin 108 ft., 3 and one-half in.; and throwing the shot put 35 ft., 3 and three - fourth in., Willie Mae Lowe, of Turner, jumped 15 ft., four and one-half in., to take the broad jump; and Fronnie Tucker, of Carver, hit the tape in 6.6 to win the junior 50 -meter run.

Freddie Daniels, of Tuskegee and a former BTW, Atlanta, star, captured the 60-meter run for senior women in 7.9. Hazel Brown, of Newnan, was clocked in 7.9 in winning the 50 - meter hurdles for junior women.

CHICAGO GIRLS SHOW REAL STRENGTH

Among the strongest teams competing in the event is the Mayor Daley Youth Foundation Team, of Chicago.

Leasenthia O'Neal, of Chicago swept the 100 - meter run for senior women in 12.5 and 200 - meter run in 27.2. Barbara Mueller, also of Chicago, won the 80 - meter run for senior women in 12.0.

In boys events Friday, the Parker High foursome of Birmingham, Ala. took the two mile r[illegible]

ay in 8.32.5 and Brian Arrington of Alabama State, threw the javelin 168ft., 10 in., to win the event.

14n 1959

ATHLETICS - TRACK RELAYS

Cinderbelles

Tenn State Girls Top Tuskegee

NASHVILLE — The largest owd in six runnings of the nnessee State Relays cheered dly as Tigerbelle fresh - m Rudolp.r nipped veteran mmate Barbara Jones in the tury meter race last Saturafternoon in W. J. Hale dium.

unning in perfect weather, Clarksville - born long-letspeedster who made the Olympic team while still high school came from beid to nip Miss Jones at the pe to the amazement of near-3,000 thin-clad fans.

An expected challenge from uskegee failed to materiale because the Alabama cinder tetties scratched from all but ne running event leaving Coach dward S. Temple's Tigerbels a clear field to swamp uskegee 53-25.

"This was our first outdoor neet," Coach Temple confessed. "We have a long way to go, f we are to hold our own in the outdoor championships (AAU) and the Pan - American Games this summer."

In the Relays' State prep school division, Chattanooga's Howard nipped Nashville's Cameron 35-33 1-2 for their third straight State High School track championship. Cameron's Bob Beason took the broadjump, 220 and anchored the winning 880 relay which shot Cameron within one and one-half points of victory.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

60 meter dash: 1. Hudson-Tenn, 2. Matthews Tenn, 3. Daniels-Tusk. Time 7.8

80 meter hurdles: 1. Crowder-Tenn, 2. Terry-Tenn, 3. Daniels-Tusk, Time 11.6

100 meter dash: 1. Rudolph-Tenn, 2. Jones-Tenn, Time 12.2

220 yard dash: 1. Williams-Tenn, 2 Daniels, Tenn. Time 25.0

Shot Put: 1. Croom-Tusk, 2. Gillary-Tusk, 3. Linquist-Tenn. Distance 37 feet 6 1-2 inches

Discus: 1. Gillary-Tusk, 2. Jenkins-Tusk, 3. Linquist-Tenn Distance 100 feet 1 3-4 inches.

Broadjump: 1. Matthews-Tenn, 2. Smith-Tenn, 3. Golden-Tusk. Distance 19 feet 2 1-2 inches

Highjump: 1 Croom - Tusk, 2 Terry-Tenn. Height 5 feet 1-4 inch

Parker Wins Top Spots At Tuskegee Relays Carnival

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (SNS) — Parker High School of Birmingham swept through the high school division of the 33rd annual Tuskegee Relays Carnival May 1-2 with three first places, one second place and one third place.

Willie Westbrooks, Parker's great cinderfooter, sparked the spectacular Parker relay team to first place in the sprint medley, the one mile relay and the two mile relay.

The Tuskegee victory gave Parker High claim to the national high school track championship.

FINAL EVENTS

440 Relay. (Time, 42.5, new record. Old record 43.5)

1. Howard (Atlanta); Parker (Willie Lewis, Jackson Cook, Clyde Carlisle, Hentley) 3. Lucy Laney.

Sprint Medley Relay (Time, 3:32). 1. Parker (Theodore Walton, Charles Wallace, Willis Huggins, Willie Westbrooks. 2. Lucy Laney. 3. East Depot.

880 Relay. (Time, 1:30.9) First Place Howard (Atlanta). Second Place, Lucy Laney. Third Place, Parker (Theodore Walton, Charles Wallace, Willis Huggins, Willie Westbrook.

One Mile Relay. (Time, 3: .9) First Place, Parker (Herbert Deargelabon, Theodore Walton, George Mabry, Willie Westbrooks). Second Place, Lucy Laney. Third Place, Central (Newnan, Ga.)

Two Mile Relay. (Time, 8:32.5) First Place, Parker (George Mabry, Willie Fields, William Jones, Willie Westbrooks). Second Place, Lucy Laney. Third Place, Archer (Atlanta)

100-Yard Dash. (Time 9.9). First Place, Rochelle High (Florida(.

Westbrooks anchored the Parker relay team in four events, coming first three times and third the other time. In only two of the events in which Westbrooks ran were the personnel of the Parker relay teams identical.

Parker has won every track and field meet in which the Thundering Herd has participated this season.

14n 1959

ATHLETICS - TRACK RELAYS

Track Relays Festival At Tuskegee Inst. May 1-2

14n athletics

The Miles College Track team, with second place Talladega College track honors and Alabama State College Relays fifth place laurels behind them, will set out to try for first place honors in the forthcoming Tuskegee Institute Track Relays Festival at Tuskegee Institute, May 1-2.

In the Alabama State event, Miles cinder-cutters garnered two second places, one fourth place and a tie for fifth place honors with Alabama A&M College and Clark College, Saturday, April 18.

Willie C. Wilson, a very strong running quarter Miler from Fairfield High won his preliminary heat in the morning trails and ran second to Poole of Florida in the afternoon finals. He also ran the lead off position on the nine relay team, which placed fourth. Other members on the team were J. C White, Walter Debardlabon and Will Primm.

Charlie Hardy, graduate of Ullman High, hurled the discuss 126 feet, 10 inches, placing second behind Tennessee State.

Other members of the team ran very well, however, did not make the finals in their events.

Participating teams were:

1.	Florida	First
2.	Tennessee State	Second
3.	Alabama State	Third
4.	Tuskegee Institute	Fourth
5.	Miles	Fifth
6.	Clark	Fifth
7.	Alabama A&M	Fifth
8.	Morehouse	
9.	Morris Brown	
10.	Fisk	
11.	Talladega	

14n 1959

Tuskegee Women Turner Girls Win Team Honors

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Two relay records were shattered on the 33rd annual Tuskegee Relays Carnival and 31st annual Junior and Senior Women's Sports Day, held Friday and Saturday in historic Alumni Bowl.

Florida A. and M. University's track combination, composed of Willie Poole, Ralph Johnson, Clarence Childs and Zean Clayton, established a new record in the college Sprint Medley Relay. Clocked at 2:22.9, the Florida foursome erased the mark of 2:31.4 set by Philander Smith College in 1954.

Baton-carriers John Parks, Raymon Smith, Charlie Smith and Cecil Myrick, from David T. Howard High School, Atlanta, Ga., broke their own record in the High School 440-Yard Relay. Stepping the distance in 43.2, the Howard Rams smashed their 1958 record of 43.5.

TUSKEGEE, TURNER HIGH WIN WOMEN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Tuskegee Institute and Henry McNeal Turner High School, of Atlanta, swept the championships in the Junior and Senior Women's Sports Day, which opened the two-day carnival. Sparked by Freddie Daniels, Eva Frances, Vernell Golden, Nellie Guillary, and Anne Grooms, Tuskegee rolled up 111 points to capture the senior women's crown, while Turner, paced by Willie Lowe, Opal Tolan, Bettye Baker, Willie Mae Lane, Patricia Cost, Annie Weaver, Johnnie Mae Stephens and Estella Drain, tucked away the junior women's title with 67.2 points.

Runners-up in the women's events were the talented Mayor Daley Youth Foundation Team, of Chicago, Ill., and the David T. Howard High School lassies, of Atlanta, with 93 and 58.6 points, respectively.

FLORIDA, HOWARD, PARKER SHARE RELAY HONORS

Sharing laurels in the relays were Florida A. and M.; David T. Howard, of Atlanta; and Parker High School, of Birmingham, Ala. In addition to the Sprint Medley Relay, Florida won the 440-Yard Relay and the Two-Mile Relay, to carry home the beautiful Allen W. Gambrell Trophy. After its record performance in the 440-Yard Relay, Howard's gifted quartet of Cecil Myrick, John Parks, Raymond Smith and Charlie Smith, won the 880-Yard relay in stride.

Don Malone, of Fort Benning, who hails from San Francisco City College, San Francisco, Calif., won the Clarence Matthews Memorial 100 in 9.9. Right on his heels was Abner Williams, another Fort Benning GI and graduate of Hudson High, Selma, Ala. There were 27 starters in the classic Moton Mile, won by Wiley Lane, of Florida A. and M. Lane was followed across the finish line by three of his mates, including Eugene Mason and Charles Harper.

SENIOR WOMEN

60-Meter Run: 1. Freddie Daniels, Tuskegee; 2. Mamie Rollins, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation, Chicago; 3. Florence Jackson, Grambling; 4. Doris Maye, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation; 5. Doris Thomas, Talladega. Time, 7.9.

80-Meter Hurdles: 1. Barbara Mouller, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation; 2. Shirley Hereford, Talladega; 3. Vernell Golden, Tuskegee; 4. Veneta Thomas, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation. Time, 12.0.

100-Meter Run: 1. Leahseneth O'Neal, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation; 2. Sandy Smith, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation; 3. Freddie Daniels, Tuskegee; 4. Dorothy Holmes, Grambling; 5. Florence Jackson, Grambling; 6. Phyllis Taylor, Tuskegee. Time, 12.5.

400-Meter Relay: 1. Mayor Daley Youth Foundation (Leahseneth O'Neal, Mamie Rollins, Barbara Mouller, Sandy Smith); 2. Tuskegee (Vernell Golden, Eva Frances, Phyllis Taylor, Freddie Daniels); 3. Grambling (Cynthia Baker, Clara Henry, Pauline Jones, Florence Jackson). Time, 49.9.

Baseball Throw: 1. Eva Frances, Tuskegee; 2. Laura Jacko, Tuskegee; 3. Nellie Guillary, Tuskegee; 4. Annie Dunlap, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation; 5. Joan Dawkins, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation; 6. Betty Young, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation. Distance, 233 ft. 3 in.

Running Broad Jump: 1. Vernell Golden, Tuskegee; 2. Doris Maye, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation; 3 Cynthia Baker, Grambling. Distance, 16 ft. 10 in.

Discus Throw: 1. Nellie Guillary, Tuskegee; 2. Annette Jenkins, Tuskegee; 3. Clara Henry, Grambling. Distance 103 ft.

Shot Put: 1. Anne Grooms, Tuskegee; 2. Nellie Guillary, Tuskegee; 3. Clara Henry, Grambling; 4. Annie Chambers, Tuskegee. Distance, 38 ft. ½ in.

JUNIOR WOMEN

50-Meter Run: 1. Fronnie Tucker, Carver, Atlanta; 2. Louise Lynch, Central, Newnan; 3. Fanny Hyden, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation; 4. Geraldine James, McIntosh, McIntosh, Ala.; 5. Nancy Campbell, Howard, Ocala, Fla.; 6. Bettye Baker, Turner, Atlanta. Time, 6.6.

75-Meter Run: 1. Ernestine Pollard, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation; 2. Willie Mae Lane, Turner, Atlanta; 3. Fannye Hayden, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation; 4. Opal Tolan. Turner, Atlanta. Time, 9.8.

100-Meter Run: 1. Fronnie Tucker, Carver, Atlanta; 2. Hazel Brown, Central, Newnan; 3. Opal Tolan, Turner, Atlanta; 4. Ernestine Pollard, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation; 5. Sheron Walton, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation; 6. Edith McGuire, Archer, Atlanta. Time, 12.3.

400-Meter Relay: 1. Central, Newnan (Louise Lynch, Malinda Crain, Stella Jones, Hazel Brown); 2. Turner (Opal Tolan, Betty Baker, Johnnie Stephens, Willie Mae Lane); 3. Carver, Atlanta (Ella Bailey, Jacquelyn Silvery, Alberta Finch, Fronnie Tucker). Time, 52.6.

Baseball Throw: 1. Annie Reid, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation; 2. Ruth Allen, Howard, Atlanta; 3. Miriam Davis, Turner, Atlanta; 4. Charlie Geter, Central, Newnan; 5. Emma Mitchell, Central, Newnan; 6. Louise Davis, Van Buren, Eufaula, Ala. Distance, 232 ft. 3 in.

Running Broad Jump: Willie Lowe, Turner, Atlanta; 2. Ernestine Pollard, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation; 3. Alfreda Smith, Price, Atlanta; 4. Mary Scott, Howard, Atlanta; 5. Barbara Johnson, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation; 6. Mary Cain, Monroe, Albany. Distance, 15 ft. 4½ in.

Discus: 1. Bettye Murray, Howard, Atlanta; 2. Bernice Gray, Monroe, Albany; 3. Lucille Fields, Price, Atlanta; 4. Evelyn Toney, Monroe, Albany; 5. Joyce Terrell, Carver, Atlanta. Distance, 86 ft. 2¼ in.

Running High Jump: 1. Naomi Rodgers, Macon County Training School; 2. Anna Reid, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation; Tied for third place: Patricia Cost, Turner, Atlanta; Annie Weaver, Turner, Atlanta; Muarleen Cain, Monroe, Albany; Mary Scott, Howard, Atlanta; M. Cooper, Koenton, Koenton, Ala. Height, 4 ft. 10 in.

Javelin Throw: 1. Ruth Allen, Howard, Atlanta; 2. Johnnie Stevens, Turner, Atlanta; 3. Dorothy Collier, Howard, Atlanta; 4. Charlie Geter, Central, Newnan; 5. Joyce Terrell, Carver, Atlanta; 6. Evelyn Toney, Monroe, Albany. Distance, 108 ft. 3 1-8 in.

Shot Put: 1. Ruth Allen, Howard, Atlanta; 2. Joyce Terrell, Carver, Atlanta; 3. Estella Drain, Turner, Atlanta; 4. Bernice Gray, Monroe, Albany; 5. Carolyn Taylor, Archer, Atlanta; 6. Christine Holcombe, Koenton, Ala. Distance, 35 ft. 9 3-4 in.

DISTRIBUTION OF POINTS

SENIOR WOMEN

School	
Tuskegee Institute	
Mayor Daley Youth Foundation	
Grambling College	
Talladega College	

JUNIOR WOMEN

Turner High, Atlanta	
Howard High, Atlanta	
Mayor Daley Youth Foundation	
Central High, Newnan, Ga.	
Carver Vocational, Atlanta	
Monroe High, Albany, Ga.	
Macon County Training School	
Price High, Atlanta	
Archer High, Atlanta	
McIntosh High, McIntosh, Ala.	
Koenton High, Koenton, Ala.	
Van Buren High, Eufaula, Ala.	

College Men And High School Tuskegee Relays Summary

COLLEGE

The Clarence Matthews Memorial 100: 1. Don Malone, Fort Benning; 2. Abner Williams, Fort Benning; 3. James Banks, Alcorn. Time, 9.9.

120-Yard High Hurdles: 1. Lorenzo Gleaton, Clark; 2. Acey Peters, Florida A. and M.; 3. Edward Jenks, Florida A. and M. Time, 15.5.

440-Yard Run: 1. John Robertson, Alcorn A. and M., Alcorn, Miss.; 2. David Veazey, Alabama State; 3. Willie C. Wilson, Miles College, Birmingham; 4. James Simpson, Florida A. and M. Time, 50.2.

Moton Mile: Wiley Lane, Florida A. and M.; 2. Eugene Mason, Florida A. and M.; 3. Charles Harper, Florida A. and M. Time, 4:36.5.

440-Yard Relay: 1. Florida A. and M.; 2. Fort Benning; 3. Philander Smith, Little Rock. Time, 42.3.

880-Yard Relay: 1. Florida A. and M.; 2. Alcorn, Alcorn, Miss.; 3. Philander Smith, Little Rock; 4. Alabama State. Time, 1:28.

Sprint Medley Relay: 1. Florida A. and M. (Willie Poole, Ralph Johnson, Clarence Childs, Zean Clayton); 2. Alcorn A. and M.; 3. Alabama State; 4. Philander Smith. Time, 2:22.9 (new record).

One-Mile Relay: 1. Alcorn A. and M., Alcorn, Miss.; 2. Alabama State; 3. Tuskegee; 4. Xavier, New Orleans. Time, 3:20.8.

Two-Mile Relay: 1. Florida A. and M. (James Betterson, Charles Harper, Wiley Lane, Samuel Rivers); 2. Xavier, New Orleans; 3. Alcorn A. and M., Alcorn, Miss. Time, 8:36.4.

Running Broad Jump: 1. Don Malone, Fort Benning; 2. Jim Denmark, Florida A. and M.; 3. Nelson Myers, Dillard New Orleans. Distance, 22 ft. 9 3-4 in.

Discus Throw: Charlie Hardy, Miles, Birmingham; 2. Grover Keith, Alabama A. and M., Normal, Ala.; 3. William McWilliams, Fort Benning; 4. Charles Young, Florida A. and M.; 5. Harry Tolbert, Fisk; 6. Henry Holley, Tuskegee. Distance, 130 ft. 11 in.

Javelin Throw: 1. Dred Arrington, Alabma State; 2. Arthur Knight, Bethune Cookman; 3. Grover Keith, Alabama A. and M., Normal, Ala.; 4. Columbus Jones, Morris Brown; 5. Raymond Harper, Savannah State, Savannah, Ga.; 6. Paul Walker, Miles, Birmingham. Distance, 163 ft. 10 in.

Pole Vault: 1. Jim Denmark, Florida A. and M.; 2. Jerry Hardy,

Clark; 3. Willie Bachelor, Savannah State. Height, 12 ft. 10 in.

Shot Put: 1. William McWilliams, Fort Benning; 2. Charles Young, Florida A. and M.; 3. Willie Guion, Xavier; 4. Henry Holley, Tuskegee; 5. Edmond Peters, Fort Valley State. Distance, 46 ft.

HIGH SCHOOL

100-Yard Dash: 1. Robert Harris Rochelle High, Lakeland, Fla.; 2 Bobby Ross, Central, Newnan; 3 John Smith, Carver, Gadsden, Ala Time, 9.9.

440-Yard Relay: 1, Howard High, Atlanta (Charlie Smith, Raymond Smith, John Parks, Cecil Myricks); 2. Parker High, Birmingham (Willie Lewis, Jackson Cook, Clyde Carlisler, Ernest Hentley); 3. Lucy Laney, Augusta (Otis Taylor, Henry Ashley, Clarence Parks, Marion Williams). Time, 43.2 (new record).

880-Yard Relay: 1. Howard, Atlanta (Cecil Myrick, John Parks, Raymond Smith, Charlie Smith); 2. Lucy Laney, Augusta; 3. Parker, Birmingham. Time, 1:30.9.

Mile Relay: 1. Parker, Birmingham; 2. Lucy Laney, Augusta; 3. Central, Mobile. Time, 3:32.3.

Medley Relay: 1. Parker, Birmingham; 2. Lucy Laney, Augusta; 3. East Depot, LaGrange; 4. Booker T. Washington, Atlanta. Time, 3:42.6.

Two-Mile Relay: 1. Parker, Birmingham (George Mabry, Willie Fields, Willie Westbrook, William Jones); 2. Lucy Laney, Augusta; 3. Archer. Atlanta. Time. 8:32.5.

Parker Wins Top Spots At Tuskegee Relays Carnival

Birmingham Ala

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (SNS)—Parker High School of Birmingham swept through the high school division of the 33rd annual Tuskegee Relays Carnival May 1-2 with three first places, one second place and one third place.

Willie Westbrooks, Parker's great tinderfooter, sparked the spectacular Parker relay team to first place in the sprint medley, the one mile relay and the two mile relay.

The Tuskegee victory gave Parker High claim to the national high school track championship.

Wed 5-6-59

FINAL EVENTS

440 Relay—(Time, 42.5, new record. Old record 43.5)

1. Howard (Atlanta); Parker (Willie Lewis, Jackson Cook, Clyde Carlisle, Hentley) 3. Lucy Laney

Sprint Medley Relay (Time 3:32). 1. Parker (Theodore Walton Charles Wallace, Willis Huggins Willie Westbrooks. 2. Lucy Laney 3. East Depot.

880 Relay. (Time, 1:30.9) First Place Howard (Atlanta). Second Place, Lucy Laney. Third Place Parker (Theodore Walton, Charles Wallace, Willis Huggins, Willie Westbrook.

One Mile Relay. (Time, 3: .9).

Brighton	18
Immaculata	0
Dunbar	8
Immaculata	7

First Place, Parker (Herbert Deboardelabon. Theodore Walton, George Mabry, Willie Westbrooks). Second Place, Lucy Laney. Third Place, Central (Newnan, Ga.)

Two Mile Relay. (Time, 8:32.5). First Place, Parker (George Mabry, Willie Fields, William Jones, Willie Westbrooks). Second Place Lucy Laney. Third Place, Archer (Atlanta.)

100-Yard Dash. (Time 9.9). First Place, Rochelle High (Florida(.

Westbrooks anchored the Parker relay team in four events, coming first three times and third the other time. In only two of the events in which Westbrooks ran were the personnel of the Parker relay teams identical.

Parker has won every track and

[redacted]

Annual Tuskegee Relays Attract 30 College And 30 High Schools

Montgomery Ala

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Thirty colleges and a similar number of high schools have accepted invitations to participate in the 33rd annual Tuskegee Relays to be held in the Alumni Bowl at the Institute, May 1 and 2. This is the largest entry list the Institute has had for the past several years, relay games officials revealed today.

Among the colleges expected to send top teams to the carnival are: Fisk University, Knoxville College, Lane College, LeMoyne College, Tennessee, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Clark College, Fort Valley State College, South Carolina State College, Allen University, Benedict College, South College, Florida A&M University, Bethune - Cookman College, Xavier University, Alabama State College, Alabama A&M College, Tuskegee Institute, comprising the full membership of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

Other institutions to be represented at the relays are: Prairie View State College, Southern University, Grambling College, Dillard University, Tennessee A&I State College, Texas Southern University, Miles College, Savannah State College, Huston - Tillotson College, Alcorn College, Wiley College, Bishop College and Philander-Smith College.

The Clarence Matthews Memorial 100 mile is attracting the usual large list of entrants as well as the Moton Mile. The Moton Mile, won consistently by John Carroll of Tuskegee Institute several years ago, is recalled by old timers as a splendid exhibitin of endurance. Much interest is attached to the Moton mile this year since it was recently announced that Carroll is expected to be at Tuskegee for the 33rd running of the relays. Carroll is a native of Annapolis, Md.

The two-mile relay championship, won for the past several years by great teams from Xavier University of New Orleans, will be a featured event. Colleges sending teams to participate in this event are: Philander Smith College, Southern University, Florida A&M University, Alabama State College, Xavier Univeristy and Tuskegee Institute. The Tuskegee two-mile relay foursome is composed of James Hawkins, Huston Johnson, Sammie Jackson and Al Seals. The prize that will be awarded to the winners of the two-mile relay is the handsome Allen W. Gambrell trophy, made available by Clarence Johnson of Chicago.

The Army is sending several participants who have been entered in the special events.

While the running events always attract enthysiastic following, the field events will not be lacking in interest. The pole vault, the discus, the high jump, the broad jump and the shot put have numerous strong competitors.

Among the high schools sending teams are: Booker Washington, Archer, David T. Howard, Carver High, Atlanta; Beach High, Savannah; Burt High, Clarksville, Tenn.; Carver High, Montgomery; Cobb High, Anniston; Druid High, Tuscaloosa; Fairfield High, Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla.; Central High, Newnan, Ga.; Hudson High, Selma Howard High, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Middleton High, Tampa, Fla.; Parker High, Birmingham; Tuskegee Institute High and St. Jude Academy, Montgomery.

In the college and high school divisions the women will be well represented. The high school sections for young women have already reached the usual large number of entrants.

The relays will start at 6:30 Friday morning, May 1, and will continue through Saturay, May 2.

TUSKEGEE ANNOUNCES MERGER

The announcement was made by the President's Office that as of June 1, the School of Home Economics, Commercial Dietetics, Institution Management and Hospital Dietetics will be known as the SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS AND FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Miss Queen Shootes will serve as dean of the school.

TUSKEGEEGRAMS
Wed. June 10, 1959

Queen E. Shootes Named Dean Of New Tuskegee Institute Unit

Tuskegee, Ala., June 15.—Dr. L. H. Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute, recently announced that Miss Queen E. Shootes has been appointed dean of a consolidated administrative unit called the School of Home Economics and Food Administration. This school will include the programs in Home Economics, Commercial Dietetics, Institution Management, and Hospital Dietetics. Continuing as heads of these respective programs will be Miss Mayme Powell, Edward W. Ramsey and Mrs. Solona McDonald.

Miss Shootes, a native of Americus, Ga., is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. She earned her B. S. degree on a four-year scholarship provided by the Edgar B. Stern family. Her M. S. degree from Cornell University and three years of further study at the University of Wisconsin were accomplished under a fellowship grant from the General Education Board. Miss Shootes is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at the latter institution.

The new coordinated program is one of the recommendations of the recently completed comprehensive study of the Tuskegee Institute program. Coordination of the three programs will facilitate cooperative staffing, research development, and identification of program needs in light of rapid changes in society caused by population growth and technological advance.

Miss Shootes was recently director of the West Indies Home Economics Training Course (sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations).

She began her teaching experience at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Home Economics. She advanced to the rank of Associate Professor and served as acting head of the Department on two occasions.

She left Tuskegee Institute to serve as head of the Department of Home Economics at Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Mo. While there, she was asked by the Fulbright organization to take an assignment in Trinidad for a two-year period to introduce a course in home economics.

It was from this position that she went with FAO with headquarters at Jamaica, B. W. I. On this assignment she traveled extensively both in Central and South America, completing the assignment in November 1958.

Miss Shootes Appointed Dean By Dr. L. H. Foster

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, announces that Miss Queen E. Shootes has been appointed dean of a consolidated administrative unit called the School of Home Economics and Food Administration. This school will include the programs in home economics, commercial dietetics, institution management, and hospital dietetics. Continuing as heads of these respective programs will be Miss Mayme Powell, Edward W. Ramsey and Mrs. Solona McDonald.

Miss Shootes, a native of Americus, Ga., is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. She earned her B.S. degree on a four-year scholarship provided by the Edgar B. Stern family. Her M.S. degree from Cornell University and three years of further study at the University of Wisconsin were accomplished under a fellowship grant from the General Education Board. Miss Shootes is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at the latter institution.

The new coordinated program is one of the recommendations of the recently completed comprehensive study of the Tuskegee Institute program. Coordination of the three programs will facilitate cooperative staffing, research development, and identification of program needs in light of rapid changes in society caused by population growth and technological advance.

Miss Shootes was recently director of the West Indies Home Economics Training Course (sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations).

She began her teaching experience at Tuskegee Institute in the department of home economics. She advanced to the rank of associate professor and served as acting head of the department on two occasions.

Miss Shootes Afro-American gets deanship

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Miss Queen E. Shootes has been appointed dean of the School of Home Economics and Food Administration at Tuskegee Institute. The school will include programs in home economics, commercial dietetics, institutional (management, and hospital dietetics.

A native of Americus, Ga., Miss Shootes holds a B.S. degree from Tuskegee, M.S. from Cornell University and is candidate for a Ph.D. degree at the University of Wisconsin.

She began her teaching career with Tuskegee, working up to associate professor and serving as acting head of the Home Economic Department on two occasions before taking over as head of the Home Economics Department at Lincoln University of Missouri.

Miss Shootes later took a two - year assignment in Trinidad, which led to the post of director of West Indies Home Economics Training Course for the United Nations. She completed the assignment in Nov. 1958.

14n 1959

VETERINARY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

AWARDS MADE AT VETERINARY MEDICINE BANQUET

At the Annual Banquet of the Tuskegee Institute Student Chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Saturday, April 25 special awards were made: to C. N. Saunders and Francis L. Bias as "Most Proficient Seniors in Small and Large Animal Clinics" respectively—the Upjohn Awards; to Ashley Brinson, the sophomore student who made the highest grade point during his freshman year—The Women's Auxiliary Award; to Dr. George W. Cooper, the Student Chapter Award to its Adviser; to Dr. E. W. Adams—the faculty member who made the most outstanding contribution for the benefit and well being of the Chapter—a Chapter Award. Dr. Adams also received an award from the seniors for his invaluable assistance on the Educational Tour to Chicago.

REGIONAL EDUCATION

Alabama Profits By SREB Projects

(Last Of A Series)

Alabama has used the Southern regional education program in many ways to advance higher education.

A vastly increased demand for training at upper levels and in specialized subjects, producing the need for greatly expanded facilities, is an outstanding aspect of this dramatic and challenging situation in higher education.

"Regional education" could be expected to have made only a beginning of its contribution to meeting them in the 10 years of its existence in the South, which pioneered in this approach.

But a constructive and creative start has been made and Alabama has derived substantial benefits already.

This state is using student exchange contracts and "memoranda of agreement" for cooperative endeavors to high advantage.

Alabama Students Are Trained In Tennessee

There is no medical or dental college for Negroes in Alabama. Southern Regional Education Board exchange contracts are being used for the training of Negro medical and dental students from this state at Meharry Medical College in Nashville. In 1959 there have been 14 of these medical students, seven dental students. About these respective numbers were in these courses at Meharry for each of the 10 years in which the plan has been operating.

Alabama pays $2,000 annually for each of these medical students, $1,500 for each of the dental students. This goes to the institution providing the training.

Twenty Alabama students this year have received social work instruction under this exchange program. White students have attended the University of Tennessee, Louisiana State University, Tulane and Florida State University. Negro students have gone to Atlanta University.

Alabama since 1950 has paid and will, it is estimated, pay for the 1960 year for acceptance of students from this state in out-of-state institutions for training in medicine a total of $242,000; in dentistry, $135,000; in social work, $141,562.

Under the exchange system, many students from other states have received instruction in veterinary medicine at Auburn and Tuskegee.

Auburn is one of five schools in the entire 16-state region providing this training. It receives $1,500 for each student annually and for the 1959 year has received $209,500 for these contracts. Out-of-state students come from Florida, Mississippi.

Negro students from 10 Southern states attend Tuskegee's School of Veterinary Medicine under SREB contracts. Tuskegee also receives $1,500 annually for each student. Its income from this source for the 1958-59 period was $72,375.

Thus it may be seen that in veterinary medicine Alabama has greatly served the region and Auburn and Tuskegee have received large amounts to help in meeting their maintenance and development costs.

So far, SREB student exchange contracts have been made only in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and social work, in all of which cases Alabama participated in one way or the other. The development of such programs involves many considerations and naturally is relatively slow.

Under these contracts a state gets training for its residents which it is not itself prepared to give. It pays a certain amount for each student. The SREB contracts with the receiving institution to enroll the student, waiving out-of-state tuition.

One experimental program now in operation provides aid from the state of Tennessee for its own citizens in meeting part of their expenses in taking courses in forestry and architecture in institutions in four other states.

Alabama is deriving benefits from cooperative activities of the SREB and institutions in various fields of instruction, research and training.

For example, crop devastation by plant parasitic nematodes is a serious economic problem in the South. This state has helped plan and is taking part in a graduate summer session on nematology this summer at North Carolina State College.

Auburn Helps To Plan Veterinary Research

Dr. J. S. Greene, Auburn School of Veterinary Medicine dean, has served as a member of the planning subcommittee for a regional graduate summer session in biophysical principles in veterinary research, sponsored by 14 institutions, which is proposed for 1960.

Auburn and six other schools of forestry have signed a memorandum of agreement to "supplement each other's contribution in training and research in forestry. . . ." Forestry students from Tennessee have attended Auburn under student-aid contracts.

The University of Alabama and 11 other universities are working together to improve the teaching of statistics and increase the supply of statisticians. Graduate summer sessions in statistics have been sponsored in rotation at four universities.

The University of Alabama is one of six institutions which in 1955 began to offer graduate courses in nursing, for which there had been a great need. Thirty-five natives of Alabama have enrolled in these courses, 27 at the University of Alabama.

SREB special studies and consultative services in Educational Television have benefited Alabama and other Southern states.

Expansion and improvement of treatment for mental patients is an extremely urgent need in the South. On recommendation of Southern governors, SREB set up a mental health program, in which Alabama is participating.

The potentialities are unlimited for highly valuable state cooperation in dealing with challenging opportunities and numerous pressing problems in higher education. The SREB program could at this stage, after 10 years, still represent only a beginning of these endeavors. In these articles only an outline could be suggested of the fine things that already have been done. Further high achievements, one can be confident, lie ahead.—McCLELLAN VAN DER VEER.

14n 1959

Division of -SOCIAL SCIENCES

Mrs. Elva Howell, Miss Adelia H. Shields, Mr. R. D. Springer, Dr. G. T. Dowdy and Dr. Stanley H. Smith of the Division of Social Sciences of Tuskegee Institute, attended the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Association of Social Science Teachers at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, April 23-25.

Dr. G. T. Dowdy read a paper entitled "Early References to the Principles of Diminishing and Increasing Returns" and was appointed to the programme committee. Miss A. R. Shields was appointed to the Resolution and Publication Committees. Dr. Stanley H. Smith was re-appointed chairman of the Publication Committee and re-elected editor of the Journal. Mrs. Elva Howell was re-elected Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
RECEIVES GRANT

The Department of Social Science Research, under its Acting Director, Dr. Lewis Jones, received a grant from the TACONIC Foundation for a study of intellectual and psychological retardation of youth and those factors that influence this impairment of personality development. The study will provide the basis for an experimental program to reduce these disabilities.

Mrs. Edith Washington, Mr. Shehee Unite In Lovely Presbyterian Ceremony

Mrs. Edith M. Washington became the bride of Mr. Walter T. Shehee on Sunday afternoon at five o'clock in the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Rev. G. E. Penson performed the double ring ceremony in the presence of the immediate families.

Mrs. Margaret Washington Cabiness was her mother's attendant and Mr. I. L. Guzman served Mr. Shehee as best man.

Mrs. Shehee chose for her wedding a dress of gray brocade with velvet trim. She wore a gray hat and her corsage was a yellow-throated purple orchid.

Mrs. Cabiness wore a dress of Ivory crepe. Her headdress was of aqua feathers and her corsage was white rosebuds.

Immediately following the ceremony the bridal party and guests enjoyed supper at the Shehee residence on Chambliss Street.

Out-of-town guests were Mrs. Edith Washington Hughes of Wilberforce, Ohio, daughter of Mrs. Shehee, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mickelberry and family of Atlanta, Ga., relatives of Mr. Shehee.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Shehee have been residents of Tuskegee for many years. Mrs. Shehee came to Tuskegee in 1914 and was a teacher in the Children's House for many years. More recently she has been employed on the Dean of Women's staff from which position she retired in 1957. She heads her own business of candy manufacturing.

Mr. Shehee is a member of the 1908 class of Tuskegee Institute and has been an employee of the school since his graduation. He was closely associated with Dr. Booker T. Washington and during a part of the administration of Dr. R. R. Moton he was a member of the Executive Council. He is a Past Master of Lewis Adams Masonic Lodge.

The couple will reside in Tuskegee Institute on Chambliss Street.

Mrs. Shehee is a life member of the National Council of Negro Women, an Alpha Kappa Alpha, soror, and a member of the National Association of Colored Women.

Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Van Dyke To Speak in Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., minister, will present two speakers for its annual observance of Women's Day, set for Oct. 11. At the morning worship the speaker will be Mrs. Luther Foster, wife of the president of Tuskegee Institute and case work supervisor in social work service at the U. S. veterans facility at Tuskegee.

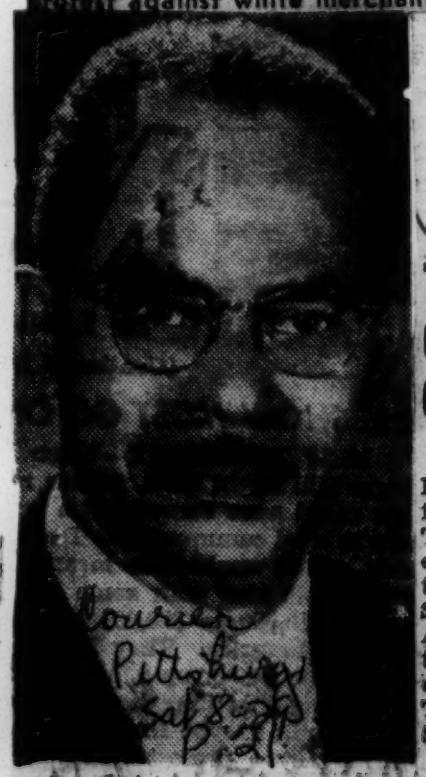
At the 7 P. M. hour, Mrs. H. L. Van Dyke, a member of the church who has recently returned from a two-year experience in Indonesia, where her husband had a Government assignment, will give impressions with slides and films of that country. Mrs. Van Dyke teaches health education and directs the student health service at Alabama State College.

A social hour will follow each of the services. Mmes. J. T. Brooks and C. T. Smiley are general co-chairmen for the observance.

Special guests for the morning worship will be members of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, with which Mrs. Foster is affiliated, together with members of the Montgomery Tuskegee Club.

Guests for the evening hour will be members of the local chapters of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and the Anna M. Duncan Federated Club, with which Mrs. Van Dyke has affiliations.

Civic Leader Cited— Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association is presented the Russwurm Award by Birmingham World managing editor, Emory O. Jackson, Jr., representing the National Newspaper Publishers Association. Dr. Gomillion led Negro citizens of Tuskegee in an economic protest against white merchants of the city.



Back Home— Just returned to the United States is Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, dean of education at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Dr. Davis was a member of the team of education specialists sent to Indonesia in 1957, assisting the Ministry of Education in developing a strong vocational education system for Indonesia.

Tuskegee Professor Granted Leave For Chicago Study

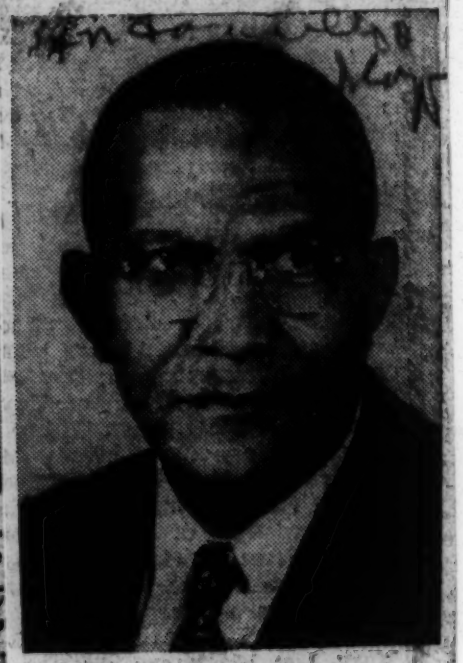
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Dr. A. P. Torrence, associate professor of agricultural education at Tuskegee Institute, has been granted a five-month leave of absence to work with the Center for the Study of Liberal Education for Adults in Chicago. He will help the Center plan expansion of adult education centers in the South. The leave will become effective September 1.

For nearly two years, Dr. Torrence has been working on projects for adult education in Southern Negro colleges.

Dr. Torrence graduated from Tennessee State University, Nashville, and received the master's and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Conference Speaker

Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, head of the department of social science and professor of sociology at Tus-



DR. C. G. GOMILLION

kegee Institute, is scheduled to speak at the 27th session of the annual Birmingham Conference of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church at seven o'clock Wednesday night, Oct. 14, at Sardis C. M. E. Church.

His message will be the highlight of Lay Activities Night under the direction of Prof. E. W. Windham, prominent lay leader and principal of Patterson School.

Mr. Gomillion is president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, chief litigant in the Tuskegee Gerrymandering Case which seems headed for a U. S. Supreme Court review, and a graduate of Paine College, Augusta, Ga.

He was recently presented the Russwurm Award by the National Newspaper Publishers Association at an elaborate presentation ceremony held at the TCA mass meeting in Tuskegee Institute, Ala. He was named by the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity as the "1958 National Omega Man of the Year" and cited on the Honor Roll of the Chicago Defender.

The conference will run Oct. 13 through 18 with Bishop E. P. Murchison presiding. Friday night, Oct. 17 will be celebrated as Ed-

Talk Is Planned By Mrs. Foster

Mrs. Luther H. Foster, of Tuskegee Institute, will speak Sunday morning at Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. The occasion is the annual observance of Woman's Day.

A graduate of Fisk University, Mrs. Foster holds masters degrees both from the University of Nebraska and the University of Chicago. She was subsequently a Rosenwald Fellow at the University of Minnesota and currently serves as case work supervisor in social work service at the U.S. Veterans Facility at Tuskegee Institute, where she also serves as adviser to foreign students and works in the YMCA and YWCA.

Mrs. Foster, wife of Tuskegee Institute's president, has lectured to women's groups in Indonesia, Ghana, Liberia, and in 1955 spent three months in India working with women and children.

A sror in Delta Sigma Theta, Tuskegee Women's Club, the Boy Scotus, the Episcopal Church, the American Assn. of University Women, and is a member of the State advisory committee of the Civil Rights Commission.

A social hour will follow the morning worship.

MRS. L. H. FOSTER

HUSBAND-WIFE TEAMS—Among the 21 new faculty members joining the A. and T. College staff last week were two husband-wife teams. Left to right: Dr. Burleigh C. Webb, professor of chemistry; Dr. Alfreda J. Webb, professor of biology; Dr. Margaret Y. Jackson, professor of English, and Howard S. Jackson, instructor in institutional management.

Virginia State Science Majors Attend Conference

A group of students at Virginia State College, Petersburg, recently attended a conference at the college under the direction of Dr. James E. M. Henderson, research associate professor of biology at the George Washington Carver Foundation of Tuskegee, Ala., who was a visiting scientist at the college. The visit was sponsored by the University Center in Virginia, the Virginia Academy of Science and Virginia State College.

Dr. Henderson is shown above in conference in discussion with a group of math and biology majors. Left to right math majors are: Lois Patrick, Anne Lowe, Courtlandt Graham, Paul M. Smith, Mozelle Henderson and Robert Williams.

Biology majors, directly left of Dr. Henderson are Symore Carter, Alphonso Smith, Irene Reynolds, Lindsey Strother, Lola Brown, Patricia Quarles, Mary Randolph and Gracie Harmon.

INSTITUTE CHAPLAIN TO RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREE

Dr. Daniel Wynn, Institute chaplain, has been selected to receive the degree of Doctor of Divinity, honoris causa, at the Eden Theological Seminary commencement service, Friday June 5. This recognition is being accorded ". . .splendid work you are doing as the chaplain of Tuskegee Institute and . . . leadership you are giving to the cause of bringing about better relations between the races."

DECEASED
MRS. ELESE AMAKYI

WIFE OF MR. JOHN O.H. AMAKYI passed
Wed.Oct.21,1959
Funeralized Sunday, Oct.25,1959
Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church
2:00 P.M.

WHITING—Mrs. Helen A. Whiting, wife of Mr. J. P. Whiting, passed at her residence, 61 New Castle St., SW, Nov. 11, 1959. Funeral services will be held Friday morning, Nov. 13, 1959, at 12 o'clock from our chapel, Rev. Samuel W. Williams officiating. Interment, South View Cemetery. Ivey Bros., Morticians.

MR. WOODROW W. HALL
DECEASED

TELEGRAM RECEIVED DECEMBER 9,1959
stating that Mr. Woodrow W. Hall
had passed.Funeral, December 10, 1959.
The Chapel
Kecoughtan Hospital, Hampton, Virginia.
Mr. Hall was a former student of Tuskegee Institute.Was employed in the Department of Records and Research as Assistant in Research. See 1952 Negro Year Book.

Says 1958 School Ruling Shifts Burden Of Proof

Chicago Defender

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—A 1958 ruling by a three-judge Federal District Court signified that in future arguments against school segregation, the "burden of proof" will be on the shoulders of Negro plaintiffs, rather than on the segregationists, according to Dr. Stanley H. Smith, associate professor of sociology at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Smith, addressing the 122nd consecutive Tuesday night protest meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association, said that the Oct. 4, 1958 ruling that the Alabama School Placement Law was "not unconstitutional on its face" shifted the burden of proof to the plaintiff.

UPHELD SUIT

He said that the Supreme Court upheld the decision involving the suit of Negro parents to enroll their children into two all-white schools in Birmingham.

"Judges throughout this decision," he said, "have suggested to Negro plaintiffs how not to argue and how they may go about arguing a similar case."

In the future, he predicted, Negroes must prove that "a law which is constitutional on its face may, in fact, be unconstitutional in its application."

He said that the Alabama School Placement Law and two other closely connected obstacles" must be overcome before an approach to legal equality in the public schools can be made.

He called the placement law "the main prop" of segregation in schools, and named as supporting obstacles the Boutwell (Freedom of Choice) Amendment and a 1957 amendment to the placement law, "giving local school boards subpoena power to call witnesses when specific assignments had been questioned."

Dr. Smith said that "it is now apparent that no school district in the Deep South has integrated its public schools," and added that it is also apparent that "these things will not be done voluntarily on the part of white officials."

The sociology professor told of the Macon County's school superintendent's pledge in 1955 to "work for equally good educational facilities for both races," but charged that instead, "the usual threats and intimidations were resorted to."

The board, he said, "threatened to dismiss everyone of the then 190 Negro teachers who took part in the so-called 'agitation.'"

Even now "most of the Negro schools in Macon County are old, obsolete and dilapidated by any standards,' he asserted, adding that janitorial service is so inadequate that "students have to spend considerable time sweeping and cleaning corridors and classrooms, and even shoveling coal.

Even teachers, he said, are hired in the Negro schools on "criteria other than training and ability.'

Blasts Society For Bow To Dixie

Chicago Defender

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Because of segregated accommodations, Dr. Lewis W. Jones, director of social science research at Tuskeegee Institute, has announced he will not attend a meeting of the Southern Sociological Society in Atlanta next April, and is urging other Negro members of the society to boycott the meeting.

A recent memorandum from SSS president, Dr. E. William Noland of the University of North Carolina, announcing the society's 1960 agenda, advised its members: "The Henry Grady Hotel (in Atlanta) will provide a private dining room for the Negro members of the Society."

ATLANTA CHOSEN

The memorandum stated that the choice of Atlanta was made through a poll of the membership and based on two "probably related" factors: (1) the popularity of Atlanta and (2) the custom of meeting centrally two out of every three years."

Among the states represented in the society's membership, Florida, Kentucky and Tennessee each permit interracial meetings. In the voting, New Orleans ranked second, and St. Petersburg, Fla., ranked third. Gatlinberg, where the group met unsegregated last year, ranked seventh.

Jones' letter replied to Dr. Noland: "If you consider that (the segregated arrangement) to be a gracious concession to the Society as a result of your astute leadership in making arrangements, consider again."

NEGROES EMBARRASED

The letter continued: "In the business meeting of the 1959 session, I pointedly called to your attention that it is unnecessary now to hold professional meetings where some members have to endure embarrassment and real inconvenience."

"I am suggesting to Negro members," the letter concluded, "that they remain away from all sessions

but the business meeting and appear there asking for a declaration of policy."

Other Negro members of the society include: Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association and a member of the society's executive committee; Charles U. Smith, Florida A&M university, who is scheduled to lead a discussion on "Intergroup and Relations and Social Structure;" Charles H. Parrish, chairman, department of sociology at the University of Louisville; Dr. Stanley Smith, associate prof. of sociology at Tuskegee Institute; and Mrs. Adella Shields of the Tuskegee Institute division of social science research, directed by Jones.

OTHER DECISIONS

Gomillion, who is also chairman of the social science department at Tuskegee Institute, stated that he is withholding decision to atend the meeting pending correspondence with Noland.

Smith said that he is also writing to Noland concerning the accommodations, adding that he "definitely" would not attend any except the business meeting, and would object to the policy at that time.

Mrs. Shields said that she is also writing to Noland, expressing her feeling that "If any group at all should be realistic about this thing, it should be the sociologists." She said that she would attend only on the terms suggested in Jones' letter.

Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner Heads Vocational Teachers

Atlanta Daily World

Oct. 3, 1950

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala. was elected president of the Alabama Vocational Teachers Association at the latter's business session held concurrently with the two-day 77th annual convention of the Alabama State Teachers Association at Alabama State College.

AVTA is an ASTA affiliate. Mrs. Turner's term runs for two years. She succeeds Dr. F. T. McQueen.

Under the AVTA's electoral structure, the office of the president rotates among teacher-educators in vocational agriculture, home economics, trades and industrial education. AVTA lists 350 or more in its membership.

Other officers elected were: A. L. Greer, first vice president, trade and industrial education; W. A. Rice, second vice president, agricultural education; H. J. Beans, executive secretary, agricultural education; D. B. Armstrong, executive treasurer, agricultural education; Mrs. Mildred H. Tapscott, assistant secretary, home economics education; T. A. Lawson, representative on the ASTA executive committee, trade and industrial education, and A. J. Brown, parliamentarian, agricultural education.

Representatives on the AVTA executive committee: Dr. McQueen, immediate past president; Miss Noval Bone, home economics; E. W. Undergood, agriculture; A. Floyd, agriculture; C. L. Dennard, trades and industries, and L. W. Smiley, trades and industries.

BECAUSE OF SEGREGATION

Tuskegee Educator Urges Negroes To Boycott Meet

TUSKEGEE (AP) — A Negro educator has urged members of his race to boycott a meeting in Atlanta because of segregated eating facilities.

Dr. Lewis W. Jones, director of social science research at Tuskegee Institute, says he was notified that Negroes will be served in a separate hotel dining room during the Southern Sociological Society convention next April.

Jones said he doesn't intend to be there at all, and urged other Negro members of the society to attend only the business session "asking for a declaration of policy."

In Atlanta, manager L. O. Moseley of the Henry Grady Hotel, where the meeting will be held, said the hotel will maintain its segregation policy and that Negro delegates have been offered a room where Negro employes of the hotel usually eat.

Moseley said the hotel has never before been asked to feed Negroes at such meetings, although Negroes have attended meetings there with white persons.

Jones made public a letter to the society's president, Dr.. E. William Noland of the University of North Carolina, who announced the arrangements.

"If you consider that (the segregated arrrangement) to be a gracious concession to the society as a result of your astute leadership," the letter said, "consider again."

"In the business meeting of the 1959 session, I pointedly called to your attention that it is unnecessary to hold professional meetings where some members have to endure embarrassment and real inconvenience."

Jones said the society has members in three states which permit interracial meetings — Florida, Kentucky and Tennessee — that Noland said a majority of the members voted for Atlanta.

Northern Ireland's leading industry is agriculture—no doubt about it. Within 5,459 square miles of land there are some very small, neatly spaced farms.

Segregated Meals Hit; Negro Boycott Is Urged

The mealtime segregation problem in Atlanta conventions was again criticized Wednesday as a Tuskegee Institute professor called for a Negro boycott of the Southern Sociological Society meeting in Atlanta next April.

The question also came up last week in the meeting of the Southern Historical Assn., but was referred to committee. (Negroes attended the discussion periods of the meeting, but were barred by Georgia law from sitting down to eat with whites.)

Earlier in the month Negro nurses in Georgia made a bid to be admitted to meetings of the Georgia State Nurses Assn. meeting here, but were informed that there were on "limited facilities."

ASKS OTHERS BOYCOTT

The latest move was by Dr. Lewis W. Jones, director of social science research at Tuskegee, ask other Negroes to boycott the meeting unless a change of policy is forthcoming. Dr. Jones said he would pass up the whole meeting himself.

Dr. Jones said that he had received a memorandum from the society's president, Dr. E. William Noland of the University of North Carolina, that the Henry Grady Hotel here would provide a "private dining room for Negro members of the society."

Dr. Jones replied: "If you consider that (the segregated arrangement) to be a gracious concession to the society as a result of your astute leadership in making arrangements, consider again."

Dr. Jones said the question had been brought up before and he had called to the president's attention that it was unnecessary to hold the meetings in cities where segregation is mandatory and Negro members "have to endure embarrassment and real inconvenience."

ASKS POLICY STATEMENT

Dr. Jones' letter added, "I am suggesting to all Negro members that they remain away from all sessions but the business meeting and appear there asking for a declaration of policy."

L. O. Moseley, manager of the Henry Grady, said that this was the first time the hotel had been called upon to feed Negroes at such meetings, although it has accepted meetings (as have other Atlanta hotels) where a few Negroes were among the whites attending.

Moseley said he had planned to use a dining room normally used by Negro employes of the hotel to feed the Negro group—having the employes eat elsewhere for the time.

Walter Crawford, director of the Atlanta Convention Bureau, said after the historical society's meeting last week that Atlanta undoubtedly has lost some conventions because of the segregation policy, but that Atlanta had 548 conventions last year.

Tuskegee's Dr. Jones said that the states of Florida, Kentucky and Tennessee would permit interracial meetings.

Prof cites proof Negro needed to win

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Analyzing the Supreme Court's refusal to overturn the state's pupil placement law, Dr. Stanley H. Smith predicted that in the future, colored plaintiffs must prove this:

"A law which is constitutional on its face may, in fact, be unconstitutional in its application."

Dr. Smith, sociology professor at Tuskegee Institute, addressed the 122nd consecutive Tuesday night protest meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association.

"Judges throughout this decision," he said, "have suggested to colored plaintiffs how not to argue and how they may go about arguing a similar case."

* * *

DR. SMITH called the placement law the "main prop" of school segregation in the state.

He said: "It is now apparent that no school district in the Deep South has integrated its public schools and it is also apparent that these things will not be done voluntarily on the part of white officials."

Referring to the Macon County school superintendent's 1955 pledge to "work for equally good educational facilities for both races," he said:

"The usual threats and intimidations were resorted to. The board threatened to dismiss every one of the then 190 colored teachers who took part in the so-called 'agitation.'

* * *

"EVEN NOW, most of the colored schools in Macon County are old, obsolete and dilapidated by any standards."

He said janitorial service is so inadequate that "students have to spend considerable time sweeping and clearing corridors and classrooms and even shoveling coal."

Teachers, he said, are hired in colored schools on "criteria other than training and ability."

SEGREGATION CHARGED

Negro Boycott Urged For Atlanta Meeting

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — A member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty has asked other Negroes to boycott the Southern Sociological Society meeting in Atlanta next April because of segregation.

Dr. Lewis W. Jones, director of social science reseach at the famed Nego school, said today he will pass up the meeting himself.

Jones said a recent memorandum from the society's president, Dr. E. William Noland of the University of North Carolina, announced that an Atlanta hotel (Henry Grady) would "provide a private dining room for the Negro members of the society."

The Tuskegee educator said he wrote Noland that "if you consider that ((the segregated arrangement) to be a gracious concession to the society as a result of your astute leadership in making arrangements, consider again."

"In the business meeting of the 1959 session," Jones wrote, "I pointedly called to your attention that it is unnecessary to hold professional meetings where some members have to endure embarrassment and real inconvenience."

The letter added, "I am suggesting to all Negro members that they remain away from all sessions but the business meeting and appear there asking for a declaration of policy."

L. O. Moseley, manager of the Henry Grady, said this was the first time his hotel has been asked to feed Negroes at such meetings, although it has accepted meetings where a few Negroes were among the whites attending.

He said the hotel had offered use of a room where Negro employes eat for Negroes attending the sociological society convention. He said the employes would eat elsewhere.

Moseley added that the hotel will hold to its present policy.

Professor Says School 'Burden Of Proof' Rests On Negroes

The Montgomery Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — A ruling by a three-judge Federal District Court signified that in future arguments against school segregation the "burden of proof" will rest on the shoulders of Negro plaintiffs, rather than on the segregationists, according to Dr. Stanley H. Smith, associate professor of sociology at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Smith, addressing the 122nd executive Tuesday night protest meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., said that the Oct. 4, 1958 ruling that the Alabama School Placement Law was "not unconstitutional on its face" shifted the burden of proof to the plaintiffs.

He said that the Supreme Court upheld the decision involving the suit of Negro parents to enroll their children into two all-white schools in Birmingham. "Judges throughout this decision," he said, "have suggested to Negro plaintiffs how not to argue and how they may go about arguing a similar case." In the future, he predicted, Negroes must prove that "a law which is constitutional on its face may, in fact, be unconstitutional in its application."

He said that the Alabama School Placement Law and two other "closely connected obstacles" must be overcome before any approach to legal equality in the public schools can be made. He called the placement law "the main prop" of segregation in schools, and named as supporting obstacles the Boutwell (Freedom of Choice) Amendment and a 1957 amendment to the placement law, giving local school boards subpoena power to call witnesses when specific assignments had been questioned."

Dr. Smith said that "it is now apparent that no school district in the Deep South has integrated its public schools," and added that it is also apparent that "these things will not be done voluntarily on the part of white officials."

The sociology professor told of the Macon County's school superintendent's pledge in 1955 to "work for equally good educational facilities for both races," but stated that instead, "the usual threats and intimidations were resorted to." The board, he said, "threatened to dismiss everyone of the then 190 Negro teachers who took part in the so-called 'agitation'."

Even now "most of the Negro schools in Macon County are old, obsolete and dilipated by any standards," he asserted, adding that janitorial service is so inadequate that "students have to spend considerable time sweeping and cleaning corridors and classrooms, and even shoveling coal. Even teachers, he said, are hired in the Negro schools on "criteria other than training and ability."

14n 1959

FACULTY AND STAFF

MISS QUEEN E. SHOOTES TO ASSUME DUTIES OF DEAN

Dr. L. H. Foster announces that effective June 1, 1959, Miss Queen E. Shootes will assume the position of Dean of a consolidated administrative unit which will include the programs in Home Economics, Commercial Dietetics and Institution Management, and Hospital Dietetics. Tuskegee Messenger

Each of the major component areas -- Home Economics, Commercial Dietetics and Institution Management, and Hospital Dietetics—will retain a large measure of responsibility for the continuing professional development along lines of its particular concern. Coordination of the three programs will facilitate cooperative staffing, research development, and identification of program needs in light of rapid changes in society caused by population growth and technological advance.

INSTITUTE CHAPLAIN TO RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREE

Dr. Daniel Wynn, Institute chaplain, has been selected to receive the degree of Doctor of Divinity, honoris causa, at the Eden Theological Seminary commencement service, Friday, June 5. This recognition is being accorded ". . .splendid work you are doing as the chaplain of Tuskegee Institute and . . . leadership you are giving to the cause of bringing about better relations between the races."

Mrs. Derinda D. Trader, Head, Department of Psychology of the School of Education, attended the annual meeting of the Alabama Psychological Association on Saturday, May 9, 1959, in the Gold Room of the Officers' Club at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Alabama. Mrs. Trader is a Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee of the Alabama Psychological Association.

Dr. D. B. Harmerry, Head, Division of Plant and Soil Science, Tuskegee Institute, took a four-week basic course in the techniques of using radioisotopes in research at the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies.

Mr. Ernest Neal, formerly Director of Tuskegee Institute's Rural Life Council and now Director of Community Development with the International Co-operation Administration in Liberia, West Africa, will visit the campus July 28-31 with Mr. Nathaniel V. Massaquoi, Secretary of Public Instruction, Republic of Liberia. As a participant in the Foreign Leaders Program of the International Educational Exchange Service of the United States Department of State, Mr. Massaquoi's primary concern here will be Rural Education Administration and Rural Teachers.

DR. JOHNNIE H. WATTS, Associate Professor of Food Chemistry, who has been on leave for post doctoral study at the University of California, Los Angeles, will return to the campus in September.

Mrs. B. Holsey Dies At Skegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP) — Funeral services were held at St. Joseph's Catholic church for Mrs. Evaline B. Holsey who died April 26.

She was the widow of Albert L. Holsey, who for 60 years was a Tuskegee official during which time he served as assistant to the president and secretary to the board of trustees. Mrs. Holsey lived in Tuskegee 45 years.

STUDIED AT SORBONNE

A graduate of Atlanta university she studied at Columbia university and at the Sorbonne in Paris, France, before taking up teaching duties at the Institute.

Failing health caused her retirement in 1947. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Lucille B Bain and Mrs. Thelma B. Davis Burial was on the chapel grounds.

DECEASED

MRS. LENA DAVIS NICHOLS
Passed, Friday, Sept. 25, 1959
John A. Andrew Hospital.
Mother of Mrs. Laura N. Jones
Mother-in-law of Mr. T.W. Jones.
FUNERALIZED, SUN. 9-27-59

DECEASED

MR. JOHN HENRY FLAKE
Passed, Friday, Sept. 25, 1959
Funeralized, Sun. 9-27-59
His last Employment at Tuskegee Institute was chief of police of the school. Was Known as Officer FLAKE.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

FLAKE, John H., a retired employee of Tuskegee Institute, died in a local hospital Friday at 3 p.m. Funeral service will be held Sunday at 5 p.m. from St. John AME Zion church with the pastor, Rev. C. C. Scott, officiating. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery. Survivors include three sons, Andrew H. Flake, Tuskegee Institute; Wyses Grant, Atlanta, Ga.; Robert Flake, Birmingham; one grandson, California; three grandchildren; two sisters, Mrs. Zora Barnes, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. K. B. Sellers, Detroit, Mich.; one brother, Phillip Flake, Opelika, and other relatives. The Peoples Funeral Home in charge.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

NEELY, Mrs. Emily Moore, a retired teacher, died at her residence Friday night. Funeral services were held Sunday at 5 p.m. from Washington Chapel AME Church with the pastor, the Rev. T. M. Brown, officiating. Interment on the campus of Tuskegee Institute. Survivors are one niece, Mrs. Emily Hudson, Valdosta, Ga., and several other relatives. The Peoples Funeral Home directed.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

MARTIN, Mrs. Sarah Polk, a retired employee of Tuskegee Institute, died in a local hospital Thursday morning. Funeral plans will be announced. Survivors are two daughters, a son, several grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The Peoples Funeral Home in charge.

NICHOLS, Mrs. Lenna D., a resident of Tuskegee, Ala., died in a local hospital Friday morning. Funeral service has been set for Sunday at 3 p.m. from Greenwood Baptist Church with the pastor, Rev. R. F. Harvey, officiating. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery. Survivors are one daughter, Miss Laura N. Jones, Tuskegee Institute; a son-in-law, T. W. Jones, Tuskegee Institute, and other relatives. The Poeples Funeral Home directing.

MISS MAYME L. POWELL AND
MRS. ELAINE FREEMAN THOMAS
OF THE SCHOOL OF HOME
ECONOMICS ARE LISTED, WITH
APPROPRIATE BIOGRAPHICAL
DATA IN THE RECENTLY
PUBLISHED FIRST EDITION OF
"WHO'S WHO OF AMERICAN WOMEN".

TUSKEGEEGRAMS
2-4-59

MR. C.G.GOMILLION

Mr. C.G.Gomillion,Chairman, Division of Social Sciences, presently on leave for study at Ohio University, has an article in LAWYERS GUILD REVIEW VOL.XVII, No.4, WINTER 1958 p. 149-151,the title of which is "CIVIC DEMOCRACY AND THE PROBLEM OF REGISTRATION AND VOTING OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH."

TUSKEGEEGRAMS
2-4-59

DECEASED
MR.N.E. WILKINS
PASSED, MARCH 23, 1959
John A. Andrew Hospital
Retired-Carpentry Dept.
Thirty-nine Years
(1912-1951)

DECEASED
MRS. CAROLINE C. OWENS
THURS,APRIL 30, 1959
at home of her niece in
North Carolina

DECEASED
MISS C.B. CCY PASSED AT THE HOME OF HER NIECE, MRS.CLARA ALIEN, 517 S. Bridge Street
Farmville,Va. August 27, 1959.

DR. LEWIS W.JONES
DR.S.H. SMITH
MRS. JESSIE P. GUZMAN

DR. LEWIS W. JONES, Director of Social Science Research,served as special editor of the Feb. 1959 edition of the Journal of Educational Sociology,entitled "Southern Higher Education since the Gaines Decision: A Twenty Year Review." Included in this issue are articles by Dr.S.H. Smith and Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman.

Campus Chat. p.2. April 1959

ZETA PHI BETAS CITE MRS. McCRAY
AS WOMAN OF THE YEAR

ZETA PHI BETA SORORITY AWARDED TO Mrs. Laura Buck McCray, a citation and a silver tray on Sunday March 1, at Dorothy Hall as they designated Mrs. McCray as the Tuskegee Woman of the Year for 1959. Dr. Deborah Cannon Partridge of Queen College New York,Grand Basileus of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority was presented by Mrs. Jewell L. Gresham,president of the local Zeta chapter, and made the award to Mrs. McCray. . . . . .
Southern Observer
p.1. Thurs. 3-1-59
Tuskegee Institute,Ala.

DECEASED
MISS CORA O. FANT
CAMPAIGN OFFICE
PASSED, SUNDAY,AUGUST 9, 1959
JOHN A. ANDREW MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
5:00 P.M.

DECEASED
MRS. EMILY MOORE NEELY,PASSED
FRI.SEPT.11,1959 10:30P.M.
Widow of Capt.Alvin J.Neely

DECEASED

MRS. SARAH POLK MARTIN
Thurs. April 23, 1959
John A.Andrew Hospital
Interment-Sat.April 25, 1959
Tuskegee Institute Cemetery

DECEASED

MRS.BASILINE BOYD HOLSEY
SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1959
JOHN A. ANDREW HOSPITAL
WIDOW OF THE LATE MR. ALBON L. HOLSEY WHO PASSED JAN. 16,1950
Served Tuskegee Institute as Assistant to the President, Secretary of the Board of Trustee and at the time of his passing was Director of PUBLIC RELATIONS.

Tuskegee Reader And Almond View

"As Maine goes . . ." I would like to paraphrase to "As Virginia goes, so goes the South." If, as they surely have been for the past several years, the Deep South leaders will take their cues or guides from the Virginia leadership, they too will accede to the ultimate and [illegible] law of the land and begin to come in line.

Surely no leader has been more adamant and legally staunch on the segregation line than former attorney general and now governor of Virginia, J. Lindsay Almond.

Despite his fondest and most biased dreams and hopes that Virginia and the South would stay united on a legal segregation front, he now realizes the facts and objectiveness of the realism that—as he puts it or implies—the Gettysburg of the current struggle is lost and to avoid the Appomatox, a few changes of mind and practice (our way of life) will have to be made.

Let us hope that the other Southern leaders and gentlemen—protectors of hospitality and congenial ways of the South—will be not only reasonable and peaceable men, but men of that sometimes rare attribute when needed most, common sense. This is all that the analyses now need. The axiom, that you cannot have your cake and eat it too, is becoming obvious, even in the South.

H. M. HENDERSON,
P. O. Box 247, Tuskegee Institute.

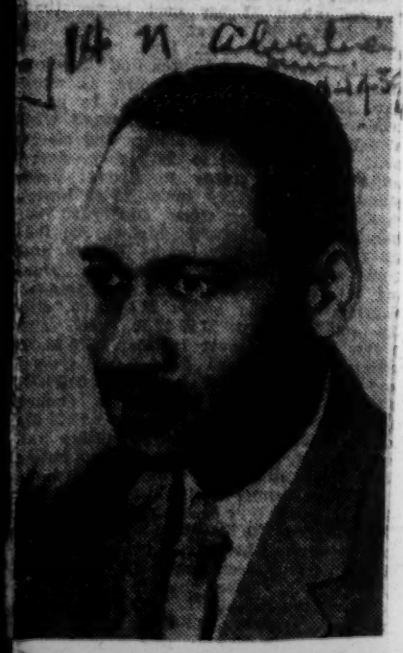
Dr. G. T. Dowdy To Speak To Quarter Century Club

Dr. G. T. Dowdy Sr., head of the department of agricultural economics, Tuskegee Institute and president of the Alabama Assn. of College Administrators and College Teachers will deliver the main address for the Quarter Century Club banquet, which will be held Friday evening, April 24 at the Carver High School Cafeteria.

The former county agricultural agent is a graduate of South Carolina State College, and Ohio State University, where he received the M.S. and Ph. D. degrees. In 1959 he received a certificate of accomplishment for successfully completing the economics-in-action fellowship program at Case Institute of Technology in Cleveland.

Dr. Dowdy is the author of "The Mechanical Cotton Picker as a Successful Phase in the Mechanization of Cotton Production;" "An Economic Analysis of Consumer Food Buying Habits of Negro Household in Columbus, Ohio"; Farm Custom Service Rates Paid in Alabama"; How Much Can I Safely Pay For a Farm:" "Legal Aspects of Rent Theories Up Through Ricardo."

The economist is a member of the American Farmer Economics Assn., the Southern Economics Assn., the Southern Regional Council, the American Economic Assn., the Assn. of Social Science Teachers; 32 Degree Mason, member of the Shriners Temple and Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church.



DR. G. T. DOWDY SR.
Banquet speaker for the Montgomery County Quarter Century Club Friday night at Carver High School.

Old Employe Of Tuskegee Institute Dies

TUSKEGEE — Miss Cora O. Fant, employe of Tuskegee Institute for 43 years and one of the school's most ardent fund-raisers, died Sunday evening in a local hospital after a long illness.

Miss Fant came to Tuskegee in 1916 and began work in the office of publicity for fund raising while continuing her schooling. She served under the last three of the school's four presidents, beginning with Dr. Robert R. Moton, a year after the death of Tuskegee's founder, Booker T. Washington.

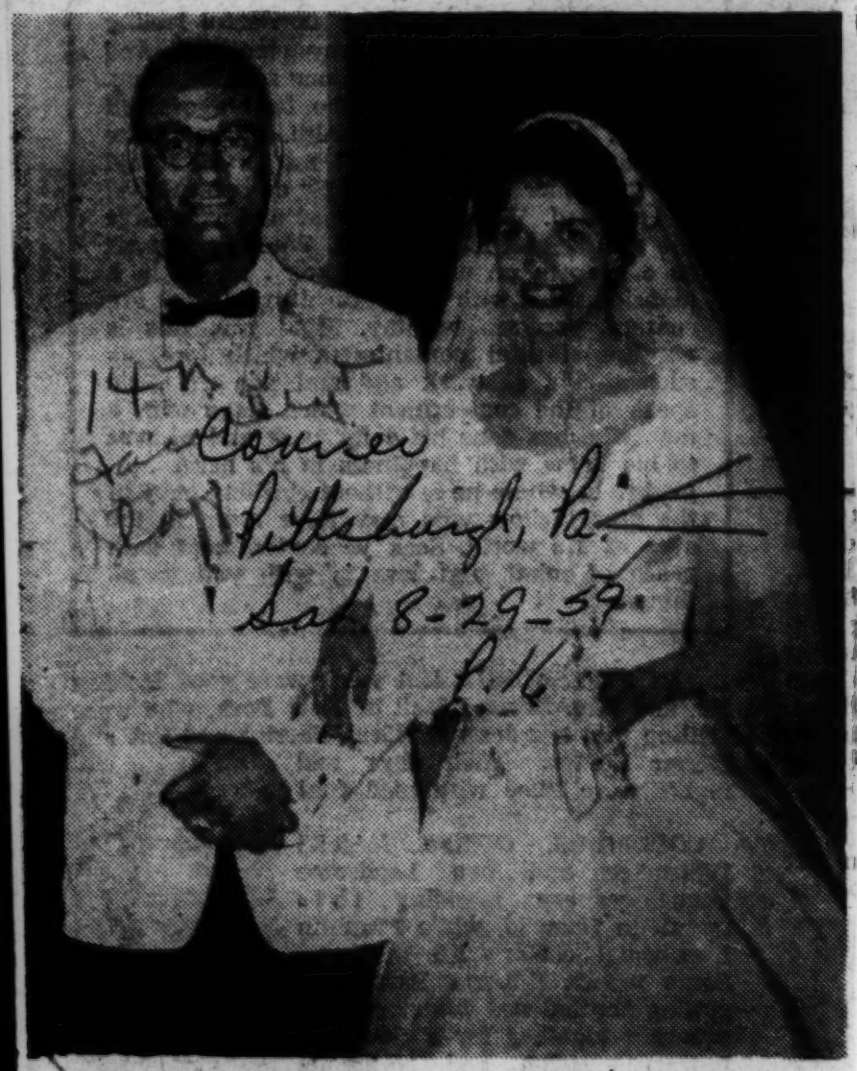
She graduated from the institute in 1940.

At the time of her death, she was a special gifts assistant in the school's institutional development program. She also assisted in setting up the United Negro College Fund and worked in the Pittsburg, Pa., office during 1944.

Miss Fant was born in Union, S. C., in 1900 and was the 11th of 12 children. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. Josie Smith, Springfield, Ohio.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday at 2:30 p.m. from the Greenwood Baptist Church.

Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Dibble Is Married to William E. Holmes



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM EDWARD HOLMES
... to live in Montreal

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Miss Clarice Anita Dibble became the bride of William Edward Holmes on Aug. 8 at St. Andrews Episcopal Church with the Rev. Vernon A. Lewis officiating.

The bride is the youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Herriot Dibble, Jr. and the groom is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Holmes of Denver, Col.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a floor-length gown of ivory peau de soie with applique of lace encrusted with seed pearls. A train-length veil of illusion fell from a Juliet cap of Chantilly lace embroidered in seed pearls. Her bouquet of yellow-throated white orchids and stephanotis was attached to a white fan.

■

MRS. ANN DIBBLE COOK was matron of honor for her sister. The other attendants were Mrs. Eugene Dibble III, sister-in-law of the bride; Misses Sharlyn Smith, Curle Montere and Joan Smith. They wore identical dresses of champagne silk organza with matching contour veils of starched net. They carried rubum lilies with ivy.

Toni Cook and Rochon Dibble, nieces of the bride, and Elease Berry, niece of the groom, were flower girls. They wore dresses of pink organdy and carried baskets of pink roses. Robert Canady, nephew of the bride, was ringbearer.

James Gross served as best man and the ushers were John Tildon, Charles Sykes, Carl Pigford, Augustus White and Donald Chatman.

■

IMMEDIATELY following the ceremony, Dr. and Mrs. Dibble were hosts at a reception in the garden of their home.

The bride, whose father is medical director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, graduated from the Northfield School for Girls in East Northfield, Mass., and from Sarah Lawrence College. She received a master's degree in June from the New York School of Social Work.

Mr. Holmes was graduated from the Mount Hermon School and Middlebury College. He is studying at the McGill University School of Dentistry in Montreal, Canada.

The couple will reside in Montreal.

Tuskegee Prof. On 5-Month Leave

TUSKEGEE INTSITUTE, Ala. —Dr. A. P. Torrence, associate professor of agricultural education at Tuskegee Institute, has been granted a five-month leave of absence to work with the Center for the Study of Liberal Education for Adults in Chicago. He will help the Center plan expansion of adult education conters in the South. The leave will become effective Sept. 1.

Expansion Slated On Adult Centers

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. A. P. Torrence, associate professor of agricultural education at Tuskegee institute, has been granted a five-month leave of absence to work with the Center for the Study of Liberal Education for Adults in Chicago.

He will help plan expansion of adult education centers in the South. For nearly two years Dr. Torrence has consulted with the center on projects for adult education in Southern colleges.

Dr. Torrence was graduated from Tennessee State University in Nashville and received the master's and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

Tuskegeegrams

SPECIAL EDITION

A PUBLIC RELATIONS PUBLICATION
OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

A WEEKLY NEWSLETTER | AUGUST 10, 1959 | VOL. I, NO. 29

14n 1959 FACULTY AND STAFF

MISS CORA O. FANT DIES; SERVICES ANNOUNCED

Miss Cora O. Fant, daughter of Joseph and Matilda Fant, passed in the John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, at 5:00 p.m., Sunday, August 9. She was born in Union, South Carolina.

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Miss Fant had worked at the Institute as a clerk for more than thirty years.

She was a member of the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church, serving as president of the Women's Missionary Society for the past three years.

Surviving are one sister, Mrs. Josie F. Smith of Springfield, Ohio, and a number of nieces and nephews, including Edward and Woodia Pryce with whom she shared her home.

Funeral services will be held for Miss Fant on Wednesday, August 12, at 2:30 p.m., at the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church. The body will lie in state at the church from 1:00 p.m. until time for the funeral.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

POSTAL PATRON

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
P A I D
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE,
ALABAMA
PERMIT NO. 2

14n 1959

Dr. Dibble's Odyssey

Montgomery Advertiser

DR. EUGENE DIBBLE, the distinguished Negro physician who serves as medical director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital in Tuskegee, was one of a team of doctors who recently completed a 45,000-mile medical missionary tour.

The idea—called Project Brother's Keeper—was born two years ago in Louisville, Ky., at the Baptist Layman's Leadership Institute. In a discussion among doctors attending the Institute, it was proposed that some better way could be found for them to put their faith into practice, "to show Christian love through the practice of medicine."

The Baptist World Alliance agreed to sponsor the resulting plan to tour mission hospitals throughout the world, sharing medical knowledge and surveying the needs of medical missions.

Six doctors, including Dr. Dibble, made the tour. The others were Dr. Gabe Payne, a Kentucky pediatrician; Dr. Robert Hingson, director of anesthesiology at Western Reserve University; Dr. Blanchard Antes, Ohio obstetrician; Dr. Charles Black, Louisiana surgeon; Dr. John Cleland, Oregon surgeon.

Two of the team were Episcopalians, two Southern Baptists, one an American Baptist and one a Methodist. In an unusual demonstration of inter-faith cooperation and personal concern for the peoples of the world, they toured 100 hospitals and 50 schools and universities. They performed 120 surgical operations; administered 90,000 vaccinations against polio, typhoid, cholera and tetanus; distributed $100,000 worth of medical supplies, drugs and books; delivered 128 medical lectures at missions and schools; participated in 47 conferences with health officials and government leaders: gave 96 sermons and religious lectures in 27 countries.

In Nigeria they found 31 native doctors trying to serve 35,000,000 people. In one African country they met three American nurses who had delivered 900 babies. They inoculated 9,000 Gaza Strip children against polio and received the personal thanks of President Nasser.

Rarely did any member of the team get a full night's sleep. Over the China Sea their plane was struck by lightning. Time and time again they dug into their own pockets to buy food for starving children.

Beyond the immediate accomplishments of the medical odyssey was its effectiveness in dramatizing the work that must be done in remote corners of the world. Project Brother's Keeper is now a permanent function of the Baptist World Alliance in Washington.

It is not surprising to learn that Dr. Dribble played a part in the humanitarian venture for he has already contributed greatly to the medical welfare of members of his race in Alabama and the South.

Dr. Dibble's Humanitarianism

Editor, The Advertiser:

I should like to express to you my appreciation for your fine editorial of Jan. 18 regarding Dr. Dibble of Andrew Hospital in Tuskegee.

My husband, the late Dr. R. B. McCann of Seale, Russell County, being physician to people of a large area had many contacts with Dr. Dibble who was always eager to serve and seeking larger fields of endeavor. For this reason, I was particularly interested in your comment.

The Alabama Baptist some months ago, had an article describing the tour to which you referred. I was glad to have your report of their mission to suffering humanity.

MRS. R. B. McCANN.

Seale, Ala.

FAculty AND STAFF

DR. AND MRS. DIBBLE HONORED BY JOHN A. ANDREW CLINICAL SOCIETY

Tuskegee Messenger

Wed 4-22-59

Dr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr. were cited for their contributions to the work of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at the John A. Kenney Memorial Banquet, Monday, April 13.

Dr. L. H. Foster presented Dr. Dibble with a beautiful plaque and citation in recognition of his "outstanding contributions to medical education, valuable assistance to the achievement of professional administration, persistent efforts to improve the quality of medical care, and diligent service as a practicing physician among the people of this area for more than 30 years. . ."

A citation was presented Mrs. Dibble by Dr. Foster for her ". . .contributions to the social successes of the clinic . . ."

Modern World Events Link Africa, Tuskegee

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 12-19-59
Page 11

By S. P. YETTE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The three were not strangers. They were friends.

In the teemy, tropical East African town of Samia, Kenya, Nicholas Wandia Raballa was born of farmer parents 25 years go. During his boyhood, he labored in the cotton fields of Samia, attended the Catholic mission schools provided by the British government, and listened daily to his elders conjecture on the eventual doffing of British domination, and possible higher education for African youngsters.

Samia is some 7,000 miles from Alabama where Martin Luther King, jr., has become a symbol of a people's struggle for freedom, and where Tuskegee Institute has been a symbol of educational hope for the hopeless since 1881.

BROUGHT TOGETHER

But events of the day have brought Rabalia, King and Tuskegee Institute together with an uncommon sense of mutuality, and with a purpose as old as brotherhood.

When Kenya's Tom Mboya visited the U. S. last May to corral U. S. business and enlist educational aid for his people, the dynamic young political leader was at one time the guest of Dr. King in Atlanta. Pursuing his purpose, the visitor told King and others that he had arranged for transportation for a number of African students to the U. S., but that once here, they needed aid.

In turn, King called on the Southern Negro Leadership Conference which he heads, his church and a number of individual friends

In September, 81 students (an all-time high) left Kenya for study abroad — six going to schools in Atlanta, and four, including Raballa, to Tuskegee.

Raballa came to Tuskegee at the recommendation of U. S.-educated Dr. Gikonyo Kiano, of the Kenya Parliament, and former classmate of Mrs. Martin L. King at Antioch. In coming, Raballa joined 36 other foreign students who come from other parts of Africa, Indonesia, India, China, South and Central America and the West Indies.

AFRICAN STUDENT Nicholas Wandia Raballa (l) and Martin Luther King meet at Tuskegee Institute, where Dr. King praised the financial support given by churches and groups to make American study possible for Africans.

STUDIES CHEMISTRY

A junior, majoring in chemistry, Raballa hopes to become either a medical doctor or a research specialist. Meanwhile, his fees will be paid by King and his friends, numbered among them the Southern Negro Leadership Conference and several churches in Montgomery.

Already, says King, three Negro churches in Montgomery have each agreed to sponsor an African student at Alabama State college next year, and he is looking for churches to sponsor five more African students.

He sees the increase in African students in America as "a very healthy thing," and points out that "one of the tragedies of segregation is that you seem to get a misconception of Africa." The result, he says, is that "you get only half-truths about African culture. We come to the point of being ashamed of our heritage."

CITES KING

Ranked by LINK, a leading weekly newsmagazine in India recently, as the world's 11th most effective worker for "the cause of independence and freedom," Dr King has positive notions on the effect Africans in American schools will have on international affairs.

"It will work to the good of the U. S.," he says decisively. "The foreign students will go to responsible positions some day, and I am sure that some of the experiences they have will be lasting in their memories. This is a challenge to the U. S."

When Raballa, a lean, pleasant man of quiet manners, visited King in Montgomery recently, he was surprised to find his new friend so young and politically atypical. "He was so young, and approaches politics from the different point of view — from the humanitarian point of view."

King assured Raballa of his ready support, invited the student to visit him occasionally, but admonished him to "get what you came for" at Tuskegee Institute.

The smiling African shook hands with one friend, and turned to another to study.

14n 1959

MISS QUEEN E. SHOOTES TO ASSUME DUTIES OF DEAN

Dr. L. H. Foster announces that effective June 1, 1959, Miss Queen E. Shootes will assume the position of Dean of a consolidated administrative unit which will include the programs in Home Economics, Commercial Dietetics and Institution Management, and Hospital Dietetics. wire 4-29-59

Each of the major component areas -- Home Economics, Commercial Dietetics and Institution Management, and Hospital Dietetics—will retain a large measure of responsibility for the continuing professional development along lines of its particular concern. Coordination of the three programs will facilitate cooperative staffing, research development, and identification of program needs in light of rapid changes in society caused by population growth and technological advance.

MISS QUEEN E. SHOOTES
DEAN OF A CONSOLIDATED ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

14n 1959

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE

MACK BROWN
STEAM FITTER, POWER PLANT
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
1934- 1959

Alonzo J. Davis
Dean, School of Education
Twenty-five Years
1934-1959

Ross C. Owen
Associate Professor of Physical Education
Twenty-Five Years
1926-1933; 1941-1959

Ada V. Peters
Instructor in English
1928-1935; 1941-1959

14n 1959

FARMERS CONFERENCE

SOUTH 'GOING BACKWARD'

Tuskegee Speaker Warns Of Integration Deadlock

TUSKEGEE — Dr. Frank P. Graham, co-chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Agricultural Life and Labor, told an audience of Negro farmers here Wednesday that the South will start going backward if the deadlock over school integration is not broken.

Graham, of Chapel Hill, N. C., is a former president of the University of North Carolina and served a brief appointive term as a U. S. senator. He spoke at the 58th annual Farmers Conference at Tuskegee Institute.

"The resort to the forms of private education," said Graham, "is necessarily so complex . . . as to be practically impossible in meeting the desperate need for universal high grade education for the children of the people of the Southern states."

REVERSE TREND

"If this adamant deadlock is not resolved," he predicted, "the Southern states, which have been making economic, educational and social progress at a faster rate than the rest of the nation, will reverse the trend and will fall back to the detriment of the South, both races and the whole country."

Graham said he "seconded" the recommendation of the Fifth World Order Study Conference to the National Council of Churches that the President call a White House conference on "the whole question of obedience to the law of the land in the public school cases."

"Neither state troops in Arkansas, nor massive resistance in Virginia, nor the closing of any schools in any state can repeal the Supreme Court," Graham told the farmers. But "neither federal troops nor massive federal power can open the schools in a state in which the majority of the people are determined to keep them closed," he said.

REQUIRES STAGES

Graham said that "successful implementation" of the school integration decrees "requires stages in time and place."

"It requires growth in the cooperation of leaders of both races," he said.

There are indications, he said, of "a growing public opinion in the South for the cooperation of local, state and federal authorities in behalf of the equal right to vote as the very foundation of our democracy."

On the topic of voting, Graham said:

"While 60 per cent of the white people of voting age register in the 12 southern states, it is roughly . . . estimated the approximately 1,250,000 Negroes register out of five million Negroes of voting age is these 12 states."

Under the heading of international problems, Graham suggested a standby United Nations force and U. N. jurisdiction over international problems of polar regions and outer space.

At the conference, Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee Institute president, presented the 1958 Farm Family Merit Award to the Fred Bennett family of Greenville. The Rural Minister Merit Award went to the Rev. H. J. Hawkins, Evergreen.

Easley, Vocational Agriculture teacher, the Rev. O. W. Holmes B. L. Reynolds Sr., Mrs. M. Easley, Mrs. E. Brewer, Mrs. B. Kirksey, Mrs. D. Curry, Mrs. G. Cuningham, Mrs. F. Pratt, Mrs. Dora Turner, and a delegation of 13 persons.

The theme for the conference was "Lifting the Levels of Living."

County Group Takes Course At Tuskegee

Talladega County was represented at the Annual Farm and Home Short Course at Tuskegee Institute, Jan. 19-21 by Walker Easley, Renfroe community.

Mr. Easley is president of the Agricultural Planning Council.

Representing the Home Demonstration Council for the county were Mrs. Julia Sims, Richey Town and Mrs. Frances McErath, Sylacauga.

The final day of the conference was attended by G. A. Peasant and Miss M. L. Harris, Extension agents, D. B. Armstrong, J. S.

14n 1959

FOOD SHOW

Nutrition Parley Held At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—Americans' eating habits and improvements in food were chief topics discussed at a conference on food and nutrition here Friday night.

Harry Akin of Chicago told the group that Americans are finally learning how to dine rather than just eat.

Akin, treasurer of the National Restaurant Assn., said improvements in the food service business has made dining a part of the nation's culture.

The restaurant industry, he said, is now the nation's fourth largest and does a 16 billion dollar annual business.

Another speaker, Dr. Benjamin T. Burton of the research division of the H. J. Heinz Co., said research has reduced the loss of nutrients to a minimum in canned foods.

Food Institute At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The 14th annual Food and Nutrition Institute will be held here March 12-13. The theme of the institute will be "Critical Issues in Food Services and Nutrition." Participants will come from a six-state area.

Tuskegee food institute set

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "Critical Issues in Food Services and Nutrition" will be the theme of the Fourteenth Annual Food and Nutrition Institute convening at Tuskegee Institute, March 12 - 13. This year's Institute will be jointly conducted by Edward W. Ramsey, Director, Department of Commercial Dietetics; Miss Mayme L. Powell, dean, School of Home Economics, and Mrs. Solona C. McDonald, Director of Hospital Dietetics, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

Cooperating with these three areas of the Institute will be the Dietary Department of the Veterans Administration Hospital.

The Institute will deal with such subjects as: Human Relations in the Foods Industry; Food and Labor Control in Times of High Cost; What's New in the Profession and Designing Food Services for the Future.

TO HANDLE these provocative subjects and others equally important, the committee has obtained some of the outstanding persons in the profession. Included in this list are: Greenfield Mills Restaurant Manager, Dick Williams, Columbus, Ohio; Michigan State University Instructor in Hotel and Restaurant Accounting, Douglas C. Keister; Vice President W. E. Cavanah, "The Ranch, Inc., Montgomery, Alabama;

Also Dr. Benjamin T. Burton, Staff Assistant for Nutrition Research and Quality Control Division, H. J. Heinz Company, and Dr. Burnadine Lewis chairman, Division of Home Economics, Texas Southern University.

DR. L. H. FOSTER, president of Tuskegee Institute, will preside at the annual banquet session, the speaker for which will be Harry Akin, treasurer, National Restaurant Association, Chicago.

The Food and Nutrition Institute will draw participants from a six - state area. Both in - service personnel and young people in training will be greatly benefited by the sessions.

U.S. Medics Attend Clinic at Tuskegee

14n

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Doctors and dentists from over the nation attended the 41st annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which began at Tuskegee Institute Sunday and will last through Friday.

In 1949, the select group of outstanding physicians who had for years taken part in the clinic, sought an expanded teaching clinic, to keep the number of physicians who attended the annual meetings abreast of the newest and best in medicine and surgery. This program had the encouragement and support of both the Medical College of Alabama in Birmingham and of Emory University Medical College in Atlanta.

This new emphasis has met with marked success. There has been an effort to bring in the top men in the several specialties as guest lecturers and clinicians. This year's program includes such outstanding men as Dr. Stillman Smith, president of the National Medical Association, who spoke on Sunday, and Dr. Robert A. Hingson, professor of anesthesiology, Western Reserve Medical School, Cleveland, Ohio, who reported and showed movies at the Monday and Tuesday meetings of the "Brother's Keeper," world medical tour conducted last summer under the sponsorship of the Baptist World Alliance. Dr. Robert H. Vaughn also spoke Monday.

4-18-59

A NON-MEDICAL feature of the assemblies was the presentation of Commissioner Elmer A. Carter, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination at a banquet on Monday. This was followed Tuesday by talks by Dr. William S. Middleton, chief medical director of the Veterans Administration; and by Drs. Eugene J. Van Scott, Dr. Bayard Carter and two panel discussions by Drs. E. T. Odon, R. T. Smoot, Calvin R. Dowe and J. D. Trader; and by Mrs. J. Mark Cox, Lee R. Shelton, and Dr. William V. Kyle. Dr. Hollon W. Farr lectured on "Head and Neck Surgery," and gave a medical-dental exposition the following day.

Other Wednesday speakers were: Dr. John R. McCain, Dr. Robert D. Mercer, Dr. George C. Hamill, Dr. Kenneth S. Landauer and Dr. Jacob Brody gave a report on the new program of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Thursday speakers included Dr. J. B. Johnson, Dr. W. A. Younge, Dr. Frank A. Perry, Dr. Robert H. Vaughn, Dr. David B. Bradley, Dr. Thomas M. Campbell, Dr. Fred D. Collier and Dr. Armen G. Evans, plus a panel which included Dr. G. C. Looney, Dr. C. C. Allen, Dr. A. B. Benson and Dr. W. E. Lewis.

Clinical society names Dr. Holmes

Afro-America Baltimore, Md.

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. — In its final business and evaluation session, the John A. Andrew Clinical Society voted Dr. Booker T. Holmes, president-elect of the Medical section. Dr. Holmes is a practicing physician in Frankfort, Ky.

Dr. John Chenault, Bradenton, Fla., formerly director of orthopedics at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, elected last year, will serve for 1960. The outgoing president, who presided at this session, is Dr. J. D. Merida of Cleveland.

The dental section elected Dr. T. S. Manning of Orlando as its president-elect. Dr. Sullivan Jackson, Selma, Ala., elected last year, will serve for 1960. He succeeds Dr. C. E. Williams of Chicago.

4-18-59

Dr. R. Stillman Smith of Macon, Ga., president of the National Medical Association, said Sunday night that the population increase is outdistancing th available supply of physicians and specialists. He is spearheading an effort to encourage more young people to consider careers in medicine and allied professions.

The Society voted to give study to the problem and have a progress report at its opening meeting on April 24, 1960.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr. was re-elected secretary of the society and L. A. Rabb, hospital administrator, was elected treasurer.

Andrew Clinical Society Meeting Slated April 12-17 At Tuskegee

Doctors and dentists from over the nation will journey to Tuskegee Institute this weekend for the opening of the 47th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society beginning Sunday, April 12, and lasting through Friday morning, April 17.

This clinic is an integral part of the "Tuskegee Tradition" of meaningful service to the larger community. Back of these 47 years of service was the pioneer efforts of Booker T. Washington and the medical director of the John A. Andrew Hospital, the late Dr. John Andrew Kenney. They realized the limitations of the doctors of that early era and sought to provide an opportunity for the mutual exchange of advanced information and clinical techniques.

For a period of more than 20 years this clinic was a "Mecca" to the diseased and the infirm. Physicians would "save up" their difficult cases to bring them to the John A. Andrew Clinic.

With the advance in training and facilities for the proper care and treatment of patients in the area served by the clinic, it became unnecessary to "save up" the difficult cases until clinic-time. It was then that a group of physicians, led by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, the late Dr. Charles R. Drew of Howard, Dr. Armen G. Evans of Cleveland, and the deans of Howard and Meharry medical schools, got together to plan a new program.

This program, launched in 1949, sought through an expanded teaching clinic, to keep the growing number of physicians who attended the annual meetings abreast of the newest and best in medicine and surgery. This program had the encouragement and support of both the Medical College of Alabama in Birmingham and of Emory University Medical College in Atlanta.

SUCCESS NOTED

This new emphasis has met with marked success. There has been an effort to bring in the top men in the several specialities as guest lecturers and clinicians. This year's program will include such outstanding men as: Dr. R. Stillman Smith, president of the National Medical Assn. who will be the speaker for the C. V. Roman public health meeting on Sunday, April 13, at 6:30 p.m. (Dr. C. V. Roman of Richmond, now deceased, was the first president of the clinic.)

A non-medical feature will be the presentation of Commissioner Elmer A. Carter, chairman, New York State Commission Against Discrimination, as guest speaker at the banquet on Monday evening, April 14. A native of Rochester, N.Y., Commissioner Carter is a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1912. He has taught at Prairie View State College in Texas; served in World War I; served as executive secretary of the Urban League in Columbus, Ohio.

He entered public life in 1935 when appointed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council of New York. He has subsequently served on a three-man board of appeals of unemployment insurance.

In 1945, Carter was appointed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey as a member of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination. He has remained a member of the commission since 1945, having been reappointed by Gov. Dewey in 1948 and in 1953, and by Gov. Averell Harriman in 1958. He was designated chairman of the commission by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller in January 1959.

TUESDAY SPEAKERS

On Tuesday, Dr. William S. Middleton, chief medical director of the Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., will conduct a clinic at 8 a.m. and later that day will talk on "Chronic Lymph Node Disease."

Others appearing on the program on Tuesday include Dr. Eugene J. Van Scott, head, dermatology service, National Cancer Institute, who will speak on "Modifying Influences of Chemotherapeutic Agents of Skin Cancer"; "The Value of Pleural Biopsy and Thoractomy in Difficult Diagnostic Problems of the Thorax" will be discussed by members of the Surgical Service of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital.

Participants include Dr. J. Mark Cox, Dr. Lee R. Shelton, and Dr. William V. Kyle.

On Tuesday afternoon, Dr. Bayard Carter from Duke University will discuss "Problems in Diagnosis and Treatment of State O Intraepithelial Cancer." On Tuesday afternoon, also, a panel discussion, "Drug Therapy of Hypertension," will be conducted by Dr. E. T. Odom, Dr. R. T. Smoot, Dr. Calvin R. Dowe, and Dr. J. D. Trader from the Veterans Administration Medical Service.

On Tuesday evening, the Charles R. Drew Memorial Lecture will be held at 7:30 p.m. and will be delivered by Dr. Hollon W. Farr of Cancer Memorial Hospital in New York. Dr. Farr will speak on "Head and Neck Surgery."

Dr. John R. McCain, from Emory University Medical School; Dr. John F. Hume, of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Robert D. Mercer, from the Cleveland Clinic; and Dr. George C. Hamill, from Maxwell Air Force Base, will be the speakers on Wednesday morning. The medical-dental lecture will be given by Dr. Hollon W. Farr.

High lighting the activities on Wednesday afternoon will be a report on the new program of the National Foundation and the effectiveness of the poliomyelitis vaccine which will be given by Dr. Kenneth S. Landauer and Dr. Jacob Brody respectively.

THURSDAY EVENTS

The speakers on Thursday morning will include Dr. John B. Johnson from Howard University Medical School; Dr. W. A. Younge from St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Frank A. Perry from Meharry Medical College and Dr. Robert H. Vaughan from Columbus, Ga. The Psychiatric Service of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital will conduct a panel on "The Use of Tranquilizing Drugs." Participants include Dr. G. C. Looney, Dr. C. C. Allen, Dr. A. B. Benson, and Dr. W. E. Lewis.

Dr. David V. Bradley, from Meharry Medical College; Dr. Thomas M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Fred D. Collier from the University of Alabama; and Dr. Armen G. Evans of Cleveland, Ohio, will be the speakers on Thursday afternoon.

Dr. Robert A. Hingson, professor of anesthesiology, Western Reserve Medical School, Cleveland, Ohio, will report at the meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society on a world medical tour conducted last summer under the sponsorship of the Baptist World Alliance.

This project, known as "Brother's Keeper," involved travel of more than 45,000 miles. This team made movies of health activities during its entire tour. On Monday, April 13, at 1 p.m., Dr. Hingson will show movies taken in Hawaii, Japan and Korea.

On Tuesday, April 14, at 1 p.m., he will show movies on Hong Kong and the Phillipines, and on Wednesday, at 8 a.m., on Burma and India.

Dr Hingson is well known in Alabama, having been born in Anniston. He is a graduate of the University of Alabama and Emory University Medical School in Atlanta. He is a dedicated Christian and is interested in medical problems and medical progress throughout the world.

On Monday afternoon at 3:45 p.m. Dr. Robert H. Vaughan, thoracic surgeon of Columbus, Ga., will speak on "Chest Infections and Their Possible Sequelae."

Clinical Society Ends Meeting With Naming Of New Officers

TUSKEGEE — Dr. Booker T. Holmes, a Frankfort, Ky., physician, was named president-elect of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society in the society's final business and evaluation session Friday.

Dr. John Chenault of Bradenton, Fla., former head of orthopedics at John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, will serve as president for 1960, succeeding Dr. J. D. Murida of Cleveland, Ohio.

Major emphasis at the session was on the problem raised earlier in the week concerning the acute shortage of doctors and specialists, especially in the South.

Dr. R. Stillman Smith of Macon, Ga., president of the National Medical Assn., had said Sunday night that the population increase is outdistancing the available supply of physicians.

The society voted to study the problem and prepare a progress report for next year's meeting.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr. was re-elected secretary of the society and L. A. Rabb was elected treasurer.

The dental section named Dr. I. S. Manning, Orlando, Fla., as president-elect. The current president, Dr. Sullivan Jackson of Selma, succeeds Dr. C. E. Williams of Chicago.

AT TUSKEGEE TODAY

Clinical Sessions To Open

TUSKEGEE—Doctors and dentists from all over the nation will meet at Tuskegee Institute Sunday through Friday for the 47th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society.

Heading the list of more than 30 distinguished speakers is Dr. R. Stillman Smith, president of the National Medical Association. He will speak Sunday evening at the C. V. Roman public health meeting.

MIDDLETON

The late Dr. Roman was the first president of the Andrew Clinic, which was formed in 1912 by Booker T. Washington and the late Dr. John Andrew Kenney, medical director of the John A. Andrew Hospital at Tuskegee Institute.

For several decades the clinic was a Mecca to the diseased and infirm as physicians saved their most difficult cases to bring them to the meeting.

BLANK VAUGHAN

In 1949 an expanded teaching clinic was instituted to keep attending physicians abreast of the latest medical developments.

Other speakers who will be heard include Dr. William S. Middleton, chief medical director of the Veterans Administration in Washington; Dr. Harvey Blank, professor of dermatology at the University of Miami School of Medicine; and Dr. Robert H. Vaughan, thoracic surgeon of Columbus, Ga.

Dr. Middleton, former dean of the University of Wisconsin Medical School and private adviser to the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army during the Korean conflict, will discuss "Chronic Lymph Node Disease."

Dr. Blank will talk on "Principles in the Clinical Diagnosis of Skin Lesions." He is a former consultant to the U.S. Army Surgeon General and to the Institute for Nuclear Studies of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. Vaughan is a native of Tuskegee and a 1941 graduate of the University of Alabama. His topic will be "Chest Infections and Their Possible Sequelae."

A non-medical feature will be the presentation of Elmer A. Carter, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, as guest speaker at the Monday evening banquet.

Cancer, blood transfusions, the polio vaccine, pregnancy and diabetes, the treatment of burns, cerebral palsy, tranquilizers and heart disease are among the many other subjects to be discussed during the six-day clinic.

Andrew Clinic Opens In Tuskegee Sunday

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Doctors and Dentists from over the nation will journey to Tuskegee Institute this week end for the opening of the Forty-seventh Annual Meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society beginning Sunday, April 12, and lasting through Friday morning, April 17.

This clinic is an integral part of the "Tuskegee Tradition" of meaningful service to the larger community. Back of these 47 years of service were the pioneer efforts of Booker T. Washington and the Medical Director of the John A. Andrew Hospital, the late Dr. John Andrew Kenney. They realized the limitations of the doctors of that early era and sought to provide an opportunity for the mutual exchange of advanced information and clinical techniques.

For a period of more than 20 years this Clinic was a "Mecca" to the diseased and the infirm. Physicians would "save-up" their difficult cases to bring them to the John A. Andrew Clinic.

With the advance in training and facilities for the proper care and treatment of patients in the area served by the Clinic, it became unnecessary to "save-up" the difficult cases until clinic-time. It was then that a group of physicians, led by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, the late Dr. Charles R. Drew of Howard; Dr. Armen G. Evans of Cleveland, and the deans of Howard and Meharry Medical Schools, got together to plan a new program.

This program, launched in 1949, sought through an expanded teaching clinic, to keep the growing number of physicians who attended the annual meeting abreast of the newest and best in medicine and surgery. This program had the encouragement and support of both the Medical College of Alabama in Birmingham and of Emory University Medical College in Atlanta.

Andrew Clinic Opens In Tuskegee Sunday

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Doctors and Dentists from over the nation will journey to Tuskegee Institute this week end for the opening of the Forty-seventh Annual Meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society beginning Sunday, April 12, and lasting through Friday morning, April 17.

This clinic is an integral part of the "Tuskegee Tradition" of meaningful service to the larger community. Back of these 47 years of service were the pioneer efforts of Booker T. Washington and the Medical Director of the John A. Andrew Hospital, the late Dr. John Andrew Kenney. They realized the limitations of the doctors of that early era and sought to provide an opportunity for the mutual exchange of advanced information and clinical techniques.

For a period of more than 20 years this Clinic was a "Mecca" to the diseased and the infirm. Physicians would "save-up" their difficult cases to bring them to the John A. Andrew Clinic.

With the advance in training and facilities for the proper care and treatment of patients in the area served by the Clinic, it became unnecessary to "save-up" the difficult cases until clinic-time. It was then that a group of physicians, led by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, the late Dr. Charles R. Drew of Howard; Dr. Armen G. Evans of Cleveland, and the deans of Howard and Meharry Medical Schools, got together to plan a new program.

This program, launched in 1949, sought through an expanded teaching clinic, to keep the growing number of physicians who attended the annual meeting abreast of the newest and best in medicine and surgery. This program had the encouragement and support of both the Medical College of Alabama in Birmingham and of Emory University Medical College in Atlanta.

Shortage Of Negro Doctors Cited At Medical Meeting

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — The United States faces a critical shortage of Negro doctors, the president of the National Medical Assn. said Sunday night.

Dr. R. Stillman Smith of Macon, Ga., head of the national organization for Negro physicians, said the shortage "affects not only the medical care of Negroes, but also the health of the entire country."

Smith was opening speaker at the 47th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society. About 350 white and Negro doctors and dentists from over the nation are attending the six-day conference, which will close Friday.

"While Negro health needs are not and should not be met exclusively by Negro physicians," he said, "generally the quality of care provided for the Negro population is directly related to the number and quality of Negro physicians."

In 1950, he said, Negroes made up 10 per cent of U.S. population, but Negro physicians composed only 2.2 per cent of the national total. Six years later there were about 4,000 Negro physicnans and surgeons out of a total 218,061 in the country, he said.

Smith told the conference that another example of the need for more Negro medical men is the fact that there is one white physician to 770 white people, but only one Negro doctor to 4,567 Negroes.

The same problem exists with Negro specialists, he said. They constitute only 1 per cent of the national total.

Smith delivered the annual C. V. Roman Public Health Lecture. The late Dr. Roman was first president of John A. Andrew Clinic at Tuskegee Institute, the famed Negro college where the meeting is being held.

Experts in medicine, surgery and dentistry will address the gathering.

Among the scheduled speakers are Dr. William S. Middleton of Washington, chief medical director of the Veterans Administration; Dr. Harvey Blank, professor of dermatology at the University of Miami School of Medicine, and Dr. Robert H. Vaughan of Columbus, Ga., a thoracic surgeon.

14n 1959

ALABAMA STATE APPROPRIATION
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

GOV. JOHN PATTERSON
SCHOOL FUND TEST (?)

School Fund Test Hinted in Alabama

Times-Union P. 7 Home Ed. 4-9-59

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 8 (AP)—Segregationist Alabama legislators may use the annual appropriation to Tuskegee Institute to see if state funds can be allocated to private schools as a weapon against integration.

Although Tuskegee is a privately operated Negro school, the Legislature has appropriated funds each year for more than a decade to help train students in specialized fields which aren't available in state-controlled Negro colleges.

The current allocation is $350,000, but Tuskegee President L. H. Foster asked an interim study committee today for an additional $288,000 for next year.

There was widespread speculation among members of the Legislature at one time that the funds might be cut off as a protest against continuing demands for integration.

Then, too, Gov. John Patterson and some legislators have accused Tuskegee faculty members of helping promote a mass Negro boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee. Negroes have refused to trade with white stores for nearly two years in protest against a law which has virtually eliminated Negro voting in that city.

The measure enacted by the Legislature in 1957 rearranged the town boundaries and left all but a few Negroes outside the city limits, depriving them of a vote in city elections.

Instead of cutting off the appropriation to the famed Negro school, however, some legislators have suggested using it as a precedent for spending public funds to support private schools on the grade school and high school level.

The governor has advocated closing the public schools if necessary to forestall integration.

The plan, still in a tentative stage, was disclosed today by legislative leaders who wouldn't be quoted by name. It would work this way:

All or part of the requested Tuskegee appropriation would be enacted with the understanding that some taxpayer would contest it in court as an unlawful expenditure of state funds.

Alabama Will Test Use Of State Funds

Tuskegee Grant To Be Taken For Court Test Of School Aid

News-Courier P. 1 Home Ed. 4-9-59

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Segregationist Alabama legislators may use the annual appropriation to Tuskegee Institute to see if state funds can be allocated to private schools as a weapon against integration.

Although Tuskegee is a privately operated Negro school, the Legislature has appropriated funds each year for more than a decade to help train students in specialized fields which aren't available in state-controlled Negro colleges.

The current allocation is $350,000, but Tuskegee President L. H. Foster asked an interim study committee Wednesday for an additional $288,000 for next year.

There was widespread speculation among members of the Legislature at one time that the funds might be cut off as a protest against continuing demands for integration.

Then, too, Gov. John Patterson and some legislators have accused Tuskegee faculty members of helping promote a mass Negro boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee. Negroes have refused to trade with white stores for nearly two years in protest against a law which has virtually eliminated Negro voting in that city.

BOUNDARY CHANGE

The measure enacted by the Legislature in 1957 rearranged the town boundaries, leaving all but a few Negroes outside the city limits and depriving them of a vote in city elections.

Instead of cutting off the appropriation to the famous Negro school however, some legislators have suggested using it as a precedent for spending public funds to support private schools on the grade school and high school level.

The governor has advocated closing the public schools if necessary to forestall integration.

The plan, still in a tentative stage, was disclosed Wednesday by legislative leaders who would not be quoted by name. It would work this way:

All or part of the requested Tuskegee appropriation would be enacted with the understanding that some taxpayer would contest it in court as an unlawful expenditure of state funds.

HIGH COURT AIM

The complaining taxpayer would try to bring in a federal question with the idea of getting it ultimately to the U.S. Supreme Court.

If that court ruled the appopriation unconstitutional, segregationists could tell the Negroes in effect "we tried but the Supreme Court wouldn't let us."

But if the court approved the allocation of state funds to the private Negro institution, state authorities would construe it as an endorsement of the use of tax money to support other private schools.

Is Tuskegee A Case For Test?

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, has petitioned the Legislature for an increase in the state appropriation from $350,000, current sum, to $638,000.

The school is privately controlled, of course. For years it has been allocated state funds to supply certain training for Negroes not available elsewhere in Alabama.

Down through the years Alabamians have pointed proudly toward Tuskegee. Such appropriations in the past have been generally applauded and have won legislative okay without any real controversy.

Today the situation has become complicated. Whether any faculty members have been engineering or participating in the Negro boycott of white Tuskegee merchants we cannot say. But an uneasy situation exists in the Macon County seat. It is difficult to determine what is the relationship of the school people to the boycott or to efforts to win voter registration. It is clear that there was motivation, from the Negroes' viewpoint, for such activity. The Negro community at Tuskegee Institute was in hard fact gerrymandered by state act out of the community's municipal limits. This was clearly a reprisal on the part of an aroused Legislature.

A number of Negroes from the Tuskegee community did appear before the Civil Rights Commission hearing in Montgomery.

The public will conclude that there is a connection between the Negro citizens making up the Tuskegee Institute family and a boycott against white merchants, and pressures for the vote which led to participation by some in the civil rights hearings.

It is reported a plan has been suggested for making an appropriation, but for someone subsequently to test it in the courts. The aim would be to carry the issue to the highest court to seek a ruling on whether state funds constitutionally can be given to a private school. If the ruling should be that they could, then it would be hoped a precedent could have been established for subsequent award of state money to white private schools.

Using the Tuskegee Institute request for such a purpose could lead to a serious deterioration of the relationship between the institute and white Alabamians generally. This could upset a very cordial relationship of many years standing. But the hard fact is that whites will use whatever means they can to find ways of evading integration. The apparent fact that Tuskegee Negroes have not been active in pressing for integration, on the record at least, will be offset in many white minds by the Tuskegee community boycott and presence of Tuskgee community Negroes at the civil rights hearing.

There is undoubtedly going to be a lot more discussion of the entire situation.

14n 1959

MONEY FOR

$25,000 DANFORTH FOUNDATION

$25,000 Grant Goes To Tskegee

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, announced today the approval of a $25,000 grant by the Danforth Foundation to Tuskegee institute for the development of its recently established College of Arts and Sciences.

The Foundation's Committee on Negro Education, in its approval of the grant stated that, "This is one of eight encouragement grants designated for a group of the stronger Private Negro colleges and universities.

1) The development of honors programs in the Natural Sciences and Social Sciences;

2) The development of the Humanities program through the addition of visiting professors; and 3) The development es and Social Sciences; 2) The development of the Humanities program through the addition of visiting professors; and 3) The development of faculty and students through scholarships and fellowships.

$25,000 Grant Aids Tuskegee's College

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Danforth Foundation has given Tuskegee Institute $25,000 "encouragement grant" for development of its recently - established college of arts and sciences, it was announced on Monday by Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee president.

In outlining the programs which this grant will support, Dr. Foster listed: (1) development of honors programs in the natural sciences and social sciences, (2) development of the humanities program through the addition of visiting professors, and (3) development of faculty and students through scholarships and fellowships.

14n 1959

MONEY FOR

$500
ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA
PITTSBURGH, PA

TUSKEGEE RECEIVES GRANT FROM ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

The Aluminum Company of America (Alco), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania has, through its Mobile, Alabama office, made a grant of $500 to Tuskegee Institute. This is a part of The Alcoa Foundation's aid to independent colleges for the year 1959. Sixty-seven colleges and sixteen state associations will benefit sums totaling approximately $100,000.

Jan 1959

ALABAMA STATE APPROPRIATION
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Ex-State Senator Urges Continuance Of Tuskegee Institute Appropriation

By HERSCHEL CRIBB

A former state senator from the Black Belt Wednesday asked the interim committee on Finance and Taxation not to cut the appropriation to Tuskegee Institute.

John H. Pinson of Geiger said the "best way to keep segregation is to keep Tuskegee."

Dr. L. H. Foster, president, then asked for an increase of $288,000 in state funds. The school now gets $350,000 a year.

Pinson reminded the committee that the "state asked Tuskegee to take the state appropriation, Tuskegee didn't ask the state."

The state-sponsored program in five major areas was begun in 1943, Pinson said, during Gov. Sparks Administration. He said the school had done an excellent job since.

He said "nothing has ever done more to maintain the status quo in segregation" than the 1943 act to send state money to the school, Pinson concluded. He called himself a Black Belt Democrat segregationist, and added he has been a trusty of the school for 17 years.

President Foster explained how much of the proposed increase would be used in each of the five fields the state helps finance.

In graduate instruction, he said $45,000 more would be spent on agriculture, $35,000 additional on home economics.

In professional instruction, he said the engineering outlay would be upped $93,000; nursing, $50,000 and veterinary medicine, $65,000.

Foster said most "acute and critical need" is for engineering.

In reply to a question, he said there is "no great opportunity" in Alabama at present for his school's engineering graduates but this would seem to be increasing."

The funds to build facilities to house the state programs initiated in 1943 were raised from foundations and other outside sources, Foster told the committee.

He said such outlays could be valued $3.7 million dollars for the past 16 years, though not all of this was "out of pocket" money. Students of school worked on some of the projects, he said.

He said he would forward a list of total foundation grants to the school to the committee. One senator asked for such information.

In concluding his statement, Dr. Foster said "unless major financial relief is had, Tuskegee cannot continue these state programs in a satisfactory manner."

INTEGRATION WEAPON SEEN

Private School Precedent May Be Decided In Macon

By REX THOMAS
AP Staff Writer

Segregationist Alabama legislators may use the annual appropriation to Tuskegee Institute to see if state funds can be allocated to private schools as a weapon against integration.

Although Tuskegee is a privately operated Negro school, the Legislature has appropriated funds each year for more than a decade to help train students in specialized fields which aren't available in state-controlled Negro colleges.

There was widespread speculation among members of the Legislature at one time that the funds might be cut off as a protest against continuing demands for integration.

Then, too, Gov. John Patterson and some legislators have accused Tuskegee faculty members of helping promote a mass Negro boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee. Negroes have refused to trade with white stores for nearly two years in protest against a law which has virtually eliminated Negro voting in that city.

The measure enacted by the Legislature in 1957 rearranged the town boundaries, leaving all but a few Negroes outside the city limits and depriving them of a vote in city elections.

Instead of cutting off the appropriation to the famed Negro school, however, some legislators have suggested using it as a precedent for spending public funds to support private schools on the grade school and high school level.

The governor has advocated closing the public schools if necessary to forestall integration.

The plan, still in a tentative stage, was disclosed Wednesday by legislative leaders who would not be quoted by name. It would work this way:

All or part of the requested Tuskegee appropriation would be enacted with the understanding that some taxpayer would contest it in court as an unlawful expenditure of state funds.

The complaining taxpayer would try to bring in a federal question with the idea of getting it ultimately to the U.S. Supreme Court.

If that court ruled the appopriation unconstitutional, segregationists could tell the Negroes in effect "we tried but the Supreme Court wouldn't let us."

But if the court approved the allocation of state funds to the private Negro institution, state authorities ould construe it as an endorsement of the use of tax money to support other private schools.

Tuskegee asks 82 per cent hike in funds

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 8— (AP)—Tuskegee Institute asked the Legislature today for an 82 per cent increase in the appropriation it receives from the state.

President L. H. Foster submitted a budget to the interim committee on finance calling for a grant of $638,000 next year, compared with the current appropriation of $350,000.

Although it is a privately endowed institution, the famed Negro school has received an annual appropriation from the state for many years to provide training for Negroes in specialized fields which isn't available in state-supported Negro colleges.

Foster said the additional funds are needed to meet the needs in agriculture, home economics, engineering, nursing and veterinary medicine.

DOWN THE HALL, meanwhile, another interim subcommittee heard a prediction the National Democratic Party will get none of Alabama's electoral votes in the 1960 presidential election.

Montgomery Atty. Lea Harris made the comment in urging approval of a bill to divide the electoral votes among the political parties according to their pro rata share of the votes in the general election.

Since the State Democratic Executive Committee has knocked out the national party loyalty oath, Harris said Alabama's electors in 1960 probably will vote for a third party presidential nominee as they did in 1948.

But if his proposed bill is enacted, the attorney said the Democrats will get some of the electoral votes at least.

Tuskegee's Funds Seen As Test Case

Legislature May Use Issue In Integration Fight

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 8,— (AP) —Segregationist Alabama legislators may use the annual appropriation to Tuskegee Institute to see if state funds can be allocated to private schools as a weapon against integration.

Although Tuskegee is a privately operated Negro school, the Legislature has appropriated funds each year for more than a decade to help train students in specialized fields which aren't available in state-controlled Negro colleges.

The current allocation is $350,000, but Tuskegee President L. N. Foster asked an interim study committee Wednesday for an additional $288,000 for next year.

There was widespread speculation among members of the Legislature at one time that the funds might be cut off as a protest against continuing demands for integration.

Then, too, Gov. John Patterson and some legislators have accused Tuskegee faculty members of helping promote a mass Negro boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee. Negroes have refused to trade with white stores for nearly two years in protest against a law which has virtually eliminated Negro voting in that city.

The measure enacted by the Legislature in 1957 rearranged the town boundaries and left all but a few Negroes outside the city limits and deprived them of a vote in city elections.

Instead of cutting off the appropriation to the famed Negro school, however, some legislators have suggested using it as a precedent for spending public funds to support private schools on the grade school and high school level.

14n 1959

HEINZ HEIR WILLS $100,000 TO INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Institute was notified this week of a $100,000 bequest from the estate of the late John L. Given. Tuskegee was among the 51 institutions bequeathed sums amounting to $4,500,000.

Mr. John L. Given was the grandson of the late H. J. Heinz, founder of the H. J. Heinz Company. This company has, for many years, had an active interest in the Tuskegee Institute Department of Commercial Dietetics. This week, Dr. Benjamin T. Burton of the H. J. Heinz Nutrition Staff will participate in the 14th Annual Food and Nutrition Institute.

MONEY FOR

$100,000
Bequest from the estate of the late
JOHN L. GIVEN
GRANDSON OF THE LATE H.J. HEINZ,
Founder of the H.J. Heinz Company

Ford Foundation Grants In Alabama Profit State Institutions $3,956,171

A total of $3,956,171 has been paid out in grants in Alabama by the Ford Foundation since its inauguration by Henry and Edsel Ford in 1936.

Of that amount, the largest single type of grant, totalling $1,985,000, has been to supplement and raise college teacher salaries.

The salary grant is open to all four-year, regionally accredited, private colleges and universities in Alabama.

Next on the list of Ford's grants is hospital aid, totalling $1,732,400. This figure represents moneys paid out to all voluntary, nonprofit hospitals in Alabama to help improve and expand their services.

EDUCATIONAL TV

A relatively new innovation takes third place honors in Ford's list of gifts—educational television with grants totalling $180,000.

Fellowships to Alabama residents have totalled $35,380, and university training and scholarship amounted to $23,391 since 1936.

For the first 14 years of operation, the foundation gave its funds largely to educational and charitable organizations of special interest to members of the Ford family.

But in 1950, as a result of increased funds from the estates of the founders, it was constituted as a nationwide philanthropy.

OVER $1 BILLION

Thus far, it has given more than a billion dollars to some 6,000 organizations and individuals in the 49 states, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and in 47 foreign countries.

More than 90 per cent of the total has been granted during the past eight years, largely to American institutions. At the present time, the foundation has 12 grant-making programs, each directed at one or more problems of national importance.

A board of 15 trustees is responsible for all grants, appropriations and expenditures.

In Alabama, grants from the Ford Foundation have been broken down in each of the categories to show where the money has gone:

TEACHER SALARIES

College teacher salaries, the largest single item on the Alabama budget, includes help to these institutions:

Athens College, Athens, $57,500; Birmingham - Southern College, Birmingham, $240,500, plus an accomplishment grant of $149,500; Howard College, Birmingham, $310,500; Huntingdon College, Montgomery, $178,500;

Judson College, Marion, $77,500; Miles College, Fairfield, $141,500; Spring Hill College, Spring Hill, $241,000; Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, $71,000; Talladega College, Talladega, $100,000; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, $417,500.

Hospital aid, number two on Alabama's Ford Foundation budget, totalled $1,732,400, broken down as follows:

JACKSON HOSPITAL

Jackson Hospital and Clinic, Montgomery, $41,600; Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanatorium, $85,000; St. Jude's Catholic Hospital, Montgomery, $62,100; St. Margaret's Hospital, Montgomery, $65,500;

Birmingham Baptist Hospital, $163,300; Carraway Methodist Hospital, Birmingham, $122,800; Children's Hospital, Birmingham, $27,100; Jefferson Tuberculosis Sanatorium Society, Birmingham, $130,700;

St. Vincent's Hospital, Birmingham, $103,500; Salvation Army Home and Hospital, Birmingham, $18,100; "365" Crippled Children's Clinic, Birmingham, $50,000; Community Hospital, East Tallassee, $17,900; Holy Family Hospital, Ensley, $24,300;

GIBSON HOSPITAL

Gibson Hospital, Enterprise, $17,100; Lloyd Noland Hospital, Fairfield, $123,800; El Reposo Sanitarium, Florence, $10,000; Baptist Hospital, Gadsden, $49,800; Holy Name of Jesus Hospital, Gadsden, $80,200;

Huntsville Hospital, $52,300; George H. Lanier Memorial Hospital, Langdale, $43,900; Blessed Martin de Porres Hospital, Mobile, $18,500; Mobile Infirmary, $155,200; Providence Hospital, Mobile, $80,400;

Mizell Memorial Hospital, Opp, $17,300; Good Samaritan Hospital, Selma, $36,100; Colbert County Hospital, Sheffield, $37,900; Citizens Hospital, Talladega, $34,100; John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, $63,900.

TV RANKS THIRD

Educational television ranked third in Ford Foundation activity in having spent $180,000, broken down as follows:

University of Alabama, $142,500 for faculty time used at the station, and for a statewide experiment in classroom television uses; and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, $37,500 for faculty time.

Fellowships to Alabama residents for study in this country and abroad, costing $35,380, went to the following students:

Robert O. Boston, Auburn; Richard L. Chambers, Brundidge; Lewis J. Edinger, Montgomery; Sam N. Gibson, Troy; Grady H. Nunn, University, and Rudolph A. White, Birmingham.

Ford spent $23,391 for university training and scholarship which was broken down between schools in the state as follows:

University of Alabama, $11,391, and Tuskegee Institute, $12,000.

14n 1959

MONEY FOR

$67,083.29
ESTATE -MRS. SARAH MAUDE KAEMMERLING
ADMINISTERED BY- FIDELITYPHILADELPHIA
TRUST COMPANY

MRS. MAUDE KAEMMERLING LEAVES GIFT TO
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE Tuskegeeprama

From the estate of Mrs. Sarah Maude Kaemmerling, deceased, Tuskegee Institute has been designated to receive Wed. 4-15-59 Common Stocks and cash administered by the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company in the amount of $67,083.29. Tuskegee Institute, Ala

Mrs. Kaemmerling has for many years been a donor to this institution.

$417,500 FORD FOUNDATION

14n 1959

Ford Foundation Grants In Alabama Profit State Institutions $3,956,171

A total of $3,956,171 has been paid out in grants in Alabama by the Ford Foundation since its inauguration by Henry and Edsel Ford in 1936.

Of this amount, the largest single type of grant, totalling $1,935,000, has been to supplement and raise college teacher salaries.

The salary grant is open to all four-year, regionally - accredited, private colleges and universities in Alabama.

Next on the list of Ford's grants is hospital aid, totalling $1,732,400. This figure represents moneys paid out to all voluntary, non-profit hospitals in Alabama to help improve and expand their services.

EDUCATIONAL TV

A relatively new innovation takes third place honors in Ford's list of gifts—educational television with grants totalling $180,000.

Fellowships to Alabama residents have totalled $35,380, and university training and scholarship amounted to $23,391 since 1936.

For the first 14 years of operation, the foundation gave its funds largely to educational and charitable organizations of special interest to members of the Ford family.

But in 1950, as a result of increased funds from the estates of the founders, it was constituted as a nationwide philanthropy.

OVER $1 BILLION

Thus far, it has given more than a billion dollars to some 6,000 organizations and individuals in the 49 states, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and in 47 foreign countries.

More than 90 per cent of the total has been granted during the past eight years, largely to American institutions. At the present time, the foundation has 12 grant-making programs, each directed at one or more problems of national importance.

A board of 15 trustees is responsible for all grants, appropriations and expenditures.

In Alabama, grants from the Ford Foundation have been broken down in each of the categories to show where the money has gone.

TEACHER SALARIES

College teacher salaries, the largest single item on the Alabama budget, includes help to these institutions:

Athens College, Athens, $57,500; Birmingham - Southern College, Birmingham, $240,500, plus an accomplishment grant of $149,500; Howard College, Birmingham $310,500; Huntingdon College Montgomery, $178,500;

Judson College, Marion, $77,500 Miles College, Fairfield, $141,500 Spring Hill College, Spring Hill $241,000; Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, $71,000; Talladega College Talladega, $100,000; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, $417,500.

Hospital aid, number two on Alabama's Ford Foundation budget, totalled $1,732,400, broken down as follows:

JACKSON HOSPITAL

Jackson Hospital and Clinic, Montgomery, $41,600; Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanatorium, $85,000; St. Jude's Catholic Hospital, Montgomery, $62,100; St. Margaret's Hospital, Montgomery, $65,500;

Birmingham Baptist Hospital, $163,300; Carraway Methodist Hospital, Birmingham, $122,800; Children's Hospital, Birmingham, $27,100; Jefferson Tuberculosis Sanatorium Society, Birmingham, $130,700;

St. Vincent's Hospital, Birmingham, $103,500; Salvation Army Home and Hospital, Birmingham, $18,100; "365" Crippled Children's Clinic, Birmingham, $50,000; Community Hospital, East Tallassee, $17,900; Holy Family Hospital, Ensley, $24,300;

GIBSON HOSPITAL

Gibson Hospital, Enterprise, $17,100; Lloyd Noland Hospital, Fairfield, $123,800; El Reposo Santarium, Florence, $10,000; Baptist Hospital, Gadsden, $49,800; Holy Name of Jesus Hospital, Gadsden, $80,200;

Huntsville Hospital, $52,300; George H. Lanier Memorial Hospital, Langdale, $43,900; Blessed Martin de Porres Hospital, Mobile, $18,500; Mobile Infirmary, $155,200; Providence Hospital, Mobile, $80,400;

Mizell Memorial Hospital, Opp, $17,300; Good Samaritan Hospital, Selma, $36,100; Colbert County Hospital, Sheffield, $37,900; Citizens Hospital, Talladega, $34,100; John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, $63,900.

TV RANKS THIRD

Educational television ranked third in Ford Foundation activity in having spent $180,000, broken down as follows:

University of Alabama, $142,500 for faculty time used at the station, and for a statewide experiment in classroom television uses; and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, $37,500 for faculty time.

Fellowships to Alabama residents for study in this country and abroad, costing $35,380, went to the following students:

Robert O. Boston, Auburn; Richard L. Chambers, Brundidge; Lewis J. Edinger, Montgomery; Sam N. Gibson, Troy; Grady H. Nunn, University, and Rudolph A. White, Birmingham.

Ford spent $23,391 for university training and scholarship which was broken down between schools in the state as follows:

University of Alabama, $11,391, and Tuskegee Institute, $12,000.

14n 1959 NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT LOANS

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Tuesday, February 17, 1959

INSTRUCTIONS TO PROSPECTIVE APPLICANTS FOR
NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT LOANS

1. You must meet all of the following requirements in order to be eligible to apply for a loan under the National Defense Education Act:

   a. Be a United States citizen, or a person in the U. S. in permanent resident status.

   b. Be a full-time student, either on the graduate or undergraduate level, or be accepted for admission on a full-time basis.

   c. Be able to prove your need for a loan in order to complete a course of study at Tuskegee Institute.

   d. Have a cumulative grade point average of not less than 2.5 (B-), and demonstrate evidence of your capability to maintain a good academic standing.

2. If you are eligible, and desire a loan, you should:

   a. Secure an application blank from Mr. L. W. Davis, the Institutional Representative, who is located in Room 12, Administration Building.

   b. Fill out this application in complete detail. (Note: In most instances it will be necessary to send the application to your parents or guardians to obtain the information required in Section III thereof).

   c. Return the completed application promptly to the Institutional Representative.

Tuskegee Institute Accepting Student Loan Applications

Tuskegee Institute began this week to accept applications through its institutional representative, L. W. Davis who serves as budget officer, for student loan scholarships under the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

Dr. A. A. Foster, president of the Institute, reported earlier that the sum of $18,145 had been allocted to Tuskegee Institute and will be made available immediately to those who can qualify.

The U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, administers the program. The office states that the purpose of the program is to stimulate and assist in the establishment of funds at institutions of higher learning for the making of low-interest loans to students in need of finances to continue their study.

Students who qualify may borrow up to a maximum of four years. None of the money has to be repaid until one year after leaving college. Any student who teaches five years in the public schools after securing the loan will have one-tenth of the loan cancelled each year up to five years, or half the total loan.

Students interested in getting loans this summer are requested to file their applications immediately. All applications should be submitted well in advance of the semester in which entrance is desired.

A PUBLIC RELATIONS PUBLICATION
OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

FEBRUARY 11, 1959 VOL. I NO. 5

NATIONAL DEFENSE STUDENT LOAN FUND

The President's office announces that a Federal capital contribution in the amount of $18,145 has been received by Tuskegee Institute to establish a National Defense Student Loan Fund. This money has been made available under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, and the Act is being administered by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in Washington, D. C. The purpose of the program is to stimulate and assist in the establishment of funds at institutions of higher learning for the making of low-interest loans to students in need of finances to continue their study.

TUSKEGEEGRAMS Wed. 2-11-59

The primary and most essential condition of any applicant's eligibility for a loan is that he be able to establish need therefor in order to complete his or her course of study. In this connection, detailed information must be furnished concerning the applicant's personal and family resources. To be eligible for a loan, an applicant must also be a United States National or a person who is in the United States in a permanent resident status; a full-time college student on either the undergraduate or graduate level; in good academic standing; and capable of maintaining such standing.

The Act specifies that in the selection of students to receive loans, special consideration shall be given to students with a superior academic background who express a desire to teach in elementary or secondary schools; and to students whose academic background indicates a superior capacity or preparation in science, mathematics, engineering, or a modern foreign language.

Loan application forms and further detailed information may be obtained from the Budget Office on February 15.

14n 1959

ROTC

SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIS C. MORRIS AWARDED SILVER WINGS

Tuskegee Inst. Wed. 4-22-59

Second Lieutenant Willis C. Morris, Tuskegee, has been awarded the silver wings of an Air Force jet pilot at Laredo Air Force Base. He successfully completed fourteen months of intensive training in both propeller driven and jet type aircraft. Morris graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1957 and received his commission through the Air Force ROTC program. He is presently assigned to McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas, where he will undergo transition training into B-47 bomber type aircraft.

Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Thurman Clemons, Commander of the Pershing Rifles, of Cataula, Georgia and his Special Staff Officer, Cadet Lt.Col. George Burnette of Dozier, Alabama, represented Company P-4 at the annual Fourth Regimental Drill Meet of Pershing Rifles. This meet was held at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina on April 3-4. Both are seniors in the Army ROTC.

Tuskegee Inst. Wed. 4-22-59

Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

North Carolina A&T College tied with the University of Georgia for first place in the fancy drill competition.

Sixty-six cadets from Tuskegee Institute, 25 from the University of Miami, 36 from Jacksonville State College, and 35 from Mercer University composed Group IV of the U. S. Army Infantry Center's summer ROTC orientation program that was conducted April 23, at Fort Benning.

Tuskegee Inst. Wed 5-6-59

14n 1959

TUSKEGEE'S FIRST SUMMER SCHOOL -- 1910

Checking the Tuskegee Institute records -- the first Teachers' Summer School was held in 1910. Since that time, each year during the summer session, new faces are seen on the Institute campus, in search of new and improved methods of teaching, a richer background of subject matter content, or pursuing courses for advanced degrees. Many of the summer school participants study together in groups -- workshops and institutes--sharing mutual interests, and a feel- of kinship develops as that of a family which works and relaxes together. Such an experience is rewarding and lasting. The summer school that had its beginning forty-nine years ago is still a challenge to the Tuskegee Institute personnel to make each year's experience a little richer.

Two other events of note took place in the year 1910-- Tompkins Hall, the students' dining hall,was dedicated on February 22 and White Hall, a dormitory for women,was opened for women students.

Through the years, both of these buildings have played an important part in the life of Tuskegee Institute students.

14n 1959

TELLS OF WORLD TOUR

DR ZELMA WATSON GEORGE of Cleveland, Ohio (right) was all smiles as Congressman Frances P. Bolton, also of Cleveland, escorted her into the White House to call upon President Eisenhower. Mrs George had just returned from a highly successful trip around the world meeting women's groups and women leaders in various countries. A few places she visited were Japan, Singapore (where she represented America at the Pan Pacific and Southeast Asian Women's Conference) the Federation of Malay, Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand and Laos. The highly trained Mrs George talked to women in 13 cities in Italy, 7 cities in France and then traveled over Ghana, where she was received with great enthusiasm by women from the market place through all layers of the country's life. President Eisenhower expressed himself as deeply interested in

TRUSTEE
CONGRESSMAN FRANCES P. BOLTON

14n 1959

MR. FRANK R. STEWART

STATE SUPERINTENDENT,
OF EDUCATION, FRANK R.
STEWART On JAN. 20,1959
REPLACED FORMER STATE
SUPT. DR. A.R. MEADOWS ON
THE TUSKEGEE BOARD OF
TRUSTEES.

TUSKEGEEGRAMS
2-4-59

MR. WINTHROP W. ALDRICH

Mr. Winthrop W. Alrich was re-elected to membership on the Board of Trustees at its meeting on March 21. Mr. Alrich served as a member of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees for 23 years until he accepted the appointment of Ambassador to England in 1953.

Campus Chat. p.2. April 1959

Tuskegee Grads Challenged Not To Bury Talents

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 8-20-59

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala — The 158 graduates of the Tuskegee Institute Summer Commencement were challenged to bury — not their talents — but fear and pride. The challenge came from Dr. Earl E. Dawson, president of Lincoln (Mo.) University, who addressed a commencement crowd of 500 at the Kresge Hall auditorium last Friday night, August 14.

Dr. Dawson saluted the graduates as "trustees of a great United States" who "have an important rendezvous with destiny," and admonished them that "the greatest mistake a man may make is to fear that he will make a mistake."

He likened their challenges to those received by the Biblical servants who received various talents. He centered attention on the third servant who buried his talent and was penalized with a total loss of talent.

The third servant failed to invest his talent wisely for two reasons — pride and fear — said Dr. Dawson. The third servant, he said, decided that if he took the risk and failed, he would very possibly be required to find the money somewhere to pay it back. He decided to do nothing, bury the money and sit tight.

"Behind this fear," he said, "was very definite pride. It was a pride that resented the fact that his fellow servants had been assigned greater tasks than his. It was furthermore, a pride that could not take a chance on failure. If he did nothing with the money, no one could ever prove that he could not have made a great success if he had wanted to do so."

The graduates included four officers in the commissioned through ROTC, one doctor of veterinary medicine, and 16 bachelors of science in education and 61 masters of education, the largest department represented.

Tuskegee grads told not to fear mistakes

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The 158 graduates of the Tuskegee Institute Summer Commencement were challenged to bury fear and pride by Dr. Earl E. Dawson, president of Lincoln (Mo.) university, who addressed the commencement.

Dr. Dawson admonished the graduates that "the greatest mistake a man may make is to fear he will make a mistake."

He likened their challenges to those received by the Biblical servants who received various talents. The third servant buried his talent and was penalized with a total loss of talent.

The third servant failed to invest his talent wisely for two reasons — pride and fear, said Dr. Dawson. The third servant, he said, decided that if he took the risk and failed, he would very possibly be required to find the money somewhere to pay it back. He decided to do nothing, bury the money and sit tight.

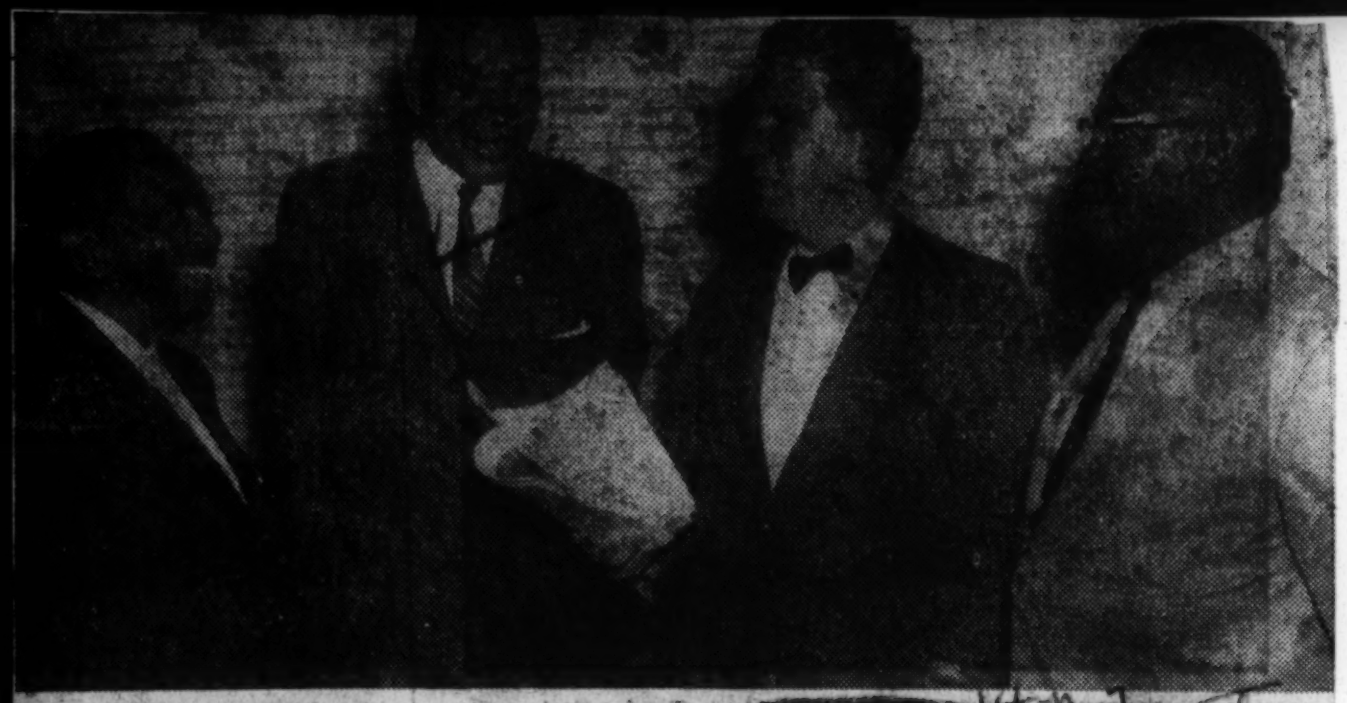
"Behind this fear," he said, "was a very definite pride. It was a pride that resented the fact that his fellow servants had been assigned greater tasks than his. It was furthermore, a pride that could not take a chance on failure. If he did nothing with the money, no one could ever prove that he could not have made a great success if he had wanted to do so."

The graduates included one doctor of veterinary medicine, 16 bachelor of science in education and 61 masters of education.

14n 1959

TRUSTEE*MR.CLAUDE A.BARNETT

RESS CLUB HONOREES — Those honored last week at the Capital Press Club's Award dinner n Washington are: Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, econd from left, president of the National rade and Professional School for Women; Mar- an Halleck, Western High; Mrs. Burma A. Whit- d of the Front Royal Committee; Claude A. Barnett, top row left, director of the Associated Negro Press; Columnist Benjamin Muse, Washington Post and Times Herald, and Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau. At extreme left is Miss Fannie Granton, president of the club. Miss Halleck received a $250 scholarship. — (Sorrell Photo)



PRESS INSTITUTE PANELISTS — During a break in the Capital Press Club's institute on "better racial understanding," last Saturday in Washington, four of the panelists huddled to review their notes. Left to right are: William A. Fowlces, managing editor, Atlanta Daily World; Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press; Douglass Cater, Washington editor of the Reporter magazine and Cliff Mackay editor of the Afro-American newspapers. Mr Barnett seems to be making an amusing point

(Sorrell Photo)

14n 1959

Basil O'Connor To Speak At Meeting Of B'nai B'rith

Basil O'Connor of New York, president of the National Foundation, formerly the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis since its inception in 1938, will be the featured speaker on June 21 in Hot Springs at the B'nai B'rith District Seven convention.

O'Connor will address the men's and women's convention of B'nai B'rith from seven southern states, when B'nai B'rith, America's oldest and largest Jewish service organization . . . will pay tribute to the Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital's president, Mrs. Louis (Gladys) Harrison of Chicago.

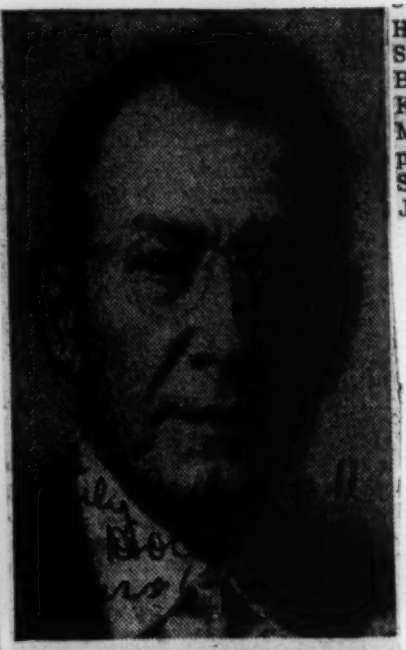
The institution, founded by B'nai B'rith in 1916, is the only hospital devoted exclusively to the clinical research and treatment of arthritis where patients regardless of race, color or creed cannot pay to enter the Hospital.

Mrs. Harrison, president of the hospital since 1952, a prominent club and civic leader of Chicago, is one of the few women in America to serve as president of a hospital. She will be presented the humanitarian award of District Seven by its president, Robert N. Banks, of Pine Bluff.

O'Connor, a former law partner of the late president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, served as chairman and president of the American Red Cross from 1944 to 1949. He currently is president of the International Poliomyelitis Congress and the American national council for Health Education of the Public, Inc., and has been president of the National Health Council (1957-58).

He is president of the Harry S. Truman library, Inc. and he is honorary chairman of the Board of Governors of the National Vitamin Foundation. O'Connor has been active also as a board member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc., and is sponsor and member of the General Assembly of World Brotherhood. He is also a member of the New York state committee to employ the handicapped.

In 1958 O'Connor was made a member of the Royal Society of Health (MRSH). He also is a member of the Congress committee for



BASIL O'CONNOR

the Eighth World Congress of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples.

From 1948 to 1951 O'Connor was a member of the president's committee on religion and welfare in the Armed Forces. From 1946 to 1951 he was a member of the committee to visit the school of public health of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. He is an ex-officio member of the advisory services for orthopedics and poliomyelitis of the National League for Nursing.

On January 8, 1957, his 65th birthday, O'Connor at a dinner in his honor was presented by the New York Academy of Sciences with a gold membership card and with a citation naming him its first layman "gold member" for "outstanding scientific achievement and promotion of science."

In 1958 O'Connor became the first layman in history to receive the Albert Lasker scientific award of the American Public Health Assn. The award cited him "for extraordinary administrative leadership in the eradication of crippling poliomyelitis through development of an effective vaccine."

In 1952 O'Connor received the medal for merit of the United States of America. In addition, he has been decorated by 16 foreign governments and Red Cross societies and in 1950 was awarded the Folke Bernadotte memorial medal by the League of Red Cross Societies.

Other participants in the program with O'Connor honoring Mrs. Harrison will be Mrs. Milton T. Smith, women's president, B'nai B'rith, District Seven; Label A. Katz, President of B'nai B'rith and Maurice Bisgyer, executive vice president of B'nai B'rith and Dr. Simon Noveck, director of adult Jewish education. B'nai B'rith.

Refusal To Enroll Negroes In School To Bring Legal Action

MOBILE, Ala. — (SNS) — Refusal to enroll "seven" or "eight" Negro persons who seek admission to the practically all white State Vocational School here is expected to bring legal action designed to win their admission.

The Mobile Beacon, highly respected weekly here, said Feb. 28 that is learned "from a reliable source" that action "may be filed soon in federal court" designed to open the way for Negro students to enroll at this state-supported school.

Meantime the Beacon said it had information that "atleast seven Negro war veterans were refused application forms to apply for training in office machine repair, welding machine shop, electronics, (and) air conditioning" at the State Vocational School located on Fulton Road.

The Beacon said it "was told that Attys. Charles F. Wilson of Pensacola, Fla. and Vernon Z. Crawford of Mobile were consulted last April about the filing of a suit, following the refusal at that time to permit six Negro veterans to file applications for trade courses at the school."

On Feb. 27, Dr. Frank R. Stewart, state superintendent of education, Montgomery, confirmed that Negro persons are trying to enroll in the Mobile trade-preparing school. It is understood that Feb. 26 Mr. Stewart conferred with Atty. General McDonald Gallion and Trade School Director Clay Knight over the matter. The daily press said a Montgomery source placed the number of Negro applicants at eight.

Of the seven state-sponsored trade schools specializing in manual arts and industrial crafts, only one of them enrolls Negro students, that being the State Vocational Trade School in Jefferson County.

In Birmingham, a new court suit was believed to be in the making after the Birmingham Board of Education rejected requests by several Negro students for transferrals to close-to-home schools, which enroll white students.

Leaders of the Montgomery Improvement Association have announced that their next legal target is the dual school system in Montgomery.

On the other side, there was increased activity to perfect machinery for a privately-operated all white school system. Segregationists lawyers and legislators are working on plans to revise the school districts to avoid a ruling by the federal courts that no division of a state-operated public school system may be closed as a defense against complying with the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling while any division still operates.

Negro leaders, unlike the white segregationists, are not working on coordinated, united, specialized strategy for a change-over of the traditional two-division school system to a non-discrimatory school system. Nor does there appear to be any effort to utilize the "Lisy Case Decision" which legally, though not actually, opened the doors of the University of Alabama to qualified Negro students.

Negroes Ask Trade School Enrollment

MOBILE, March 18 (UPI)— Four Negroes today asked for applications for admission to the State Vocational School here and were told to return later.

J. L. Leflore, a Negro leader, said four Negroes went to the trade school this morning and requested application forms.

He said they were told School Director Clay Knight was not there and were asked to return later.

He said three were instructed to return Friday and two others, one in the group and another not with the four, were told to come Monday.

Earlier in the year a group of Negroes inquired about enrolling in certain courses at the school, which is operated by the State Education Dept. and is not connected with the public school system.

They did not then ask for application forms.

Negroes Eye State School Enrollment

State School Supt. Frank R. Stewart disclosed Thursday that a group of Mobile Negroes had indicated they wished to enroll in the all-white State Trade School in Mobile.

Stewart declined to say how many Negroes sought admission in the school or what action, if any, had been taken.

Instead, he merely issued a statement confirming the development and said no more:

"A few Negroes have presented themselves at the State Vocational School in Mobile. Some of them expressed an interest in enrolling in certain of the courses offered by the school."

FOLLOWING CONFERENCE

Stewart's statement came following a conference with Clay Knight, director of the school. Earlier both school officials had huddled with Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion for two hours.

Neither Knight nor Gallion would comment on the development.

While Stewart declined to say how many Negroes were seeking to enter the school it was learned from another source that the number was eight.

The state operates seven such trade schools in Alabama which specialize in instruction in manual arts and industrial crafts. All are segregated and only one —Wenonah Trade School near Birmingham—is for Negroes.

Negroes File State School Entry Forms

MOBILE (AP) — Three Negro men attempting to enroll in an all-white state vocational school were permitted to fill out information forms at the school Friday.

There was no indication from school officials as to how the forms will be handled.

A fourth Negro applicant also will be given a separate interview Monday.

Clay Knight, director of the State Trade School, identified the three Negroes who filled out the forms Friday as John Henry Willis, 22, Earl R. Ponquinette, 27, and Ernest L. Koen, 27, all of Mobile.

The fourth man who will be interviewed Monday was listed as Norman Evans, also of Mobile.

PACKER AT BASE

Koen listed himself as a packer at Brookley Air Force Base and the other two said they were unemployed. Willis said he was last employed in a branch post office at Mobile. Ponquinette said he formerly worked at Brookley as an aircraft mechanic.

Willis said he wanted to enroll in a course in woodworking and cabinet making. Ponquinette is seeking to apply for courses in electricity, and Koen in typewriter and office machine repair.

Knight said the information form is required of all persons seeking trade school training in the state schools.

The four were among seven Negroes who sought to apply for enrollment at the Mobile school last month. They were refused admission forms.

The four appeared again at the school Wednesday and were given separate appointments Friday and Monday.

Koen was accompanied by another Negro who asked that he be permitted to sit in on the interview. His request was denied and the school secretary said she would arrange a separate interview for him. He declined and said he was not an applicant for enrollment.

The second man declined to give his name. He later was identified by school officials as A. S. Crishon of Mobile. Crishon is an insurance agent and Negro leader here.

A Pensacola, Fla. Negro attorney, Charles Wilson, has been retained by the group. Wilson said he plans to file suit in U.S. District Court at Mobile if the Negroes are not enrolled.

There are seven of the state vocational schools in Alabama. Six are for white students, and the seventh, at Wenonah near Birmingham, is for Negroes.

Operations of the trade schools are supervised by the State Education Department. They have no connection with the public school systems of the state.

Trade school to be built in Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 4— (AP)—Alabama's seventh state trade school will be built in Montgomery with funds from the newly approved $100 million school construction bond issue.

The State Board of Education voted unanimously yesterday to set aside for a Montgomery school about $1 million of the bond issue's $2,435,400 earmarked for trade schools.

Montgomery city officials are expected to furnish about 30 acres of land for the new vocational school, but the exact location has not been determined.

State vocational schools for white persons are in Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Dothan, Gadsden and Decatur. There is a Negro trade school in Birmingham.

Negroes Try To Enter Schools

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (AP) — Negroes are trying to enroll at an all-white state vocational school at Mobile.

State School Supt. Frank R. Stewart refused to say Thursday how many Negroes are seeking entrance or if any action has been taken, but another capitol source said eight Negroes are involved.

"A few Negroes have presented themselves at the state vocational school in Mobile," Stewart said. "Some of them have expressed an interest in enrolling in certain of the courses offered by the school."

Stewart conferred Thursday with Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and the trade school director, Clay Knight. None would comment on the talks.

This newest target of Negro integrationists may differ from a case in Birmingham where eight Negroes have applied for admittance to white schools.

Birmingham School Supt. Frazer Banks said earlier this week he rejected seven of the applicants and the eighth is pending under provisions of the state school placement law. The law enables local boards to assign pupils to certain schools.

It had not been learned whether the placement law can be used at trade schools. Stewart would not discuss the matter.

INTEGRATION IS SOUGHT

Several Negroes Trying To Enter Mobile School

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 26. —(AP)— State School Supt. Frank R. Stewart announced Thursday that Negroes are seeking enrollment at a vocational trade school at Mobile.

Mr. Stewart declined to say how many are involved, but other sources fixed the number at eight. Neither would the state superintendent say what action, if any, has been taken.

He issued the following statement and refused to add anything to it:

"A few Negroes have presented themselves at the State Vocational School at Mobile. Some of them have expressed an interest in enrolling in certain of the courses offered by the school."

The school director, Clay Knight, conferred with Mr. Stewart and Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, but had nothing to say publicly. Neither did Mr. Gallion.

Seven trade schools specializing in manual arts and industrial crafts are operated by the state under supervision of the state Board of Education. All are segregated and only one, the school at Wenonah near Birmingham, admits Negro students.

Negroes Ask Entry Into Trade School

A group of Negroes have applied for admittance to the all-white state trade school at Mobile, it was learned today.

No details were available and school authorities were unavailable for comment.

However, it was learned that the trade school director, Clay Knight, conferred in Montgomery today with State School Supt. Frank R. Stewart and that both of them conferred with Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion.

Gallion declined to comment.

The trade school is one of a series of such institutions operated under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education.

Fourth Negro May Seek To Enter Trade School

MOBILE (UPI) — A fourth Negro may Monday is expected to seek an admission application to the state trade school here.

Clay Knight, director of the vocational school, declined comment on three Negroes obtaining information forms Friday in the first step toward admission to the all-white school.

The three were Ernest L. Koen, 27; Earl R. Ponquinette, 27; and John Henry Willis, 22, all of Mobile. Morman Evans, another Negro, has an appointment to see Knight Monday morning to request an information form which must be filled out as one of several steps toward admission.

Koen, a packer at Brookley Air Force Base here, asked to enroll in a course in repair of typewriters and office machines; Ponquinette, unemployed aircraft mechanic, is seeking entrance to a course in electricity; and Willis, a part time postal worker, sought enrollment in woodworking and cabinet making courses.

Negro attorney Charles Wilson of Pensacola, Fla., said last week he would take the cases to U.S. district court if the admissions are denied.

Five Negroes Seeking To Enter Trade School

MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—An all-white state vocational school at Mobile has given information forms for five Negroes seeking to apply for courses.

Officials of the trade school have declined to say what disposition will be made of the forms.

Four had been filled out last week. The fifth was prepared Thursday by Frank E. Lee, 27, of Prichard. Lee sought to apply for a course in radio and television repair.

The school director, Clay Knight, said another Negro appeared but was refused an appointment when he declined to give his name or present occupation.

The state superintendent of education, Frank Stewart, declined comment at Montgomery on the developments. Six of the seven trade schools operated by the state Education Department are for white students. The seventh, for Negroes, is at Wenonah near Birmingham. The trade schools have no connection with the local public school systems.

Charles Wilson, Negro attorney from Pensacola, Fla., said he has been retained to represent the Negroes seeking to enroll here. He said if they are refused he will take the case into U.S. District Court in Mobile.

Trade School Interviews 4 Negro Men

MOBILE (AP) — Four Negro men seeking to enroll at an all-white state vocational school here have now been interviewed at the school.

The fourth filled out an information form at the school Monday. The other three filled the forms out during separate appointments at the school Friday.

School officials did not disclose what disposition will be made of the forms. They said they are required of all persons seeking to apply for trade school training.

SPOT PAINTER

The school director, Clay Knight, said Norman Evans, 22, Mobile, filled out the form Monday and asked to be enrolled in a course in electricity. Evans listed his place of employment as a spot painter for an automobile painting company here.

Those interviewed Friday were John Henry Willis, 22; Earl R. Ponquinnette, 27; and Ernest L. Koen, 27, all of Mobile. Koen said he was employed as a packer at Brookley Air Force Base. The other two said they were unemployed.

The four, all listed as veterans, were among seven who requested admission last month. The four returned to the school last Wednesday and were given individual appointments.

Charles Wilson, Negro attorney from Pensacola, Fla., said recently that the group has retained him. He said he will file suit in U.S. District Court at Mobile if the Negroes are denied admission.

140 1959

ARKANSAS

Negro Boys Are Victims In Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI) — Twenty-one Negro boys burned to death early today when fire swept through their dormitory at the Arkansas Negro Boys Industrial School 12 miles south of here.

The figure was established by Bill Strubing, a lieutenant in the fire marshal's section of the Arkansas state police.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus, who went immediately to the scene, said he was told that the doors to the one - story brick veneer building were locked, and there was no caretaker in the building during the night.

Faubus said he would begin an immediate investigation.

The fire broke out in the room of the caretaker, who was ill and not at the school.

One pumper truck from Little Rock went to the scene, but the blaze was out of control when it arrived. The firemen pumped water from a swimming pool to cool the gutted building.

L. R. Gaines, the Negro superintendent said the building, erected as a WPA project in 1938, went up "like watchsticks."

He said 68 boys were asleep in the barracks - like room of the building when the fire was discovered. Many kicked the glass and screens out of the windows in their mad scramble to escape.

WAKENED BL SCREAMS

One of the boys who escaped said the screams of other boys woke him.

"The room was so filled with smoke I could hardly see," said Noah Fortner, 16. Everybody was trying to get out through the windows. I pushed one boy aside and crawled out."

Robert Raymon, 15, said he awoke and found the room filled with smoke.

"I heard boys screaming," he said. "The only thing I could think of was how to get out of there. I ran toward the window nearest my bed and kicked out the screen and left."

The school, occupying 10 buildings, is near the small town of Wrightsville, about 12 miles south of Little Rock.

Gaines said the fire started from defective wiring in the room of the caretaker, who had been ill for several weeks and was not occupying his quarters.

NOT OVERCROWDED

Frank N. Lovelace of Little Rock, superintendent of buildings and grounds for the state hospital, said the building was not overcrowded nor in a rundown condition. He said the dormitory had room for 150 boys.

"Considering the age of the building, it was in pretty good condition," Lovelace said.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus went to the school about 6:15 a.m. He said he had inspected the school personally about a year ago, and that "everything was fine." The governor was visibly shaken as he taked with firemen.

"From the information I have gathered," he said, "the boys were locked in. This is something that should not have been."

Carver Registering Vocational Students

Registration for vocational courses is now being offered at Carver Vocational School.

Persons may register for the following courses until Monday, Feb. 2: catering, radio and television, sewing, shorthand, typewriting, tailoring and office machines.

Veterans may enter radio and television and the tailoring course under the GI bill.

State To Establish Vocational Units In Atlanta, Other Areas

A Negro vocational school, to be set up as part of Carver High School, with dormitory facilities to be built on the old Gammon Theological Seminary site, will be part of a state-wide vocational educational plan for Negro and white students, according to Governor Ernest Vandiver.

Governor Vandiver and State Superintendent of Schools Claude Purcell Saturday issued a joint statement declaring that $1,050,000 in state funds had been approved for use in extending the state's trade school program.

First action on the proposed development of a trade school for Atlanta Negroes was taken recently when the Atlanta Board of Education took an option on the land where dormitory facilities for the extended vocational school will be built.

The proposed vocational school here will serve Negroes throughout the Greater Atlanta vicinity. It is estimated that the project for Negroes will eventually run over a million and a half dollars. The choice of Atlanta for the location was due to the greater number of job opportunities here for well - trained Negroes with industrial skill.

SIMILAR TO OTHERS

The Atlanta school for Negroes, with boarding facilities, reportedly will be similar to those already in operation for white students at Americus and Clarksville.

Another project for Negroes in the vocational education program will be developed at Savannah and is scheduled to be opened July 1. The trade school formerly operated at Savannah State College is being transferred to the Sol Johnson High School there, and reportedly will have new equipment just acquired by the State.

The four centers where the first schools are scheduled to go into operation, with state money matched by local funds, are Albany, Augusta, Columbus and Rome. Separate schools for both whites and Negroes are included in the plans for the first three named cities.

The Columbus program calls for a quarter of a million dollars for the Negro schools, including $125,000 state money and 125,000 local funds. A hundred thousand dollars of this money is already available, and the remainder is said to be forthcoming as the program develops.

Superintendent Purcell explained that already the Department of Education has been operating two state trade schools. Those two schools have for some time been filled to capacity. The Department recently, with the approval of The State Board of Education, launched plans to establish area trade schools throughout Georgia to meet the needs of young people and adults who need more vocational training.

In addition, the 85th Congress enacted the National Defense Education Act, which allotted to Georgia, among other funds, a million and a half dollars that can only be used for vocational-technical training necessary to the nation's defense.

TO AID INDUSTRY

Governor Vandiver said, "The setting up of these schools will give our people, both Negro and white, the training they need to get and hold good paying jobs in industry, keep our standard of living high, and do much to continue to attract new industry to Georgia where it can be sure of finding these well - trained workers."

The total funds necessary for setting up the proposed eleven schools, half from state and half from local sources have been estimated at $7,110,000.

The fifty - fifty operation by the state and local school systems will work this way: the local system will provide the site, maintain and operate the building; the state and local system will share equally the cost of the building and equipment, and the state will provide instruction.

Some of the proposed courses will be: electronics, instrumentation, diesel mechanics, air conditioning, automotive trade training, sheet metal and welding, television, laboratory technician, machine drafting and hydraulics. Regular trade vocational courses like radio repair, office training, appliance repair, carpentry, bricklaying and practical nursing already offered in trade programs will also be included.

Augusta, Ga.

Our program will come to its conclusion with an Appreciation Night observance and Fellowship hour on Monday night, May 18, at 8:00 o'clock, with Mrs. S. H. Delaney serving as program chairman for this program.

We at Butler Street C.M.E. Church are extending a warm welcome to all our friends and we are asking your support at all of our programs.

REPRESENTATIVES from several community agencies who attended a luncheon Wednesday, May 13, at noon held in the Parkway's Blue Room to discuss the role that they will play in urging unskilled persons to take advantage of courses of study and training obtainable at Dunbar Vocational high school. It is predicted that in the new era, the new deal with Chicago's rapid expansion, there will be a need for skilled workers in many fields. In order to meet the challenge these leaders have launched a campaign to help those persons desiring to take advantage of Dunbar's many courses of study. Seated left to right: Everett M. Renfroe, Dunbar school; C. Rodger Wilson, U. S. Employment service; Neal F. Simeon, acting director of Dunbar school and host; James E. Stamps, Social Security administrator; A. L. Foster, Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce, and William R. Love, U. S. Employment service. Standing, left to right, Ware H. Pendleton, U. S. Employment service; S. N. Pittman, Mayor's Commission of Human Relations; Claybourne H. Norris, Dunbar school; Charles Hardy, jr.; Charles Harper, Dunbar school; L'Ouverture; W. W. Goudeau, U. S. Employment service; Samuel B. Stratton, Dunbar school, and Cedric J. Hilbron.

43 Students Graduate From Trade School

NEW ORLEANS, La. -- Forty three students were awarded certificates in the first graduation exercise of the Orleans Area Vocational and Technical School, 3737 Louisa Street, Sidney M. Collier, director.

The school, operated by the State of Louisiana, opened several months ago.

Miss Dorothea V. Johnson, president of the Louisiana State Beauticians' Association, delivered the commencement address.

Others on program were the Rev. Morris A. Edwards, management suupervisor, Federal Housing Authority; Marcus Lyons, instructor, Booker T. Washington High School; Milton J. Becnel, principal, Carver Senior High School; and the Rev. Robert F. Harrington, pastor, Mount Zion Methodist Church.

Honor students in the cosmetology class were Mrs. Joycelyn Mitchell, Miss Geraldine Dowden and Mrs. Doris C. Williams.

Other graduates in cosmetology were Joyce Andrews, Eloise Blackmon, Willie Mae Brown, Martha Burgess, Rell Ray Crumes, Althea Dyer, Agnes Golson, Bertha Jackson, Willie Mae Jackson, Delores Jasmin, Doretha O. Jones.

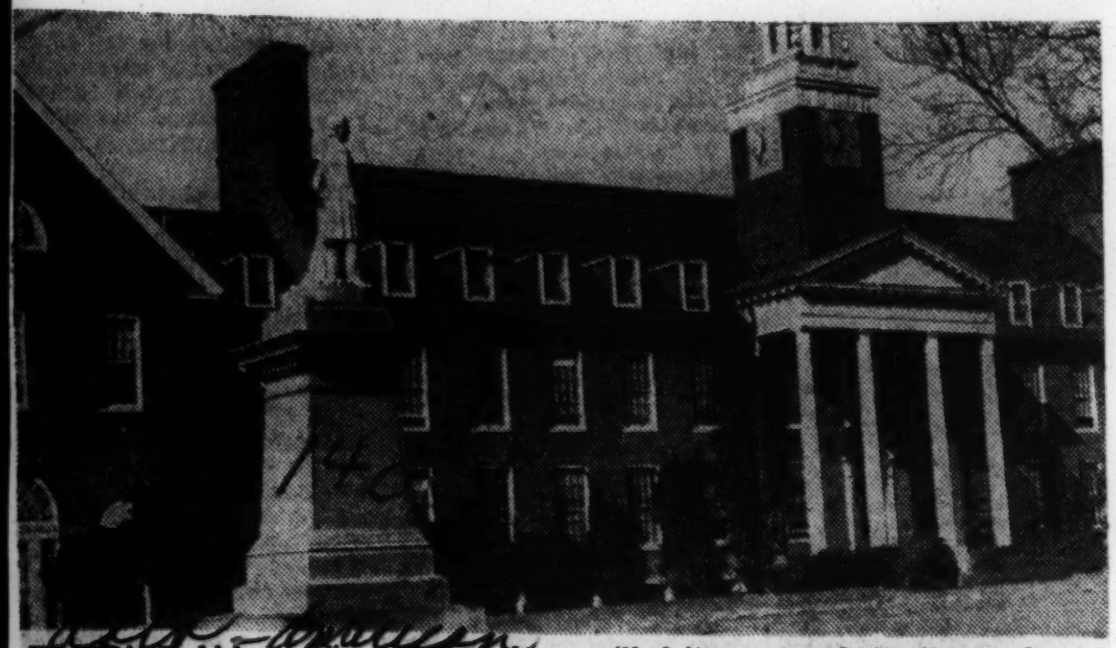
Also, graduates in cosmetology were Roberta K. Jones, Ollie Mae Jones, Willie Mae Jones, Yvonne Lucas, Rebecca Pittman, Leona Robinson, Esther Sanders, Ruth Satcher, Alice Webster and Kate Williams.

Graduates in blueprint reading and sketching were Oscar Walker, Percy Gautier, Henry Scott, Willie Wilkerson, Herman Guss, Elijah Hearns, Matthew Williams, Jr., Edgar Matthews, Edward Collier, Foster Davis.

Certificates in blueprint reading and sketching were awarded in absentia to Samuel Wilson, Albert Moses, Jr., James Cornelius, Tolton Lewis Nelson Wilcox and Lee Royal.

Graduates in sheet metal and radio were Isadore Miller, Robert McGee and Burns Davis.

Exercises were held in the gymnasium-auditorium of the New Orleans Avotech School.



TO ADMIT ALL — View of the administration building at McDonogh School for Boys in Pikesville, Baltimore County. The school's Board of Trustees has voted to admit boys regardless of race beginning in Sept. 1959. McDonogh was established 85 years ago with funds left by Baltimore-born John McDonogh, who ..willed it was to admit all poor boys. The 22-foot monument in photo is life-size figure of Mr. McDonogh who freed his slaves, had no white overseers on his plantations, and left their management to colored men who were given an opportunity to obtain an education.

Senate Kills Merger Of Training Schools For Negroes, Whites

Ban Is Voted On Parkway Service Areas

Post

By a Staff Reporter

ANNAPOLIS, April 3 The Senate, without a word of debate today killed a bill designed to end segregation of Maryland's training schools.

Sponsored by Dels. Margaret C. Schweinhaut and Edna P. Cook, both of Montgomery County, the measure would have merged the Montrose and Barrett Schools for delinquent girls.

At present Montrose, at Reisterstown, is operated for white girls while Barrett is restricted to Negroes.

The merger was originally proposed by the Department of Public Welfare because of imminent expansion of Friendship International Airport, adjoining the Barrett School grounds at Glen Burnie.

Parkway Stations Barred

Mississippi Vocational College Rounding Out Its 9th Year

Itta Bena, Miss.—Beginning proudly in the heart of the mighty Delta of Mississippi on a sprawling 450 acre plot of rich soil is The Mississippi Vocational College, the youngest and yet one of the most advanced institution of higher learning in the nation.

Rounding out its ninth year of operation, this institution has grown from a cotton producing cotton field to a quarter million dollar plant and 14 students at the time of its opening, to six million dollar plant and seven hundred students to date.

Following the swift history of this institution, one can visualize an inscription emblazoned above this magnificient educational mecca, "The greater part of progress is the desire to progress."

At the helm of this educational dominion is the dynamic and untiring Dr. James Herbert White, who clings to the adage that "progress is the law of life and that cost is the farther and compensation the mother of progress." He diligently works for complete and sound programs offering the best there is, in sound educational principles.

As the most modern educational outlet of the Delta and the State, MVC is not concerned with publicizing its power and dominion, but rather to excel others in the knowledge of what is excellent. Working from the point that "excellence is never granted except as the reward of labor," the faculty and staff of MVC are hand-picked, coming from all areas of these United States. Using its own and other curriculum specialists, there has been established a working core of instruction of the highest calibre, embracing two levels of instruction, a four-year study program and a lower college-terminal program. The curriculum is built around five major divisions of concentration and designed to offer more than fifty major field of interest in the liberal arts and technical education.

Students at MVC enjoy the most ultra-modern dorms and recreational facilities available. The social programs are designed and channeled into the highest degree of wholesome activity causing each student to develop clean habits of living. Another major student facility is a bus transportation system covering a radius of two hundred miles, enabling students throughout the Delta to communte daily to classes. The school sponsors the four major sports, and basketball and football looms high, producing four seasons of championships and "All-American" players.

This truly is a living functioning example of the statement, "progress is mans' distinctive mark alone." with a history dating back less than ten years, a physical plant in advance of thirty years' work, an academic program working to preserve and increase the intellectual heritage of the ages, and a philosophy that "Excellence is the ultimate source of a full and enjoyable life, MVC has embedded its roots quickly and nourishingly into the soil of cultural instruction, sending forth a steady file of reasonable men and women to take their places efficiently and assuredly in every walk of life.

The six million dollar plant consists of the President's home; twelve faculty homes, a gigantic faculty guadrangle, four ultra-modern dorms, a laboratory school, home economics building and music studio, college grill, cafeteria, two shop buildings, classroom building, trades building, gymnasium, a completely new and air-conditioned administration- auditorium and a science-library-classroom building. Going under construction at present time is a $212,000.00 air-condtioned student union building and an infirmary.

Should one be called upon to sum up the physical progress and cultural excellence of this young institution of higher learning, he would simply point out that the wise and resourceful Administration in mindful that, "new times demand new measures of instruction as well as men of new minds; the world advances, and in time outgrows the laws which in our fathers day were best, and doubtless, after us too, some purer scheme must and will be shaped out by wiser men."

This institution, in its proper motion, struggles desperately to ascend to its native seat, the idea of descent and fall is adverse, for grounded in the timely philosophy of MVC is the basic principle that greatness or brightness infers not excellence, but cost is the father and compensation the mother of progress.

Winds Lash Negro School

Widely scattered thunderstorms lashed Mississippi yesterday, but major damage was reported in only one area.

The damage was reported at Itta Bena, about eight miles west of Greenwood, where a barn and dormitory of the Mississippi Vocational College were battered by high winds.

Damage to the Negro college was estimated at about $4,000. College officials said high winds accompanying hard rains ripped the roof and sides from a barn and sent sheets of tin slicing through the campus residential area. There were no injuries. A dormitory was also damaged.

The heaviest rainfall came at Jackson where 2.22 inches were reported in a two-hour period late yesterday afternoon.

Parts of Southwest and West Jackson were without ilghts for an hour and a half and television station WJTV was off the air during the power failure.

The Lake Catherine area south of Jackson was struck by high winds and roof tops and trees were reported damaged in that area.

Monticello in south central Mississippi reported a rainfall of 1.76 inches, but no damage resulted.

Nannie Burrough's Testimonial in Washington Is Heart-Warming, Deserved

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. 2/16
Sat. 7-11-59
40

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—Miss Nannie Helen Burroughs, founder and president of the National Trade and Professional School for Women and Girls, and president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention, was honored with a testimonial at Metropolitan Baptist Church Sunday, by the D. C. Federation of Civic Associations.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, delivered the keynote address. Dr. Johnson praised Miss Burroughs for training her girls in the art of homemaking as well as giving them a Christian background.

■

Graduates of the Nannie Burroughs School have inspired clean and vigorous living in many millions homes throughout America and abroad, declared the speaker. She has served as "an astringency of iron and quinine for people who are sick in self-respect," concluded Dr. Johnson. "She is a woman who keeps her eye on eternity and her feet on the ground. She knows where she is going and she will not go backward."

A plaque was presented to Miss Burroughs by Dr. Herbert Marshall "in appreciation of dedicated services through the years in interest of humanity." At the beginning of the program a white orchid was presented the honoree by Earl Prioleau, president, and Miss Phyllistine Conway, vice president, of the Junior Federation.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Phillip T. Johnson, president of the federation.

■

MISS BURROUGHS came to Washington from Louisville, Ky., in 1907 with a bright dream to establish a school for young Negro girls. She brought along with her the know-how needed to accomplish this dream, and by 1910 the school was officially opened.

A few years ago she dedicated a $250,000 dormitory, debt-free. A $125,000 chapel is now under construction. Miss Burroughs began her crusade for advancement of womanhood at the age of 19 and her unflagging Christian will to fulfill an urgent mission is still a powerful force for good. In addition to her educational work, Miss Burroughs has for the past 10 years as president of the three-million member woman's convention, an auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention.

140 1959

PATRICIA STEVENS FINISHING SCHOOL

MISS JULIA SLOWE
"They didn't ask, so she didn't tell them"

They never knew the difference—

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-25-59 P. 1

BALTIMORE. Miss Julia V. Slowe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Slowe of 2512 W. Lanvale St., explained to the AFRO, this week, why and how she had enrolled and studied at the Patricia Stevens Finishing School of North Charles Street, completing a course in modeling.

"My mother went with me to apply for entrance. They interviewed me. My mother paid the $519.75 tuition and I was enrolled.

"No one asked whether I was colored or white, and I didn't volunteer the information."

MISS SLOWE said that she had been in the school for several weeks, when it dawned upon her, from remarks made that the school did not intentionally accept colored students.

"Then I purposely stayed. Now I am purposely revealing their attitude and my race. It's all so silly. There are many white girls in the school who have skins that are darker and hair more curly than mine. And they use the same methods of beautification that are used by many of my friends," said the dark - eyed brown-haired beauty.

* * *

ON WEDNESDAY of this week, William Howard, manager of the school, which has branches throughout the country, told the AFRO "at the moment, no, we do not have facilities" for colored students.

Mr. Howard added: "We teach makeup here and hair styling you know."

This conversation followed with the AFRO reporter:

Q— What would be the difference between them -whether a person is white or colored? Don't you have some white people of varying colors — you have blondes, brunettes, some of whom are darker than others don't you?

A — Yes, but makeup is usually matched to skin coloring, color of hair and the clothes that you're wearing, and the girl who has a very pinkish complexion wearing a pale green dress would never wear a certain type of makeup, and a girl with a different coloring would wear a little different type of makeup.

Q— That is the only reason then you do not take colored applicants?

A— Well, that, and hair styling too. Hair styling seems to be a little bit difficult. It isn't everybody that can handle that.

Q— I see. Do you plan to take any colored students?

A — Eventually, I think that we are going to get into that phase of it, but I don't know when though.

Q— Thank you so much.

MISS SLOWE took the 10-month course at the school. During this time she said, she was coached in drama and dancing; taught proper makeup, which included beauty treatments and hair care.

She was also instructed in posture, walking, how to sit, how to walk up and down stairs, what to do with her hands and given rhythm exercises, Miss Slowe explained.

She also said that she studied general grooming and wardrobe planning, which included color and line, accessories, basic shopping and budgeting.

Other classes included those in manners, men etiquette and hosting, and she attended the regular day classes, Miss Slowe said.

* * *

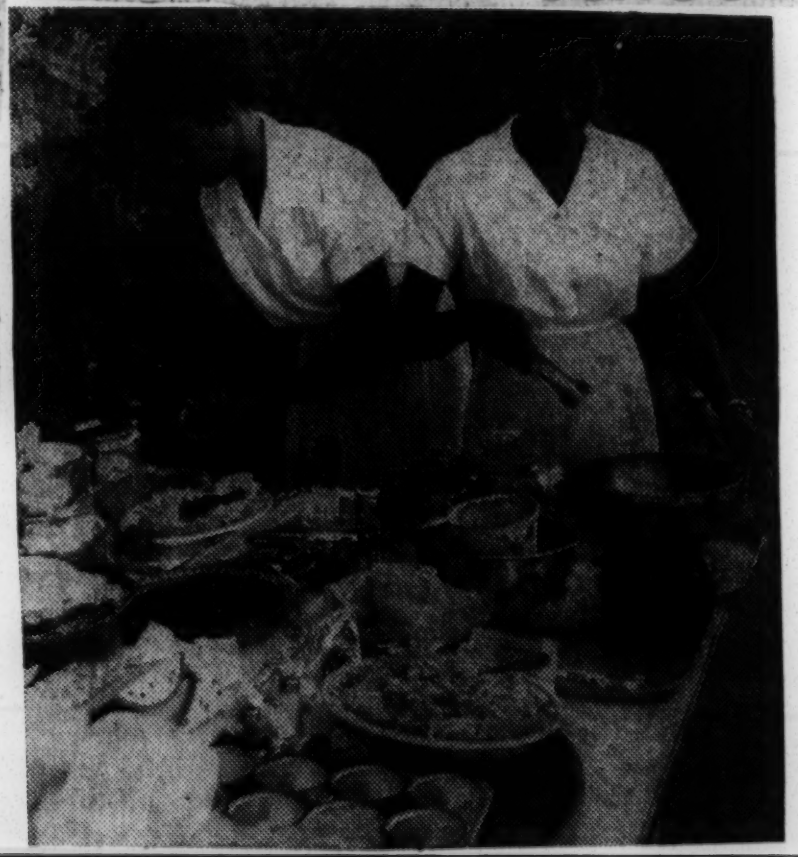
MISS SLOWE, 19, hopes to become a professional model. **She plans to get a job in New York, where she can continue her studying until she is financially able to study abroad.**

She is 5' 6½" tall, weighs 130 and her measurements are 34, 24, 36.

GRADUATION CEREMONIES HELD AT PINEY WOODS COUNTRY LIFE SCHOOL

Jackson News
Sunday Sept 13 1959

The new rock amphi-theater, rebuilt after last February's tornado, was the setting for the 50th commencement of the famed Piney Woods County Life School. At left is Joseph A. Ford, dressed in the national costume of his native Ethiopia. Ford is attending the school on a special scholarship. He is shown with Eula Kelly Moman, the treasurer of Piney Woods and a former student herself. Second photo: Dr. Laurence C. Jones, the "little Professor" who has been building a dream with "two hands and a heart." The brick dormitory in the background is evidence of his achievement. Third from left: Bennie Windham demonstrates tile laying methods learned at Piney Woods School. Right photo: Deonia Jones of Jackson, left, and Gloria Moore of Smithdale, right, prepare a meal onstage, to demonstrate more of the practical skills learned at the school.—Daily News Staff Photos by Norm Bergsma.



PRESENTING THE DIPLOMAS

Framed by graduating seniors Dr. Preston Bradley of the Peoples' Church in Chicago, Ill., and Dr. Laurence C. Jones, founder of the Piney Woods School prepare to present diplomas to members of the senior class.

Know-How Shown At Piney Woods

Students Demonstrate Skills During Unique Commencement

By BONITA APPLETON
Daily News Staff Writer

A unique but traditional commencement exercise that included vaccinating a squealing porker and preparing a full course dinner on stage was enacted yesterday at Piney Woods Country Life School.

Visitors from several states and Old Mexico watched 11th-12th grade students capably demonstrates practical skills they had learned while acquiring an education.

And friends and parents sat proudly in the newly constructed rock amphi - theater among the tall pines and sweetgum trees and watched with quiet happiness as the 50th commencement exercises got underway with familiar spirituals.

The exercises marked a half century of struggle for a school that began under an oak tree, passed through two tornadoes and three fires and has continued to grow.

"Piney Woods School for colored boys and girls is a 'work your way' school where needy young people without a dollar, but the determination to get a practical education can come and work his or her way from breakfast to commencement and a diploma," said Dr. Laurence C. Jones, beloved founder and president of the school.

"This school is different from the ordinary conception of a school, because Piney Woods School is a way of life," he said. "It has continued to grow as a result of racial cooperation and good will. It would take pages to tell of the friendly co - operation from local white friends, churches, and the Jackson newspapers that have had a big part in the building up of the Piney Woods School."

Dr. Preston Bradley, pastor of the Peoples' Church in Chicago, Ill., delivered the commencement address. Paying tribute to Dr. Jones, he quoted Ralph Waldo Emerson: "Every great institution is the lengthening shadow of a great personality."

Dr. Bradley told the group that the "Little Professor of Piney Woods" had begun to build "with two hands, a heart, and a dream." The graduates were reminded that the real product of any school is character.

Senior class salutatorian Joan Payton of Eudora, Ark., reminded visitors and graduates that students can work their way through school and learn by doing. Co-salutatorian John Mixon of Poplarville told of the half-day-school, half-day-work schedule that instills in students the essentials of holding a job.

SEWS STRAIGHT SEAM

Shirley Jenkins of Braxton demonstrated the method of sewing a straight seam when making a uniform skirt. She began with step one "get the measurements of the person for whom the garment is being made. Press the material, lay the pattern on the straight of the grain to keep the seams correct. Cut it out and fit it to make sure there will be no necessary alterations, thread the machine and make sure you are sewing straight." She then sat down on stage and proceeded to make the garment, calmly under scores of eyes watching every move.

Ruth Pierce pointed out the necessity for well balanced diets and reminded that "proper food gives energy for work and play, is vital to a long life and makes for a happy disposition." The meal prepared on stage by Gloria Moore of Smithdale and Deonia Jones of Jackson included fried chicken, potato salad, sliced tomatoes, turnip greens, cornbread, iced tea and sweet potato pie delicious enough to make anybody forget the caloric counter.

Barbara Wheaton of Montrose set the table and served the meal.

Laying tile, Bennie Windham reminded that "you must first smooth the rough places, fill all the cracks in the floor, sand it free of dust and leaven the room by using the two straightest walls. Lay the tile from the center of the room," he said as he went to his work bench and began.

White shirts fresh from the laundry couldn't have looked better than the ones Emma Dell Williams finished ironing. She told the audience to "make sure your iron and ironing board cover are clean, set the iron and begin." When ironing a shirt, "first iron the yoke, then the cuffs, the inside of the collar, the sleeves, then begin with the front and iron the shirt. Lastly, iron the outside of the collar."

Folding the shirt was another art in itself and Emma Dell is past master of that technique as well: "First button the shirt, then fold one side to the center, take the other side and fold to meet it. Then fold from the bottom half way and then fold again."

MAKES BRICK

Furr Smith demonstrated the brickmaking technique that has enabled the school to be entirely self sufficient. Smith told the group that the school can produce 1500 to 2000 bricks a day using sand that comes from the river nearby.

Anyone who's ever needed a plumber would have listened intently as Eddie Johnson and Charle Foster explained the intricacies of their job. The two then proceeded to connect a kitchen sink.

Band member Edith Faye Powell who has played music for seven years proved her ability to direct a band, and direct it well. "Build a firm foundation."

She then began with the basses and explained the purpose and the sounds of each section of the band. Then she assembled them into one group and played the march "Building a Band" for the audience.

Jesse James Hayward told of painting techniques and before the interested eyes of the audience showed how to paint a wall.

Hazel McMichael of Kosciusko reviewed the method of straining milk and making butter used in the dairy at Piney Woods. John M. .on of Poplarville told of his work in the dry cleaning plant while Earl Stewart gave helpful hints to follow when selecting a dairy cow. "Look for bright eyes, a strong backbone, and an appearance of contentment," he pointed out.

Earl Needham of Decatur told of the necessity of vaccination and then he and helper Samuel Monroe of DeKalb calmly vaccinated a squealing porker on stage.

Betty Jo Johnson told of the work of the Glee Club and then led the group in singing the spirituals "Ride on King Jesus" and "Old Ship of Zion".

Argola Smith and Catherlene Roman exhibited their skill at Mimeographing a message that came out letter perfect and sharp as an original copy.

The 1959 graduating class represents 17 counties in Mississippi and Arkansas. The oldest member of the class was 31-year-old Katie Adams of Kosciusko and the youngest was 17-year-old Margaret Ann Tate of Hazlehurst.

Out of state visitors included those from Illinois, Iowa, Colorado, Mexico City, Mexico, and Alabama.

Vocational Schools To Train Students On Equality Basis

All Facilities And Courses Made Available To Students Without Regard To Race Is Interpretation of Statement Issued At Beginning of New School Year. Complaints of Quality of Education May Cease

The Board of Education of the Nashville public school system is announcing its committment to public education for the present school year quite differently to what has been the custom.

They seem to be recognizing the wise decision which has been set there of disbanding racial segregation either for whites or for colored persons. They seem to be saying that the system is prepared to go the "last mile" toward agreement with the U. S. Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of Tennessee in their interpretation of the "law of the land" as to public education.

Without saying so, the board, out of the mouth of supervisor T. L. Keys, is making available to prospective students of both races the studies and facilities at both Hume-Fogg Technical and Vocational High and Pearl Vocational High School.

In a letter addressed to the editor of the **Nashville Globe**, and dated September 1, Mr. Keys says the following:

"Please find enclosed brief description of adult training to be offered by the City Public Schools, beginning September 8. Any publicity you see fit to give this announcement will be appreciated."

T. J. KEYS
Hume-Fogg Tech., and Voc. High School

The enclosed information from Mr. Keys is headed **"City Public Schools Adult Evening Classes."** The information is as follows:

CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS ADULT EVENING CLASSES

Evening classes for adults will be offered again this fall at Hume-Fogg Technical and Vocational High School and at Pearl Vocational High School.

These classes are a part of the adult education program of the City Public Schools and are conducted without cost to employed or temporarily unemployed persons who wish to improve their job ability and earning power.

Class work or shop work taken must in all cases supplement the daily work of the person enrolled, since these classes are designed to improve the worker on his job rather than to train for a new type of work.

Classes offered last winter at either Hume-Fogg or a Pearl and which may be conducted this fall include:

Blueprint Reading (Building Trades)
Blueprint Reading (Machine)
Dressmaking
Electricity
Human Relations
Industrial Electronics (General)
Industrial Electronics (Office Machines)
Interior Dedcorating
Job Instruction Training
Machine Shop
Practical Shop Mathematics
Radio and TV Service
Refrigeration and Airconditioning
Renovation
Retail Selling (Basic)
Selling (Advanced)
Sewing
Structural Steel Drafting
Tailoring
Tool and Die Design
Transportation and Traffic
Trowel Trades
Welding (Acetylene)
Welding (Arc)

The above and any other classes for which fifteen or more requests are received from persons eligible for training may be conducted without cost to class members.

Enrollment will be taken and classes organized during the week beginning September 8. Additional information concerning enrollment in the above classes or other classes to be requested may be had by contacting:

T. L. Keys, Room 204, Hume-Fogg Technical and Vocational High School. Phone AL 5-3418 or Evening School Supervisor, Pearl Vocational High School. Phone AL 5-5106

Quite apparently the City Board of Education has of it own volition and without being subjected to a lawsuit, ended what has been a constant complaint of a number of prospective students of our technical high schools. These have held that the training offered at Pearl Technical High did not include much desirable training, and not nearly as rich as that afforded the students who attended Hume-Fogg Technical High. But that was before the Court decision which held that the same provisions for education must be provided for ALL students as was uprovided merely for SOME students.

The same legal provisions for education now voucsafed for students in Nashville is exactly what the courts have endorsed for all of the states. It was not surprising that Nashville made its provision to include students of both races.

Andthis "new order" is likely to be received just as calmly as was the provision for desegregation passengers who ride the buses in Nashville.

Bus desegregation got the newspaper headlines when it took place in places in the Deep South but not in Nashville.

It could be said that the "new order" in Nashville was to be expected because of the attitude of the best people of this city.

As quiet as it is kept, Nashville's white and colored people for the most part are as close as "nineteen is to twenty." Colored domestics are present on the homes of the best people here and they and the white employees maintain a "mutual admiration society" of vast proportions. It is the bad people of both races who cause most of the trouble.

EMPLOYMENT

16c 1959 AFL-CIO

End Discrimination in Trade Unions, NAACP Urges AFL-CIO

NEW YORK — Continuing racial discrimination with certain unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations is charged in an 11-page documented memorandum made public here Sunday by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The memorandum, dated Dec. 1 and prepared by the Association's labor secretary, Herbert Hill, and addressed to George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, civil rights department, cites complaints received from NAACP members and other Negro workers in various sections of the country alleging discrimination by trade union internationals and locals.

Pattern of Discrimination

Discrimination in the labor movement, the memorandum charges, follows a pattern of total exclusion, segregated locals or the separate lines of progression restricting the job classifications available to Negro workers. "In addition to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen which exclude Negroes by constitutional provision, many international unions affiliated to the AFL-CIO continue to exclude Negroes by tacit consent and other AFL-CIO unions limit Negro membership in most instances to segregated or 'auxiliary' locals," the document assert.

Mr. Wilkins wrote to George Meany, AFL-CIO president, on Dec. 19, calling attention to Mr. Hill's memorandum and expressing the conviction that "discrimination can be eliminated only through a systematic program on the part of the leadership of the AFL-CIO to enforce its basic policy of non - discrimination throughout the organized labor movement."

Difficulties Recognized

The NAACP, Mr. Wilkins said, is "not aware of some of the difficulties faced by the AFL-CIO in implementing the just policy it has set for itself. Some of these difficulties stem from long-established, but unjust traditions and practices within certain international unions themselves. Some are rooted in the present climate of opinion in the South and in other sections of the country. Some, undoubtedly, are connected with politics within unions and with the general program and priorities of the organized labor movement."

Since the merger of the AFL and CIO three years ago, the NAACP leader told Mr. Meany, "the Association has cooperated diligently with the civil rights department and with affiliated international unions in attempting to resolve problems of discrimination and segregation. In addition, representatives of the NAACP national office were active in efforts to defeat 'right to work' legislation in Ohio, California and elsewhere."

Mr. Hill's memorandum sets forth affidavits of Negro workers alleging discrimination by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; the United Paper Makers and Paperworkers Union; the Hodcarriers Buildng and Common Laborers Union of America; International rBotherhood of Electrical Workers; Plasterers and Cemenit Masons International Association; and Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union.

In Tulsa, Okla., an all-Negro local of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks petitioned the union's Frisco System Board for a merger with the white local in view of the desegregation of schools in Tulsa. This petition was rejected and the union continues to maintain Jim Crow locals in that city, the memorandum points out.

Unions, Decisive Factor

"In many industries in basic sectors of the American economy," the document charges, "the racial practices of the trade union certified as the collective bargaining agent will be the decisive factor in determining the status of Negro workers. All too often there is a significant disparity between the declared public policy of the national AFL-CIO and the day-to-day reality as experienced by Negro wage earners in the North as well as in the South."

As of Dec. 31, the NAACP had not received a reply to Mr. Wilkins' letter.

Negro Carhops Taken Off Jobs After Protest

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Jan. 10-2-59

PINE BLUFF, Ark. (AP)—Negro male carhops have been taken off their jobs at a drive-in restaurant after a throng of white men boycotted the place and warned the owner to get rid of them.

Tommy Priakos, the owner, said the two young men, students at Arkansas AM&N College for Negroes, had not been fired.

"I'm just holding back until things kind of cool off," Priakos said Monday night. He said the suspension period is indefinite.

None of the boycotters showed up Monday night, and only a few were present after the Negroes were removed Saturday, Priakos said.

The white men, numbering from 60 to 70, first showed up last Tuesday night. They crowded the inside of the white establishment and jammed the driveways with their cars, lingering for hours over coffee and cheap soft drinks, Priakos said.

Priakos said the men would not tell him if they represented any segregationist group, but a police spokesman said some were members of the Dollarway Citizens Council, an anti-intergration organization.

Segregationist feeling mounted here recently over an effort by three Negro students to enter the school.

The school board is studying their petition.

Little Rock Father Fired

The Pittsburgh Courier
Little Rock, Ark. — Ellis Thomas, father of Jefferson Thomas, Central High School integrated Negro student, has been fired from his job with the Little Rock plant of the International Harvester Co.

1-3-59

When Central opened Aug. 12, and Jefferson was in attendance before other Negro children were admitted, the father, Mr. Thomas, was arrested by Governor Faubus' state police and charged with carrying a gun.

Ellis Thomas

When Thomas was released, Aug. 13, he went immediately to the Harvester plant and explained to the office manager what had happened. The office manager stated that he had discussed the matter with the district manager and they had decided that Thomas should take some time off until things cooled down.

16-c

ON NOV. 1, the office manager called Mr. Thomas to the office and informed him that his job had been terminated.

Mr. Thomas appealed to Brooks McCormick, executive vice president of International Harvester, who wrote him: "I, personally, am sincerely sorry that your services are no longer required in our new district office, but I feel that the reason for that is purely one of economics as indicated above in our contracting janitor services."

Mr. Thomas had written Mr. McCormick that he felt that the only reason his job was being terminated was because of the attendance of his son, Jefferson, at Central High School.

NAACP Presses Discrimination Charge

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rail Clerks Facing Probe

Oct. 8-1959

NEW YORK (ANP) — The State Supreme Court of New York has been called upon to investigate alleged discrimination within the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks international union.

Court action was taken after all steps for remedial action within the union had been exhausted. The case revolves around two instances of racial discrimination involving the brotherhood, although many other cases have been reported.

The cases of discrimination in this suit were brought to the attention of the Kings and Rockland Counties (N. Y.) branches of the NAACP, thus referred to Herbert Hill, national labor secretary of the association.

■

IN LINE WITH his duties to investigate charges of discrimination because of race in connection with employment, and in the trade unions, Hill made a study of the matter.

As a result of that study the NAACP labor secretary sent a memorandum to Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department. This report was accompanied by a letter from Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

Hill also communicated with J. Carlton Yeldell, labor relations secretary of the national office of the national Urban League who likewise had investigated the complaint of racial discrimination in connection with this matter.

■

FINDINGS MADE by the labor executives of the two national organizations were sent to the president of the brotherhood six weeks ago with a request for a reply, but none had been received at the time of filing the complaint with the courts.

Hill's report revealed that William Scott, plaintiff in the case, had apparently given leadership in a campaign to broaden the Protective Committee from a one-man to a three-man committee within his lodge.

The lodge membership overwhelmingly adopted this change against the strong opposition of General Chairman Harry J. Chapman and Anthony J. Riccio. Scott was subsequently elected to membership on the Protective Committee and served as its secretary for 17 months preceding his nomination and election to the chairmanship of this committee in December of last year.

Problems developed from time to time between Ricco and Scott during the time the latter was serving as secretary of the Protective Committee. Charges brought against Scott by Ricco and Chapman were voted down by the lodge with only two dissenting votes.

EDWARD LANZA, Grand Lodge organizer, who is said to oppose Negroes in integrated lodges holding any key posts, sided with Riccio on racial grounds.

Another Grand Lodge officer, James W. Hartley, is said to have expressed dislike and contempt of Negroes.

In conversations with the former president and financial secretary of Lodge 173, he is alleged to have stated that: "You don't have to worry about them d— n— or take any crap off them because we white members are in the majority in our brotherhood."

■

IN VIEW of this information the NAACP official looked with suspicion upon the action of the Grand Lodge in setting aside the Dec. 18, 1958, election of Palisades Lodge 173.

"We find it difficult to reconcile this action with the prior status of William Scott as secretary of the Protective Committee for 17 months preceding this election," said Hill.

Set Aside Jail World Negro Pilot Atlanta Ga. Case Order Sat 2-4-59

DENVER (ANP) — Marion O. Green, 30-year-old Negro pilot from Lansing, Mich., has received another set-back in his attempts to obtain employment as a pilot on a regular basis with a commercial airline, when a judge in a district court, set aside a "hire a Negro pilot" order filed by the state anti-discrimination commission against Continental airlines.

The commission issued the ruling July 22 that Continental had discriminated against Green because of his race in his attempt to obtain a pilot's job.

Judge William A. Black, in setting aside the order, said the July order was void because there had been no new hearing. His ruling nullified the commission order of last Dec. 22 that the airline employ Green.

Judge [illegible] in issuing a new order without [illegible] a second hearing had [illegible] the consecutive terms of [illegible] aims.

Green's attorneys and the [illegible] mission were given 30 days to [illegible] an appeal with the [illegible] court.

Denver White House Committee Issues 'Job' Report

Sees Gradual Progress In Job Opportunities For Minorities

The Call

DENVER. — "The progress of American minority groups toward equal job opportunity has been gradual on the Negro front somewhat striking during the last ten years."

This is the essence of the "Employment Opportunity" report released last week by the Denver committee of the Colorado White House Conference following its Oct. 8 meeting.

Instrumental in completing the state's questionnaire on "Employment Opportunities for Youth of Varous Ethnic and Cultural Groups" were agencies such as the Urban League, Denver Commission on Community Relations, State Anti-Discrimination Commission, Anti-Defamation League, etc.

The survey represents a look at the overall "job opportunities" for minorities in Denver and surrounding areas. Similar reports from 63 counties will be compiled and sent to the state White House committee prior to the state conference which meets here Nov. 21. Approximately 31 delegates from the state will meet in Washington March 7, 1960, for a week-long study of where American youth stand now and in the future.

The White House Conference is called by the president every 10 years.

Some questions and answers of the Denver Committee report follows:

1. What are the principal ethnical racial groups in your county?

Spanish ancestry, 6 per cent; Negroes, 3.6 per cent; Jews, 3 per cent; American Indians, 1.1 per cent; Orientals, 0.8 per cent. (Figures based on 1950 census).

2. What do you consider to be the principal problems in providing equal career opportunities for the youth of these racial and ethnic groups?

Job discrimination against minority group people. Lack of counseling and guidance services to motivate youth to secure skills and to overcome feelings of rejection. Raising sights of parents, who have had limited education and employment skills.

3. Is it necessary for youths of ethnic and racial groups in your county to move away from their home communities in order to find adequate job opportunities?

There are probably more opportunities in the Denver area than larger population and more industrialization. But opportunities for minority youth in private industry is still severly limited.

4. In terms of equal job opportunities, how have conditions changed in your county since 1950?

Passage of the F.E.P. law has helped, but it is still hard for minority youth to obtain entrance employment that a non-minority youth of the same qualifications. There are increased opportunity in public utilities, public schools, federal, state and city government.

16c 1959 D.C.

Negro Discrimination In D.C. Employ Probed

The District Commissioners' new Human Relations Council has launched its first investigation.

Leon Chatelain, jr., council chairman, and David A. Sawyer, executive director, disclosed yesterday that the council is going ahead on a discrimination complaint which has addressed to the council by mail. It alleges discriminatory practices affecting several Negroes in the city's employ, they said.

Mr. Chatelain said further details about the complaint, which was referred to the Commissioners and sent back to the council with a request for the investigation, will not be disclosed at present. Publicity might hamper the inquiry, he explained.

Mr. Sawyer, who will conduct the inquiry, was asked to report back at a council meeting in two weeks.

At a council session yesterday, a group of civic leaders cited 10 city departments to which they said the council ought to give attention with respect to the status of Negro employes. They labeled these agencies "problem areas."

The departments mentioned were fire, police, executive, general administration, procurement, personnel, buildings and grounds, highways and traffic, licenses and inspections, and sanitary engineering.

Most of the District government's Negro workers, the group said, are laborers and messengers. Most city agencies have taken only token steps toward putting Negroes into high-level posts, it asserted.

The civic delegation also complained about mostly "token" integration in public utilities and in other fields of employment outside of the District government.

The delegation referred to "regretable" racial designations in newspaper ads, especially for real estate, and to some extent in news stories. And it complained of widespread discrimination against Jews in certain employment areas and real estate developments.

16c 1959 D.C.

Racial Bias In U.S. Hiring Reduced

But Committee Notes Problems

Washington, Aug. 27 (AP) — A presidential committee has reported that racial discrimination in Government employment practices has been reduced, but some major problems remain to be solved.

To effect full compliance with the nondiscrimination policy respecting race, color, religion, or national origin, the committee listed these important problems still requiring solution:

1. To identify discrimination wherever it occurs.

2. To remove improper conditions and practices which foster the possibility of discrimination.

238 Complaints Heard

3. To determine whether those situations in which minority group members are absent—conspicuously—are due to lack of qualified applicants or to the practice of discrimination.

The committee said it heard 238 complaints in the year and a half ending June 30. A total of 85.7 per cent were made by Negroes and 5 per cent by Jews.

"In most cases," the committee said, "the specific charges were not proved, but in many cases remedial action was deemed necessary. . . .

"Of the cases which reached the committee, corrective action was recommended in 14 per cent, with a positive finding of discrimination in half of these."

The committee, known as the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, helps Government departments and agencies enforce the anti-discrimination policy. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., Chicago attorney, is chairman, and Branch Rickey, head of the nation's newly formed third major baseball league, is vice-chairman.

"Federal employment (2,356,000 last June 30) is more available to minorities than private employment," the committee said. "But federal employment, like private employment, may reflect the pattern and climate of the local community. Nevertheless, the agencies have displayed genuine concern in the elimination of discrimination when it appears."

Discrimination Claimed On Washington Projects

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government action was sought here to settle a dispute over hiring Negroes for construction work on the Capitol and other government buildings.

Negro workers, who make up 30 per cent of the labor force in Washington, say they have been refused employment on [illegible]

[illegible]dent's Committee on Government Contracts, which has [illegible]g on the dispute for [illegible] it is taking the problem to the General Services Administration, contracting agency for the Government.

[illegible]ontract with the McCloskey Construction Co. of Philadelphia bans job discrimination because of race under an executive order applying to all Government contracts.

The company, however, has an agreement to hire only workers referred to it by local 201 of the Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers Union. The Union, which has two Negro members, denies any racial discrimination.

Irving Ferman, executive vice chairman of the Presidential committee, said the McCloskey Company had offered to bypass the union and bring Negro workers from Philadelphia to meet the anti-bias clause.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, chairman of the committee, has rejected the proposal as evading the issue, Mr. Ferman said.

"We simply cannot let this east front be built with any suspicion of discrimination," he said.

NEGRO JOB DISPUTE BRINGS PLEA TO U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—Government action was sought today to settle a dispute over the hiring of Negroes for construction on the Capitol and other Government buildings.

Negro workers say they have refused employment on the projects.

The President's Committee on Government contracts said it was taking the problem to the General Services Administration, contracting agency for the Government.

The contract with the McCloskey Construction Company of Philadelphia bans job discrimination because of race under an executive order applying to all Government contracts.

The company, however, has an agreement to hire only workers referred to it by local 201 of the Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers Union. The Union, which has two Negro members, denies any racial discrimination.

Irving Ferman, executive vice chairman of the Presidential committee, said the McCloskey Company had offered to bypass the union and bring Negro workers from Philadelphia to meet the anti-bias clause.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, chairman of the committee, has rejected the proposal as evading the issue, Mr. Ferman said.

Short Vacation For Negroes Is Ruled Unfair

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI) — A trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board ruled today that two employers committed unfair labor practices by reneging on promises to give Negro workers the same vacation benefits granted white employees.

The examiner, A. Bruce Hunt, said Intracoastal Terminal, Inc., and Louisiana Processing Co., Inc., illegally discouraged union membership by failing to give Negroes two-week vacations.

The employers posted a notice in August, 1957, announcing that all employees would receive two weeks' vacation in 1958. A few months later, Teamsters' Local 270 won the right to represent workers at the two firms. Last summer, Negro workers found that they would still get only one week vacation.

Mr. Hunt said "the new policy had a natural tendency to discourage Negro employees from joining the union."

Sharp Cut Seen In D.C. Job Bias

[illegible]discrimination in employment in the District has been reduced greatly in the last 10 years, the executive director of the Commissioners Council on Human Relations said last night.

David A. Sawyer, addressing the 71 [illegible] graduating class of the Phelps Vocational High School, said that although there are times when the American Negro may feel that prejudice is standing in the way of a job or promotion, "discrimination in employment will become less a problem."

Mr. Sawyer appealed "to each and everyone . . . to avoid the pitfalls of self-pity and the self-indulgent explanations for your own lack of effort."

He noted that many city governments have set up agencies to insure job opportunities for every qualified applicant regardless of religion, color or race. The District makes every firm doing business with it sign a contract agreeing that there will be no discrimination against employes or job applicants, he said.

Mr. Sawyer described Washington as "a community which in 10 years has shifted from a community in which Negro men and women met discrimination at every turn in life . . . to a community where we have wonderful schools and access to the books and facilities that will help us to learn more."

Six of the graduates learned a few minutes before the exercises that they had passed their apprenticeship examinations. James Boseman, Maurice P. Purvis, Raymond Taylor and Royal Tucker in electronics and James Easterling and Everett Greenfield, in the sheet metal division, were those qualifying for apprenticeships.

School Supt. Carl F. Hansen presided at the commencement exercises.

District Asks Talks With Builders to End Job Discrimination

Commissioners Act to Enforce Contract Clause

By Connie Feeley
Staff Reporter

The District Commissioners agreed yesterday to call a meeting of leading District construction contractors to urge them to eliminate racial discrimination in hiring.

The move is an attempt to enforce the nondiscrimination clause which is in all District Government construction contracts.

The meeting probably will be in mid-September, according to Leon Chatelain Jr., chairman of the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations.

The Council recommended the meeting during a closed session with the Commissioners. Chatelain left the session saying that the Commissioners had unanimously approved a written report from the Council.

Unions Accused

The report said recent investigations "clearly indicate racially discriminatory membership patterns on the part of the mbajority of the District of Columbia building trade labor organizations."

These labor unions, for the most part, have exclusive employe referral arrangements with contractors, the report continued.

"It is clear, from our discussions and appeals for the need for compliance, that these arrangements result in a distinct pattern of violation of the nondiscrimination-in-employment clause which appears in all District Government contracts," the report said.

Since the District has no contract directly with the unions, the Commissioners will attempt to work through the contractors, Chatelain said.

Apprenticeships Cited

Chatelain said the Council has also found discrimination in the selection of trainees and apprentices within construction unions.

"It is apparent that Negroes have been and are currently intentionally ignored and deliberately excluded in the planning and execution of apprenticeship programs," the Council's report said.

In addition to recommending the meeting wih tleading contractors, the report suggested that the District Department of Buildings and Grounds inspectors, who check construction jobs to see that contract plans are carried out properly, should also investigate for employment discrimination.

Further Consideration

This recommendation was approved "in spirit" only, according to Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin, and will be considered furhter after the meeting with contractors. The Commissioners did not direct the Department of Buildings and Grounds to carry out this suggestion, McLaughlin said.

This suggestion would apparently put the inspectors in the position of gathering evidence for any future breach-of-contract suit the District might choose to file in an effort to force nondiscrimination.

Negroes Urged to Win Job Equality

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, President of the Washington Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday that Negroes have a civic responsibility to campaign for equal employment opportunities.

The minister spoke at a panel discussion on "The Economic Situation in Washington and Its Remedies" sponsored by the D. C. Federation of Civic Associations.

The panel was part of a series of Federation programs observing Civic Responsibility Week which ended yesterday with an awards banquet at the Hotel Continental.

Jackson said that as consumer Negroes should individually work for equal job rights by speaking out to employers who refuse to hire non-whites.

To the local baker or dairyman who practices hiring discrimination, the Negro customer should say: "If you expect to eat your bread and drink your milk, you're going to have to be considerate of us with respect to jobs."

Howard University President Mordecai W. Johnson encouraged Negroes to practice civic responsibility by working to improve their own neighborhoods. The other panel member, economist Phillip Stoddard Brown, said non-discrimination in employment is "perhaps the most important civic responsibility these days."

U. S. Agency Says Persuasion Gets Firms on Contract to Hire Negroes

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

The President's Committee on Government Contracts stated yesterday its new direct approach to the problem of job discrimination is showing significant, though still small, results.

In the last two months, the Committee said, nine plants in the South and elsewhere holding Government contracts have hired Negroes for jobs previously open only to white persons.

Total number of Negroes and plants involved is relatively small. But the figures represent stepped-up progress in the Committee's efforts to win compliance through persuasion with the non-discrimination-in-employment clause which has appeared in all Government contracts since 1941.

The Committee, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, had until recently served in large part as interdepartmental clearing house for complaints (800 in six years) which were sent to Government contracting agencies to investigate and try to settle. The results were generally unspectacular.

Last spring the Committee decided to play a more aggressive role. As a first step it hired as staff chief Irving Ferman, who had been Washington representative for the American Civil Liberties Union.

Ferman and his staff collected from Government contract officers a list of their toughest unsettled complaints and hit the road, armed with the title "President's Committee" headed by the Vice President, for a series of "educational" conferences to persuade company officials they should comply with the law.

No Government contract has ever been revoked because of job discrimination. Lawyers say it is difficult to prove and some question whether it is legally a revocable act since it does not involve performance of the contracted work.

The Committee said its recent work had these results:

• In Dover, Del., a synthetic rubber products plant employing 1700 white persons but no Negroes hired seven last month, including skilled factory workers, a laboratory technician and a personal clerk. Management had given up two previous attempts to hire Negoes because of worker opposition. In this case as in others, the Committee said it said it persuaded the employer not only to accept qualified Negroes but to go out and recruit them as notice that the once-closed door was open.

• In Fort Worth, Tex., an aircraft manufacturer employing more than 20,000, but no Negroes above unskilled jobs, hired two Negro girls for clerical jobs, including one in the personnel office where she could be seen by anyone seeking a job. The company recruited the girls after exhaustive screening. An "orientation" program was put on for employes. There is no segregation in the plant.

• A North Carolina tobacco plant hired two Negro office workers and a laboratory technician and announced it would accept Negro applications for other work previously closed to them.

• In St. Louis, an electrical equipment manufacturer which had never had a Negro on its 1700-man payroll asked the Urban League for qualified Negroes and hired four.

• A Hamilton, Ohio, safe manufacturer who had never employed a Negro despite four years of prodding by the Government hired one in a semiskilled position.

• A stationary supply company in Los Angeles hired two Negroes as apprentice pressmen. Elsewhere in California, an electric power company furnishing powe tor Government buildings hired two Negro clerks. Two oil refineries in southern California hired Negro chemists, which meant moving Negroes into once all-white small towns.

Race Squabble Develops on U.S. Project

By EARL MAZO
Herald Tribune News Service

WASHINGTON — A squabble has developed between the President's Committee on Government Contracts, a large Philadelphia contractor, and two local unions over the failure to hire Negro electricians and rodmen on the projects to extend the Capitol and build a third office building for the House of Representatives.

The construction work is costing the federal government $78,000,000.

The President's Committee, which monitors the standard anti-discrimination clauses in contracts between the government and private firms, has instructed Matthew H. McCloskey, the prime contractor, to stop hiring on the basis of race, and to give jobs on both projects to qualified Negroes.

McCloskey, who is treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, has insisted the fault lies with the union shop stewards who have done the hiring to date. He reportedly has appealed to George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, and other top echelon labor leaders to help persuade the local unions to permit the hiring of Negroes.

Meanwhile, the President's Committee is understood to have prepared a ruling which places the responsibility on Mr. McCloskey and points out that the law permits him to bypass the union if it discriminates, and hire outside the union membership.

If the situation is not otherwise resolved, the President's Committee, of which Vice President Nixon is chairman, can recommend that the Government Contracting Agency cancel its contracts with the McCloskey firm.

Irving Ferman, the committee's executive vice chairman, indicated however that his group believes the contractor is likely to comply within a couple of weeks.

The controversy arose in July when a Negro rodman complained, formally, that he was denied a job even though he was a member of the Rodmen's Union. (Rodmen are specialists in foundation structural work.)

An investigation by the presidential committee staff showed Negroes were also being refused other skilled jobs, especially as electricians. The staff found Negro employment on the two mammoth Capitol Hill projects was limited to helpers and truck drivers.

3 CAPITAL PROJECTS SAID TO BAR NEGROES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP) — A spokesman for the President's Committee on Government Contracts said Monday that qualified Negro workmen were being denied jobs on three major Federal projects in Washington.

Irving Ferman, the committee's executive vice president, said the discrimination involved construction of the new East Front of the Capitol, the new House Office Building, and a third government structure.

Mr. Ferman said the contractor involved on all three projects was Matthew McCloskey of Philadelphia, and that the discrimination grew out of Mr. McCloskey's agreement with local Rodmen's Union 201. Rodmen put steel reinforcing rods in cement.

Mr. Ferman said he had conferred with Calvin L. Walker, business agent for the union, after Mr. McCloskey had said his hands were tied by his agreement with the local.

Mr. Ferman did not disclose what his next step would be other than to say:

"We fully intend to bring this to Mr. McCloskey's attention as we have in the past with the hope that there might be fuller compliance on Mr. McCloskey's part in hiring qualified Negro workmen."

McCloskey Denies Bias Charge by U. S. Committee

...cial of McCloskey & ...ne contractor on two ...l construction ...Washington casting ..., on Monday chal... as "unfair" an allegation ...President's Committee on ...Contracts that the ...adelphia firm has been hir... employes on the basis of ...

"We have never hired on the ...is of race," said Thomas Mc...key, son of Matthew H. Mc...key, Sr., treasurer of the ...mocratic National Committee, who is head of the contracting firm.

"I think the charges are unfair," he said, "as we have hundreds of Negroes ... for the ...

"This situation is a sub-contractor problem. The case in question arose when a sub-contractor engaged in setting reinforcing steel rods informed a Negro job applicant who sought work that he had already hired the necessary men for the particular job and additional workers were not needed."

McCloskey said the job applicant then made a formal complaint to the President's Committee which monitors the standard anti-discrimination clauses in contracts between the Government and private firms.

The McCloskey firm has the principal contracts for extending the Capitol and for building a third office building for the House of Representatives.

Irving Ferman, executive vice chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, of which Vice President Richard M. Nixon is chairman, indicated in Washington the committee has prepared a ruling which places the responsibility on McCloskey and pointed out that the law permitted him to bypass the union if it discriminates and hire outside the union membership.

Thomas McCloskey said as far as the McCloskey firm is concerned all the hiring is done for the firm by supervisory employes in the field. He said he understood that in the case of subcontractors the workers are either hired by union shop stewards or the sub-contractors.

U.S. NOT LIABLE

Wage Suit of Negro Workers Is Rejected

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI)—The Supreme Court today rejected the contention of a group of Negro railroad workers that the federal government must pay them the back wages they claim were denied them because of their race.

The court acted in a brief order without a written opinion. Its dismissal of the Negroes' suit left standing an opinion of the U.S. Court of Claims absolving the government of all liability in the case.

The high court's ruling featured an unusually light "decision Monday" following its action Saturday upholding the back-to-work order against the 500,000 steel strikers. The steelworkers' case interrupted a two-week recess by the justices.

In other major actions, the court:

Budweiser Case

Agreed to decide whether Anheuser-Busch, Inc., violated the antitrust laws by cutting the price of Budweiser, a so-called national beer, in the St. Louis area while maintaining higher prices elsewhere.

Refused to review an order by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) directing Carter Products, Inc., to drop the term "liver" from the brand name of its famous Carter's Little Liver Pills. The 1956 FTC order rejected the idea that the pills would help a sluggish lvier.

Denied a hearing to Edward Novak, sentenced to death in Delaware County, Pa., for murdering his fiance and her mother. He claimed his constitutional rights were violated because he was not allowed to fire his attorneys.

Arguments Heard

After handing down these rulings, the high court heard arguments in the highly publicized case of Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, who was convicted in a New York federal court of spying for Russia. He was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

The railroad workers' suit against the government was filed by 47 Negroes who worked for the Missouri-Pacific Railroad from 1933 to 1956. During this period, the line was operated by trustees appointed by a federal court in Missouri.

The Negroes contended they worked as brakemen as well as porters, but received less pay than white brakemen. They sued the government for the difference.

Our Changing Economy

Discrimination Raises Labor Cost

By Philip Stoddard Brown

WHAT HAPPENS to unemployment when business is good? "Does it dry up like a raisin in the sun?"

In the experience of Washington, the answer is "No." Instead it continues to "fester like a sore and then run." Largely because of unemployment, about 25,000 persons (13,000 of them children) were being helped by the District Department of Welfare when I last inquired. Groups of unemployed young men (with nothing to do and no spending money) can be seen any day, in mid-afternoon, loitering on street corners in many sections of Washington.

Brown

Over 25,000 persons were unemployed in February, despite the fact that Washington is said by the Labor Department to have "job opportunities for local workers slightly in excess of job seekers."

Some part of that total consists of persons unemployed because of seasonal slack and the customary ebb and flow of jobs. But government employment is 7000 or so higher than a year ago and the turnover is low. Construction activity has been extraordinarily high. Trade has benefited by an early Easter, the meeting of Congress and the record inflow of people from out of town. Manufacturing in Washington consists largely of food processing, printing and other stable activities performed in large part for the Government.

By and large, it's a tight labor market, with a very low turnover. Local employers, with the help of employment agencies, are recruiting in other cities.

Fields Closed to Negroes

Much of current unemployment—perhaps half—is attributable to the harsh discrimination of many Washington employers against Negroes, older people and those physically handicapped. The financial community is virtually closed to Negroes, except at the custodial and messenger levels. Two large department stores and many specialty stores insist upon "all white" sales and office staffs. Similarly, employment in insurance, real estate and many other fields is virtually closed to Negroes.

Because most unions in the building trades refuse to apprentice Negroes, hundreds of qualified boys graduated annually from local vocational schools—many remarkably well trained—have no opportunity to become plumbers, machinists, plasterers, tile-setters, roofers or stone masons.

Racial discrimination has become increasingly expensive in terms of labor costs. A store needs a highly competent sales clerk. The United States Employment Service could easily supply a Negro woman with high aptitude scores—perhaps one now working in a drug store or restaurant at the minimum wage—but the order is for a white girl. Since the better qualified white girls usually have good jobs, the agency can supply only what is left.

Banks and building and loan associations forego hiring Negroes with superior high school, or even college, training to take on and train (often at considerable expense) whites who, in some cases, have mediocre school records and no great aptitude for the jobs they are hired to perform.

When talented Negroes can't get jobs even as waitresses, sales clerks, bookkeepers, bank tellers or carpenters—and can find jobs only as cleaning women, stock attendants, elevator operators, porters and common labors—this crowds the lower rungs. Also, when those who have studied and done well in home economics, accounting, carpentry, printing or the liberal arts can't move up the ladder, this undermines the efforts of parents, teachers and guidance counselors who are continually saying: "The way to get ahead is to study and train yourself."

Police, Welfare Costs

Discrimination in employment is a luxury—costly also in terms of relief and crime prevention. The savings in public expenditures that could be achieved by opening up jobs to resident Negroes, rather than hiring outsiders, surely would be enough in a few years' time to finance swimming pools, tennis courts, a public theater, concert hall, university and a lot of other improvements that are held to be "luxuries" beyond the public means. One who doesn't believe the savings would be this great has only to study the budget recently submitted by District officials and ask what is behind the need for such huge welfare and police expenditures.

Whatever makes for higher labor costs and higher taxes ought to be a matter of concern for the business community—a "natural" for the Board of Trade. But no committee of the Board has ever considered an educational program to bring about equal job opportunities for Negroes, so far as I can discover. The "outside" suggestion that this subject be put on the agenda of the Annual Outlook Conference was rejected . . . No Negro businessman has ever been invited to become a member of the Board of Trade.

Even though no large business or civic group in Washington has undertaken an educational program in this field, or even gone on record as favoring equal job opportunities, a lot of effective work has been done by the Urban League—on a very modest budget—by the United States Employment Service and by a small group of businessmen who have constituted themselves as a Committee for Job Opportunities. This last group meets once a month to talk over any ideas that come to mind. Members devote such time and energy as they can spare from their jobs to talk with fellow businessmen wherever they encounter them—trying to persuade them to hire on the basis of merit and skill.

A Start Is Made

A few companies have made great progress in integrating their organizations. Some others, such as D. C. Transit, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. and a few department stores, have made a modest start in recent years. In no case has there been any significant problem from within or without, after a firm decision by top management to go ahead.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell tells that when he employed the first Negro sales people at Macy's, after World War II, he hired an outside firm to check on customer reaction. One-third of those interviewed as they emerged from the store said they hadn't really noticed that the sales clerk who had waited on them was Negro. This same reaction has been typical in Washington. Fears of employers turn out to be imaginary.

But still, timidity is the rule among businessmen, even though, as the president of a big chain of department stores recently told a gathering of local merchants: "You take far greater risks in other things you do, with far less prospect of gain."

To have to justify a policy of equal job opportunities on the basis of profits is discouraging but, except for this argument, progress in lessening discrimination would be even slower. American business isn't so democratic as we like to think.

5 Unions Facing Charges on Bias

NEW YORK—Both St. Louis and New York are faced with charges of racial discrimination in five labor unions, with the Eastern faction being faced with a hearing on allegations that it refuses to admit Negroes.

In St. Louis, NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins charged some labor unions in that area are practicing discrimination against Negroes.

Wilkins said discrimination is being practiced by locals of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks Local 100 of the International Hod Carriers Buildings and Common Laborers; Local 309 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Local 90 of the Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association.

The NAACP, Wilkins said, has filed complaints against each local.

■

MEANWHILE, IN New York the first public hearing on charges that a waterfront union has refused to admit Negroes has been scheduled by the State Commission Against Discrimination for 10:30 A.M. on May 5.

The hearing will involve the Checkers and Clerks Union, Local 1, of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Religious Groups Invited To Job Discrimination Talk

Five hundred representatives of religious groups will meet ... to discuss ... because of race, creed, color or national origin. They have been invited by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The Committee was ... to explore opportunity for ... Government contracts.

Speakers at the opening 10 a. m. session, at the Sheraton-Park will include John A. Roosevelt, New York investment banker and committee member; the Rev. Martin Luther, leader of the Montgomery (Ala.) bus strike, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Five workshops will be held at 2 p. m.

Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh will be the principal speaker at the 12:30 p. m. luncheon and will discuss the Administration's civil rights program. A question-and-answer period will follow.

This is the first meeting of ... called by the President's Committee. Other ... have been held with ... education, industry, labor, private social agencies, trade groups, and minority groups organizations.

The counsel of the participants will be sought on ways that the policy of equal job opportunity can be put into practice. The delegates will explore practical ways of advancing equal job opportunities at the local level.

Government contracts carry clauses forbidding discrimination in employment.

Presidential Committee Request

D. C. Council Agrees to Seek End Of Discrimination in Trade Unions

The Commissioners Council on Human Relations agreed yesterday to work toward ending discrimination against Negroes in building trades unions here.

The Council support was requested during a meeting with John A. Roosevelt, chairman of the District Subcommittee of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

The Committee called last month for enforcement of non-discrimination clauses in Government contracts for southwest Washington projects. The Committee said no Negro electricians worked on the Capital Park Apartments, the first major building to go up in the Southwest redevelopment area.

Contractors answered that no Negro electricians had been furnished them by unions. Union spokesmen said Negroes were not willing to wait for apprenticeship openings.

"That apartment building is almost completed," said David Sawyer, executive director of the Council. "But there will be others and that's what we hope to work on. We'd like to sit down with some of the union representatives and try to work out this impasse."

Roosevelt who is a son of former President Franklin D. Roosevelt, gave Council members a report on his group's work during a closed meeting. Sawyer reported later that he suggested that the Council cooperate with his subcommittee in overcoming discrimination in Washington.

Negroes Asked To Not Push For Job Rights

End Of Job Bias Sought By VP Nixon

By Alice A. Dunnigan for ANP

WASHINGTON — Addressing the Religious Leaders Conference here Monday, Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh spoke ... conference of 22 church groups invited to the capital by the Administration, were told by Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh to seek "limited" objectives in fair employment practices at the present.

The Justice Department official urged the conferees to support a bill which would give Congressional recognition to the President's Committee on Government Contracts instead of seeking a fair employment practices committee like the one which operated during World War II.

Walsh urged the delegates to follow up demanding that Congress authorize the Federal Government to bring suit against school districts which continue to discriminate on racial grounds.

Vice President Richard Nixon, who heads the President's Committee, told the religious leaders:

"We need your help. You represent a tremendous amount of power for good. I urge you to go back to your communities and mobilize the moral support of the American people for non-discriminatory policies in employment and for the whole program of civil rights for all Americans, regardless of race, color or national origin."

of the work of he NAACP as one of the "finest political education activities that has been conducted in our time."

The approximately 500 religious leaders who attended the one-day conference upon invitation of Vice President Nixon heard the Deputy Attorney ... explain ... the Administration's position that the Government should not initiate school desegregation cases, but he agreed that individuals or organizations like the NAACP should take the initiative.

Walsh spoke out in favor of the Administration's proposals in the field of education, employment and the right to vote. More liberal measures, he contended, might not have the same chance for passage, although they are well intended bills.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS STUDY JOB DISCRIMINATION

Religious leaders from 34 states came together to give counsel and advice on the abolition of job discrimination in American industry. The conference which was called by the President's Committee on Government Contracts was attended by theologians and officials of national denominational bodies, bishops, rabbis, pastors, elders and lay religious leaders. They represented leaders of Protestant, Catholic, Jewish and Eastern Orthodox communities throughout the United States.

Speakers represented business industry, labor and religion. Among them were Dr. Martin Luther King, A. Philip Randolph, John Roosevelt and former New Jersey Governor Alfred E. Driscoll.

The Rev. King claimed that it is not only immoral, but almost murderous ... to deny any group honest work and fair play. He pointed out that many whites want to end discrimination but need spiritual leadership and guidance. And unless the church provides this leadership it will be recorded in history that "in this tremendous era of change the churches were unwilling to furnish moral leadership."

BE PREPARED FOR OPPORTUNITIES

He also urged leaders of minority groups not to overlook the importance of "urging their people to achieve excellence in their various fields of endeavor. We must be ready and prepared to enter the doors of opportunity as they open."

Randolph pointed out that unemployment is the result of economic malajustment. "But strangely enough," he added, "there is such a thing as racial unemployment."

He impressed upon these leaders the necessity of encouraging Negro youth to acquire, along with white workers, new skills through apprenticeship and in-plant training systems, as well as enter approved schools for technical and scientific training. "In order that they may constitute a vital and necessary segment of the productive machinery in this vast nuclear revolution of today and tomorrow."

The afternoon session was broken up into workshops where discussions were held and recommendations made on what could be done by the Conference participants to implement the work of the President's Committee.

CHURCHES SHOULD BE RELIGIOUS 'VOICE OF AMERICA'

Almost every workshop agreed that a better educational job is needed in the various communities to alert the people of their rights for employment in industries holding government contracts. This might begin from the religious platform. The churches throughout the country might serve as a "Religious 'Voice of America' speaking for equality, justice and fair opportunity for all."

John Roosevelt, who is a member of the committee, had already made it plain that the committee itself is not an enforcing body. Its only jurisdiction is to advise, recommend, and educate. But in spite of its lack of enforcement powers "it has been able to bring about some significant and encouraging changes in the employment patterns of many industries in all parts of the country."

At the close of the meeting, Vice President Nixon, chairman of the committee urged those present to keep him informed on what they are specifically doing in their communities to improve this problem.

NAACP Appeals to Ike's Committee

Charge Four Large Firms With Job Discrimination

WASHINGTON — Four large industrial corporations and a Federally aided educational project are charged with unfair employment practices in complaints filed with the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

In submitting the complaints on behalf of NAACP members, Herbert Hill, the association's labor secretary, urged the committee to revoke the contracts of those employers who are "blatantly violating the anti-discrimination provisions in the contracts they have with the Federal Government."

Concerns named in the complaint filed by Mr. Hill include the Monsanto Chemical Company, Monsanto, Ill.; Glenn L. Martin Company, Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.; Kansas State College of Agriculture-U. S. Department of Agriculture Extension Program, Wichita, Kans.; P. Lorillard Company, Greensboro, N. C., and the Railway Express Agency, Inc., New York City.

Mr. Hill also conferred with Dr. Joseph Houchins, chief enforcement officer of the committee, regarding previously filed NAACP complaints. The committee has not revoked a single contract since it was created by executive order in August, 1953.

■

AMONG THE COMPLAINTS currently pending with the committee are actions against Boeing Aircraft Company, Wichita, Kans.; Western Electric Company and the Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO, Greensboro, N. C.; Lion Oil Company and the International Union of Operating Engineers, AFL-CIO, El Dorado, Ark., and the Cessna Aircraft Corporation Wichita, Kans.

• Also the National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio; Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Wichita, Kans.; Bohr Aircraft Corporation, Riverside, Calif.; Carbide and Chemical Company (Division of Union Carbide and Chemical Corporation) and Galveston Metal Trades Department, AFL-CIO, Texas City, Tex.; Frigidaire Sales Corporation (Division of General Motors Corporation), Emeryville, Calif., and U. S. Industrial Chemical Company (Division of National Distillers Company) Ashtabula, Ohio.

There are some 40 others, according to NAACP records.

Bias in Labor's Ranks

That the A. F. L.-C. I. O. is opposed to Negro segregation is beyond any question. By its constitution it is pledged "to encourage all workers without regard to race, creed, color or national origin to share in the full benefits of union organization." It has set up a special department charged with the duty of protecting all the civil rights of its members. But now comes the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with affidavits and other evidence, submitted to Federation President Meany, to show that practice and principle are far apart in some of the federation's affiliates. Included is a declaration of intention to invoke court action in five specific cases if the federation doesn't act soon—in Illinois, Missouri and Oklahoma.

The N. A. A. C. P. material documents several kinds of anti-Negro discrimination in the federation's ranks—notably in the railroad and construction industries. The constitutions of the railroad enginemen and firemen and the trainmen, both federation affiliates, exclude all nonwhites from membership, as does the independent Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In these fields, where the union shop prevails, a closed door to union membership is a closed door to a job.

Other affiliates such as the railroad clerks—whose president is a member of the Civil Rights Department—restrict Negro membership to segregated locals. Still others, which have constitutional prohibitions on discrimination, practice it by "tacit consent" and make collective bargaining agreements with employers which limit Negroes to manual jobs, with curtailed seniority and other rights. Cases cited by the N. A. A. C. P. also involve the common laborers, electrical workers, plasterers, plumbers, paper makers and oil and chemical workers.

This is a formidable bill of complaints, but fortunately for the cause of equal rights, it was neither presented nor received in bitterness. After all, organized labor is committed to the same objectives as the N. A. A. C. P. and is in a unique position to help it reach them. It is encouraging that President Meany's answer has pledged the federation to "do everything possible to cooperate."

Cites Harm Done By Job Bias

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said that discrimination in employment, lack of responsibility by some labor leaders and management, and the failure of our educational institutions to pursue excellence, discipline, and faith were among the signs that we may be failing in "the moral use of our human resources."

The Secretary spoke to the National Conference on the Moral Foundation of Economic Growth, meeting at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C.

In view of the grave need for proper growth posed by an exploding population, intense social change, and a deadly international challenge, the Secretary maintained that "we must ask ourselves a basic moral question: Growth for what purposes?"

MEANINGLESS

The answer given by the Secretary was that growth was indeed meaningless unless moral restraints and incentive directed such growth to the betterment of individual lives, and provided each man with full opportunity for personal growth. He called such growth "the moral use of human resources."

Secretary Mitchell detailed the kind of moral responsibility he feels must be borne by citizens in every walk of life before economic growth becomes meaningful.

Of discrimination and civil rights he said: "Consider the figure of a Negro or a Jew or another minority group member, standing before closed doors while the nation cries out for his skill and energy and ability, and he cries out to give it. We deny ourselves by denying opportunity to our brothers."

Of labor-management relations Mitchell said: "For his part the employer must realize the moral responsibility he bears toward his employees, and toward the community in which he operates and lives. No man lives in a vacuum. And employees, for their part, should consider well the moral responsibility for a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, an obligation too often honored in the breach."

Kenny was six. UPI Telephoto

King, Pullman Unionist Give Contract Feelings

Alabama Journal p. 3-A

Montgomery

WASHINGTON (AP) — Negro labor leader today asked unions, industry and the government for an effective ban on racial job discrimination in the handling of government contracts.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, made his appeal in a speech prepared for an equal job opportunity conference sponsored by the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

General

HUNDREDS INVITED

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who heads the committee, invited about 500 religious leaders representing 22 major church groups to attend the conference.

Randolph said some Negro workers are denied membership in some unions through a color bar in the organization's constitution or other forms of discrimination.

He added: "But the whole problem of discrimination against Negro workers does not lie at the door of the trade unions. Business is also culpable, and so is the government."

John Roosevelt, New York investment banker and a son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, said in a prepared speech that discrimination in employment is not only morally wrong, but that it may affect the nation's economy and security.

Roosevelt said "we cannot and we must not let prejudice erode our manpower resource. It is too high a price to pay for something that benefits none and hurts everyone."

PHARMACIST GIVES VIEW

Alfred E. Driscoll, president of Warner Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. and former governor of New Jersey, said in his prepared talk that generally private enterprise is making progress toward "first-class citizenship" for all citizens.

In another prepared statement,

the Rev. Martin Luther King, the Negro minister who led a bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., said: age and the resoluteness to support the government where it determines to make examples of discrimination in dramatically canceling some large contracts where the 'principle of brotherhood is violated for refusing to operate within the framework of the contract."

Smith, Davis To Push Own Fair Job Bills

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Sen. Fred J. Smith and Rep. Corneal A. Davis, sponsors of companion bills for the creation of a fair employment practices commission for the state, said that they plan to continue their efforts for the passages of their bills despite recent statements by Gov. William G. Stratton that he will give administrative support to two measures to combat race discriminations in employment.

Davis said: "The governor has made promises before. We want actions instead of promises, and therefore we are going ahead with our plans to schedule early hearings on our bills.

"If the governor proves this time he is sincere, his efforts will merely augment, not hurt ours."

Smith commented that: "The governor has given lip service to FEPS legislation ever since his campaign for the office in 1952, but has failed to deliver a single vote. I am still unconvinced of his sincerity," he said.

Approved By House Committee

Measure Would Prohibit Racial Discrimination

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (UPI) — The House Labor committee unanimously approved a bill Tuesday night, February 10, that would prohibit racial discrimination in employment by the state of Missouri.

The House measure No. 123 introduced by four Negro members, Representatives Leroy Tyus, James P. Troupe and Henry Wheeler, all St. Louis Democrats, and J. McKinley Neal, Kansas City Democrat, prohibits discrimination by the state because of race, color, creed or national origin.

A violation would be punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than 30 days and not more than a year or by a fine of not less than $100 or more than $500, or both.

A large delegation of Negroes and a number of white persons appeared in behalf of the proposed legislation which they termed a "moral issue."

Committee members were told that Negroes with college degrees are working at menial jobs because of discrimination and that passage of the measure would open some doors and provide them with needed positions. They said it would establish Missouri as a "liberal state."

Many of the witnesses were ministers. Representatives of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights, the Missouri Association of Social Welfare, the Missouri Council of Churches and the State Labor Council (AFL-CIO) appeared before the committee. No opponents appeared.

By HELEN SPEED

A group of 10 Kansas Citians motored to Jefferson City Tuesday to attend a hearing on House bill No. 123 which would prohibit discrimination in state employment because of race, creed, color or national origin.

The bill was introduced in the general assembly by Representative J. McKinley Neal of Kansas City and Representatives Leroy Tyus, Henry W. Wheeler and James P. Troupe, all of St. Louis.

Representative Neal, vice-chairman of the House Labor committee, presided during the hearing Tuesday night on House bill 123.

Ministers Speak

Speakers from Kansas City included: the Rev. S. C. Scott, vice-president of the Kansas City NAACP branch who served as chairman of the Kansas City delegation; the Rev. Kenneth Waterman, pastor of the First Presbyterian church; the Rev. Rubin T. Fields, moderator of the New Era Baptist District association; the Rev. H. Williams, president of the Kansas City Baptist Ministers' union; the Rev. C. L. Dixon, moderator of the Midwest Baptist District association and John H. Davis, a member of the executive committee of the Kansas City NAACP.

J. R. Rollins, president of the Missouri State Labor Council, A. F. L.-C.I.O., of St. Louis also spoke.

In his remarks to the Labor committee, the Rev. Mr. Scott said that House bill 123 should be passed by the legislators because economically right." He said that all individuals should be given equal job opportunity in state employment.

The Rev. Mr. Waterman told the committee that he was speaking for the bill because "it is morally wrong to discriminate against a person because of the color of his skin." He pointed out to the group that he is pastor of a Presbyterian church which previously was all-white but which is now integrated.

Fight And Pay Taxes

The Rev. Mr. Fields said that in time of war, Negro citizens fight alongside other Americans. "When it is time to pay taxes, the Negro is required to pay his share. By the same token, if they are qualified for jobs, then they should be given the same opportunities as other citizens."

The minister added, "I can do something about most of the conditions which come before me but there is one thing that I cannot change—the color of my skin. And because of that, I am discriminated against.

The Rev. Mr. Dixon pointed out that passage of House bill No. 123 is long past due.

The Rev. Mr. Williams said that he represented all of the Negro Baptists of Kansas City. He said that 90 per cent of the members of his congregation, Park Avenue Baptist, own their own homes.

Those persons who have regular employment, he said, keep their homes in good repair. Those without regular employment, of necessity, let their property run down. "We are not asking for anything special because we are Negroes," the minister said, "but we are seeking the same opportunities that other American citizens have."

Most of the speakers concluded that if the state would set the example by eliminating discrimination in employment, private businesses would follow.

Other persons from Kansas City who attended the hearing were: Miss Elinor Thompson, Miss Nina Jean Woods, Miss Helen Speed, Mrs. Julia Massey and Titus N. Collins.

The bill now goes to the full House for consideration.

A hearing on House bill No. 273, which would eliminate and prevent discriminatory practices in employment in private industry because of race, creed, color or national origin, has been set for March 18, at 8 p.m., the Rev. Mr. Scott said.

Berry Describes Job Bias In State

SPRINGFIELD—Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League, appearing before a House Committee here charged that Negroes in Illinois are suffering greatly from employment discrimination. Berry gave testimony on the Equal Job Opportunities Bill currently under consideration.

"Many industries," he continued, "totally exclude Negroes and others assign them to menial jobs with little opportunity for advancement."

Referring to a statement he made in 1957 about the availability of jobs for qualified Negroes, Berry noted that even when Chicago was experiencing a severe labor shortage, qualified Negroes had difficulty landing jobs.

As an indication of the extent of job discrimination of Illinois, he pointed to a set of surveys by the Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems. The Bureau has estimated from many years of surveys that upwards of 90 per cent of the job orders placed with private employment agencies in Chicago specifically exclude consideration of Negro workers.

Berry said that, "Although some companies have begun to utilize merit employment practices, there still exists a great disparity between a white workers' chances for getting a job and those of his brown brother with the equal or even superior qualifications.

The Urban League is a member of the Illinois Committee for Equal Job Opportunity and is represented on the general committee and subcommittee by Dr. N. O. Calloway and H. B. Law of the League Board of Directors. Ray Lewis of the League's professional staff and Berry are also members.

Dr. Holman Of State NAACP Raps Stratton On Job Law

PEORIA, Ill.—Dr. L. H. Holman, president of the Illinois State Conference of NAACP branches, charged in a speech here superv[illegible] that "if Gov. Stratton had wanted it, we would have FEPC at the present time."

Dr. Holman declared: "The present recession or depression has hit the Negro hard. I have been reading with great interest in recent weeks the usual overtures made by the Governor concerning FEPC. If Gov. Stratton had wanted it, we would have FEPC at the present time. Those of you who were active in 1953 know the bill was defeated 29-13 in the Senate. This is the nearest we have come to passing the bill. This same bill that will probably be introduced in the new legislature was modified several times to meet the approval of the Governor."

The Joliet dentist told the NAACP meeting that only one Republican voted for the bill, Edward J. Saltiel and that "the Republican Senators had a gentleman's agreement to defeat the bill."

Lashing out at segregated schools in Illinois, Dr. Holman pointed out that in East St. Louis during the year 1956-57, 5,260 Negroes were in jim crow schools. He stated: "This figure rose to 7,157 in 1957-58. The NAACP leader called for the integration of Negro school teachers and the elimination of all racial barriers in public and private housing.

Glimco Denies Abata's Charges Of Race Bias

By ADOLPH J. SLAUGHTER

Joseph P. Glimco, the chubby cherubic union boss of Chicago's Checker and Yellow cab drivers, Monday denied categorically the charges of Dominic Abata that racial discrimination was rampant in the administrative policies of teamster affiliate Local 777.

Sitting in his carpeted, paneled office at 1213 S. Blue Island ave., Glimco charged Abata was using horse opera tactics and emotionalism to convince Negro taxi drivers that they are being discriminated against.

NO NEGROES

High point in Glimco's attack against Abata, who is leader of a dissident group of cab drivers seeking to overthrow the Glimco regime as bargaining agent, was that for the entire 14 years that Abata headed the union (from

JOSEPH GLIMCO

1937 to 1951), not a single Negro ever became a member of the union.

He pointed out that when Abata resigned from his union post in November, 1951, the first Negro was hired two months later, and today they are the dominant force in the taxi cab industry.

Assisted by his union counsel, Alfred Kamin, Glimco admitted that at present no Negro holds an executive position in the 5,000-man union. However, he added, with ascent from Kamin, that no Negro has ever been nominated or denied the privilege of being nominated.

Asserting the elections are democratic and run in accordance with the teamster and local union constitutions, Glimco declared that if a Negro wanted to run for office, he would be entitled to and would receive just as much consideration as anybody else.

The factional fight between Glimco and Abata which has now spread to the rank and file took on heated overtones of racialism when Abata and other members of the dissident group charged discrimination.

Glimco scoffed that he didn't know why Abata would insert race into his illegal efforts to gain control of the local when he never allowed a Negro into the union during his 14-year reign.

Glimco, who has been called a czar by his attackers who claim he has powerful underworld connections, said there are seven top positions in the union which have been held by most of the people for almost 20 years.

'RUMP ORGANIZATION'

He produced a letter from John T. O'Brien, international vice president of the Teamsters, which declared Abata's group "a rump organization misusing the name of Local 777."

Abata, currently a non-union, non-taxi-driving store proprietor would be ineligible to hold office, Glimco stated.

The union boss who also touched briefly on taking the Fifth Amendment before McClellan's congressional committee investigating into union racketeering stated his books were open for inspection, but that he would not allow McClellan's "witch hunting" committee to nail him to the cross on a statement he might have made 15 years ago but could not remember exactly what its content is now.

The powerful union leader ended his interview on an optimistic note emphasizing the accomplishments of the union and declared: "The cab drivers will be represented by the teamsters long after this is over."

16c 1959

ILLINOIS

Jewish Leader Says:

1,484 Chicago Firms Have Racial Bars In Employment

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Chicago is one of the "sore spots cities of job discrimination" in the United States — with some executives who "sweet talk" merit employment at a cost of over one billion dollars.

This was part of the testimony on job discrimination reported on by William Karn, executive director of the Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems.

At least 1484 Chicago firms are known to bar Catholics, Jews, and Protestants from office jobs" reported Karp. About 700 of these are "blue-chip" corporations, many of whom hold, or are eligible for, federal government contracts.

"GENTILE ONLY — No Catholics; "Caucasian Nordic Only"; and "Anything but a Catholic" are some of the specifications for jobs placed by many of these firms," he declared.

Karp spoke as an invited witness Monday in giving testimony at public hearings in the U. S. Courthouse before the Illinois Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

Job discrimination is a "manpower killer," Karp told the Committee, which wastes talents and abilities needed by the community and the nation i the atomic-space world of today.

JOB DISCRIMINATION handicaps the United States in world relations, said the witness. It is our Achilles heel. Nothing shakes confidence in American democracy than failure to provide equality of economic opportunity.

The federal gocernment has no choice but to lend its support ina crash - program to "out-law" discriminatory job-practices from the American scene.

The Bureau proposed 8 steps for immediate federal government action: A National Fair Employment Practices Act; Strengthen powers of the President's Committee on Government Contracts; Open apprenticeship training to non-whites; Require federally-supported state employment services to provide placement testing or testing services equally to all job applicants.

Establish specialized counseling and placement services to widen career horizons of minority students; Expand talent search activities among minority groups; Assure availability of federal scholarships to all talented young people irrespective of color, religion or nationality; Form an interdepartmental committee of such federal agencies as Bureau of Census, Bureau of Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Statistics, to make more available to the public, information on economic welfare and opportunity of non-whites and other minority groups.

Anti-Bias Bills Fought By Group

CHICAGO — (UPI) — The Associated Employers of Illinois Friday labeled two bills that would create an Illinois Equality of Employment Commission as "unnecessary and unfair."

"The record in states with similar fair employment practices," AEC Vice President W. W. Thorsness said, "convinces us that this pending legislation will be of little help in eliminating discriminatory hiring practices in Illinois."

Thorsness said he was acting as a spokesman for the employers group after the organization had based its opinion on a study of the records of 15 states where similar fair employment practices legislation has been in effect for as long as 10 years.

Thorsness said that in 10 years only 6,000 complaints were registered in all 15 states at an approximate cost of $9,000,000.

Minister Charges Plant Hiring Bias

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Oliver 8-30-59 P.7
16c

MUNCIE, Ind. — (ANP) — The Rev. Anthony J. Oliver, local AME minister, is awaiting the results of an investigation by agents of the President's Committee on Government contracts into the unfair hiring practices of the Borg-Warner corporation's local plant.

In a letter from the office of President Eisenhower, signed by Gerald D. Morgan, deputy assistant to the President, in response to one sent the President by Rev. Anthony J. Oliver, pastor for the past two years of Shaffer Chapel AME church, the investigation into why Negro applicants for production work in the factory are not given employment was to be made last month.

Rev. Oliver began his crusade for Negro employment at Borg-Warner over a year ago. The reply to his appeal to Local 287 of CIO was that their contract with the firm gave preference to sons of former and present employees and that the union and company were bound by this agreement.

VITAL DEFENSE PLANT

He was also told that when this supply was exhausted, Negroes would be considered. The company informed the minister that although they had a contract for government work it was a small one, not requiring a large labor force. Approximately 2,000 are employed by the firm which makes vital defense items.

In July, 1958, Rev. Oliver wrote [illegible] President Nixon, who directed the activities of the President's Committee, and when the company policy was not changed, he wrote again in March, 1959. His inquiries were then referred directly to the President's office who stated that they would "diligently and expeditiously process this matter."

Appeals were made to congressional leaders and Rev. Oliver reports that Sens. Wayne Morris of Oregon and Paul Douglas of Illinois have given the matter serious attention.

In a letter dated June 19, 1959, over the signature of Colgate S.

UNION MEMBER FILES CHARGES

Job Discrimination Cited in Suit

(By Louisiana-Pictorial News Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, La.—A rebel unionist who charged his business agent became he couldn't get a job, reported Saturday he has filed charges against his local for "job discrimination."

Howard J. Roubique said charges were filed Jan. 16 with the New Orleans office of the national labor relations board. He also charged a picketing ruse with refusing him a job because he lacked a union referral slip.

The local was No. 138, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America (AFL-CIO), from which Roubique was recently suspended after he sought for an election of new officers.

NEGLIGENCE CHARGE

He charged present officers with negligence in allowing shortages in union funds to occur, which shortages resulted in firing of a former president and business agent L. A. Sumrall, later indicted for graft.

Roubique alleged acting business agent Murphy Gregoire last August, when he was refused a referral slip for a painting job at the Capitol House hotel.

Roubique was later found guilty in district court here of a charge of simple battery made by Gregoire, after the judge said he may have been provoked but "that did not justify violence."

The painting firm named in Roubique's charges is Bailey-Lewis-William of Texas, Inc., which had charge of the Capitol House painting job and reportedly offered Roubique a job if he could get a referral slip.

Roubique charged both the union and the employer with violation of the Taft-Hartley act, which he said, outlaws the system of referral slips and "discrimination" in doling out union cards.

SUIT FILED

Meanwhile, Sumrall Friday filed a court suit to recover $4900, which he said he paid union officials after a promise no effort would be made to prosecute him on the fund shortages charge.

In his suit, Sumrall contended that G. K. Fritz, union organizer from Jackson, Miss., told him he would not be prosecuted, nor would the fund shortage be made public, if Sumrall would pay back the money.

He did pay, he said, despite the fact he was innocent of any theft of union funds. He would not have paid the money, he said, had he been threatened with prosecution.

Named as defendants in the suit, in addition to Fritz, were Leo F. Innerarity and J. Windon White, both officers of the union local. Fritz reportedly has been in Baton Rouge since Thursday and will remain for a union meeting scheduled Tuesday night.

Bias Drives Out Skilled Workers

Negro Professionals Seen Badly Needed In U. S. Economy

Special to Journal and Guide

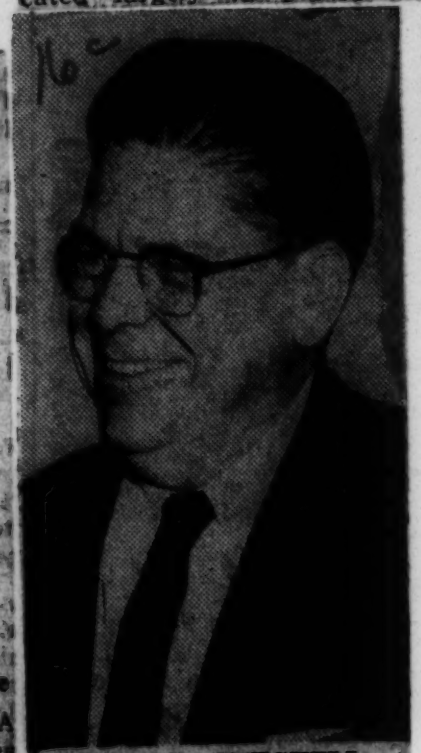
NEW ORLEANS — "A scheme of things which leaves a society no alternative but to drive out people whom it will need badly in another generation is suicidal," James P. Mitchell, U. S. secretary of labor, declared in a speech delivered for him here Saturday night.

"A great overlooked fact in the United States today," the secretary said, "is that we are in the act of throwing away a vast reserve of human talent that might well be the critical factor in determining our future economic welfare."

Mr. Mitchell's speech was presented for him by George Ledge, assistant secretary of labor, while the secretary was detained in Washington by talks on the steel strike at the White House. It was delivered at the dinner session of the annual executive committee of the Anti-Defamation league of B'nai Birth a Jewish service organization.

The labor secretary quoted an editorial from the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer which read:

"....The bulk of the Negro engineers and the Negro accountants must leave the South if they are to work. The engineer may have been educated largely at public ex-



JAMES P. MITCHELL
Calls Bias Suicidal

pense. He may represent the very kind of person that the Southern economy most needs. Still he must go; there is little alternative in the scheme of things..."

"DISCRIMINATION itself is a failure to see the sameness between lives, the oneness that exists," Mr Mitchell said. "The word means to distinguish; it is ironic that modern usage has added the connotation: to disgrace and insult.

"Yet the fact that most racial discrimination is based upon differences that have been exploded as myth by every competent anthropologist means little in solving the practical problems that people of different origin have in living together.

"I THINK WE all know what the solution is. Too often we only perpetuate the problem by changing its context. That a Negro child who is considered by nature, inferior to a white child will be so considered despite the location of his desk, and what needs changing is not the location of the desk but the dislocation of the mind that [illegible] sideration."

Mr. Mitchell [illegible] are 500,000 migrant farm workers who average $859 a year, but hearings in Washington on regulations designed to bring a small improvement to their lives were met with almost universal opposition by groups moved by economic considerations rather awareness of a human problem.

16c 1959 MISSOURI

Chemical Company Rejects Girl, Honor Science Grad

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A charge of discrimination by the Monsanto Chemical Co. was filed this week with the Columbia Commission by the NAACP in behalf of a 17-year-old East St. Louis, Ill., high school honor graduate.

Miss Brenda Nevills, a graduate of recently integrated East St. Louis high school, was told by a Monsanto executive that, "we do not hire Negroes for work in our chemical laboratories," during the course of a recent interview.

The young woman had been invited by Monsanto, as were all other high school seniors who had taken a year of chemistry. The invitational letter stated that there were, "several trainee positions open in the plant for high school graduates who have taken chemistry," Miss Nevills said.

"The letter asked that I call for an interview," she continued. "I was not employed by Monsanto although I believe I am fully qualified for the position of trainee," she concluded.

Court Rejects Plea In Negro Wage Case

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
P. 1, 1-6-5
11-10-5

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

The Supreme Court yesterday refused to hear the appeal of 47 Negro railroad workers who said the Government owed them back wages denied them because of their race.

The Negroes worked on the Missouri Pacific Railroad during the period 1933 to 1956 when it was operated by trustees appointed by a Federal court. They said they were paid as porters, but did the work of higher-paid brakemen, whose union does not admit Negroes.

The suit contended the Government should pay the wage difference because the railroad was under Federal control. The Court's refusal to review left in effect a Court of Claims decision that the Government was not responsible because ownership of the railroad remained in private hands.

Other Court Actions

In other actions, the Court:

• Refused to hear the argument of two Philadelphia night clubs that a State law forbidding entertainers in a place selling liquor violated their freedom of speech.

• Refused to hear the appeal of a convicted double murderer in Pennsylvania that he was denied due process of law because the trial court wouldn't let him fire his court-appointed lawyers in midtrial. The case was carried to the Supreme Court by the attorneys he tried to fire.

• Let stand without review a Federal Trade Commission order that Carter's drop the word "liver" from the trade name and advertising of its "little pills" because they do not benefit the liver. The case began in 1943.

• Agreed to decide a question important to beer drinkers—whether it violates antitrust laws against price discrimination for a national beer distributor to cut prices in one locality below his national level to meet competition from local beer. Lower Federal courts called it legal.

To Decide Gas Case

• Agreed to decide a question of importance to the natural gas industry — whether, for rate purposes, when a producer signs a new contract with an old pipeline customer, he should file with the Federal Power Commission for a rate change or as a new producer for a new certificate to operate. The latter is considered easier to prove.

• Agreed to decide whether, in a suit to enforce an arbitration clause in a labor contract, a court may decide the merits of the case or merely whether the issue is arbitrable.

• Refused to hear appeals in four patent cases that said lower courts were setting too rigid standards for patentable inventions and asked the Court to define the term.

In its only written opinion, the Court unanimously ruled that a locomtive shifting more than 20 freight cars about 2 miles across another railroad's track and five grade crossings was a "train moving in interstate traffic" within the meaning of the Federal Safety Appliance Act and that the cars must be equipped with power brakes.

Appeal Of Old Rail Road Men Denied

Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 1-13-59
P. 1, 1-6-5

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The Supreme Court Monday rejected the appeal of 47 Negro railroad workers who sued the federal government for wages they claim were denied them because of their race.

The brief order left standing a court of claims decision which ruled that the men could not collect from the government.

The railroad workers were engaged by the Missouri-Pacific railroad between 1933 and 1956 when the line was run by trustees appointed by the U. S. district court for the eastern district of Maryland. The court took over while the railroad underwent reorganization of its capital structure.

The men claimed they worked as brakemen in addition to duties as porters but received less pay than white men working as brakemen.

They acknowledged this practice of different pay for Negroes and whites began prior to 1933 when the Missouri-Pacific was under private ownership but said it continued when the railroad was taken over by the government.

The court of claims, in rejecting the suit, said the government did not own the railroad nor employ the workers and therefore was not liable.

The court acted in a brief order without a written opinion. The dismissal of the suit left standing an opinion of the U. S. court of claims absolving the government of all liability in the case.

The high court's ruling featured an unusually light "decision Monday" following its action Saturday upholding the back-to-work order against the 500,000 steel strikers. The steelworkers' case interrupted a two-week recess by the justices.

16c 1959

NATIONAL RELATIONS LABOR BOARD

N.L.R.B. Aide Finds Racial Bias Used as an Anti-Union Weapon

Wed. 5-20-59

WASHINGTON, May 19 A trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board found today that an employer had used race discrimination to discourage union membership.

Bruce Hunt made the finding in a report to the board in a case brought by a local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in Harvey, La., against Intracoastal Terminal, Inc.

The practice had been to give to white employes a paid vacation of two weeks a year and to five Negro employes one week. In 1957 the employer announced that the vacation policy would be two weeks, regardless of race, beginning in 1958. That announcement was made on the same day that the N. L. R. B. ordered an election to determine whether the employes wanted to choose a bargaining representative.

The Teamster Union was chosen by the employes and it was certified by the board in October, 1957. In the following summer the company returned to its old vacation policy in practice, although it made no formal announcement. Bargaining on the issue was fruitless.

The examiner concluded that the employer repudiated its vacation policy "because of the presence of the union, not because of the race of any employes."

"It follows," he added, "that the Negro employes had no cause to believe in 1958 that their race was again the reason or discrimination in vacations, but had cause to believe that the union's presence was the reason. That being so, I cannot escape the conclusion that the respondent's repudiation of the new policy had a natural tendency to discourage Negro employes from joining the union."

The examiner recommended that the company be directed to cease discouraging membership by withholding paid vacations under its announced vacation policy and that the Negro employes be compensated for the company's failure to give them the announced second week of vacation.

...TGERS LOSES BID FOR ...TEGRATED BARBERS

...Rutgers university law ... told it could not open ... integrated barbershop on the ... in spite of the fact that ... can get a decent ... down." A university ... reported that several ... have been given de... for allowing up at drill ... haircut.

...Application for a ... to allow a shop ... its patronage area ... university students and ... Rutgers officials clarified that ... proposal was opposed by the ... Master Barbers ... Bellmenitz, a senior who ... conditions, said the ... in three white shops to... they preferred not to give ... haircuts, and another said ... could cut a Negro's hair ... way that a Negro would ... come back.

CURLED HAIR

...ph Littlejohn, a junior, said ... that many of his friends had ... their hair cut over again ... his hair had been "butt..." at some shops.

... Master Barbers said they ... reluctant to cut Negroes' ... because their shops would ... a loss of prestige in the ... of white customers, and ... are rusty in the special tech... needed for trimming Ne... hair.

... move for a shop on ... to serve all students began ... year ago when a Negro student ... he was unable to get his ... cut in a nearby shop.

Former Anti-Bias Leader In N. J. Receives Tribute

NEWARK, N. J. — More than 700 persons recently paid tribute to Dr. Harold A. Lett, former assistant director of the New Jersey state education department's division against discrimination.

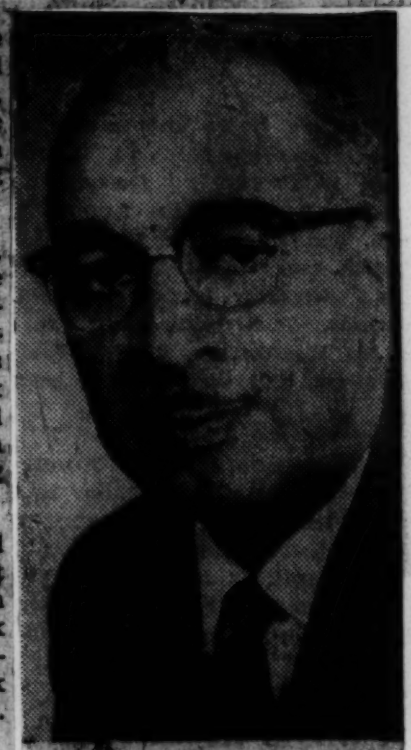
The testimonial for Dr. Lett, now assistant director of the commission on labor - management organizations of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, was held at Essex House hotel. Dr. Lett retired from the anti - discrimination unit in June after serving from its beginning in 1945.

SEVEN SPEAKERS lauded the human relations expert at the dinner. Dr. Robert Van Houten, president of Newark College of Engineering, presented Dr. Lett with a check and a scrapbook covering Dr. Lett's career.

The speakers were:

Julius Thomas, National Urban League industrial relations secretary; Dr. Frederick B. Routh, president elect of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officers; George S. Pfaus, New Jersey assistant commissioner of labor and industry; Theron A. Johnson, intercultural relations director of the University of the State of New York; also the Rev. Louis H. Berry, rector of St. Philip"s Episcopal church here; Mrs. Leonard D. Savoy, member of the Essex County Urban Leabue board and Dr. Ira DeG. Reid, sociology department chairman at Haverford (Pa.) college, who presided.

OTHER PARTICIPANTS were Mrs. Abraham Melik, dinner chairman; and Daniel S. Anthony, chairman of the Newark Commission on Intergroup Relations.



DR. HAROLD A. LETT
Is Honored

Dr. Lett was born in Michigan 63 years ago. He served with the Michigan labor department and the Pittsburgh Urban League before becoming secretary of the Essex County Urban league in 1934.

He has been a member of the Newark housing authority, serving as secretary and vice chairman, and a member of the Newark Citizens Committee on Municipal Government.

His wife is the former Miss Alene Simkins, leasing and occupancy supervisor for the Newark housing authority. She is slated to become manager of the new Spruce street project here.

Continued union discrimination noted by NAACP

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. — Many international unions are continuing biased practices against Negroes in spite of NAACP protests, an Association officer said here this week.

Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary added that, "if racial segregation and discrimination is immoral and wrong in public schools, churches and other institutions . . . then it is immoral and wrong within the American labor movement.

"This is especially true in those sectors of the economy where union membership is a condition of employment and where union racial practices determines the status of Negro workers," he said.

Hill was addressing the United Rubber Workers of America Educational Institute at Rutgers university.

He told the institute that many unions in the AFL-CIO" engage in discriminatory racist pratices in the North as well as in the South. These do serious harm to the economic well-being of colored workers and the entire Negro community.

HIRING BIAS FOUND IN LIFE INSURANCE

Report on B'nai B'rith Study Charges Few Jews Are Home Office Executives

By IRVING SPIEGEL

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith criticized yesterday what it termed "a clear pattern of discrimination against Jews" by life insurance companies in restricting the employment of Jews in executive posts in the home offices.

The league reported "some perceptible decrease" in bias against Jews, but said this improvement was reflected primarily in their employment in the sales branches of the insurance companies.

The report, based on a study of seven major life insurance companies, which were not identified, was presented at the opening session of the league's annual meeting at the Savoy Hilton Hotel. It was made by Judge David A. Rose of Boston, chairman of its civil rights committee. The league is devoted to combating bigotry and discrimination and to furthering human rights.

"In the branch offices, primarily concerned with selling insurance, 6.2 per cent of all executive employes are Jewish, but in home offices, only 3.6 per cent are Jewish," the report said.

The report termed it significant that "even among the 3.6 per cent" two-thirds were "clustered in jobs as actuaries, doctors, lawyers or accountants and hence could not be considered as administrative, front-office, or policy-making employes."

The branch offices of the insurance companies, the report noted, "were most apt to hire Jews where sales are to be made in cities with large Jewish populations." It added that five of the seven companies had home offices and sales branches in New York.

"In the New York sales branches of these five companies 10 per cent of executive personnel are Jews; in the home offices, only 4.1 per cent," Judge Rose reported.

Arnold Forster, general counsel and civil rights director of the league, who supervised the survey, said it covered 6,066 executives earning more than $10,000 a year. He observed that the companies represented more than half of the industry's $10,500,000,000 sales in 1958.

Mr Forster said that the companies studied "represented a cross-section in the sense that three were among the largest in the country, two were medium-sized and two were comparatively small."

16c 1959 NEW YORK

SEEK TO "END MISSISSIPPI-STYLE HIRING"

Buffalo Women Unite to War On Jim-Crow Hiring Policies

BUFFALO — A new chapter opened in the fight against discrimination in this city as the Mothers Alliance picketed the downtown department store of the W. T. Grant Company.

Large signs carried by women, Negro and white, blasted Grant's for its bias: "End Mississippi-style Hiring"; "Grant's Likes the Color of Our Money but not the Color of Our Skin"; "Mothers Alliance Says: Discrimination Divides the Workers and Keeps Wages Low."

The demonstrations attracted the attention of thousands. Through the evening shoppers read the slogans, paused to watch the picket line and discussed about the store among themselves; "We're with you," Others remarked that they would not buy in the store until the discriminatory hiring practices were stopped.

The demonstrators distributed a leaflet which stated there are almost no Negro workers among Grant's employees and those few have been assigned to menial jobs. The leaflet demanded an integrated sales force and stated that "Negro girls have been consistently and coldly refused permission to fill out applications, while white girls applying at the same time were given them."

The Mothers Alliance picketed Grant's again in one week. This time it was in the heavily Negro populated Jefferson area. Another 1,000 leaflets were distributed. Response here was even more favorable than in the downtown area. One shopper said to an MA picket, "Good for you. We ought to break down rotten Jim Crow if we have to call out the whole city to do it."

The Mothers Alliance has compiled a file of cases of job applications where there is proof of discrimination and has completed a survey of Grant stores here which corroborates the complaints of the applicants. A detailed statement of charges was delivered to the office of Mr. Manca, store manager. Manca refused to see the delegation from the Mothers Alliance.

Mrs. Vera Spurill, president of the organization, reports that in a phone conversation with Manca before the picketing he expressed no intention of correcting the situation.

At the last regular meeting of the Mothers Alliance future plans were discussed and ways and means to broaden the campaign to integrate Buffalo's department stores were considered.

The organization is encouraging the public to spread the facts about discrimination at Grant's, asking Negro and other minority peoples to apply for jobs at the store, asking union support and urging people to buy where there is equal opportunity for all. And the campaign is getting results. Business is not as usual at Grant's.

FIGHT HIRING POLICY

JOB BIAS IS CHARGED TO STATE LABOR AIDE

An employment interviewer for the State Department of Labor was accused at a department hearing yesterday of misconduct in unlawfully engaging in discriminatory practices.

The interviewer was Mrs. Mildred Fanelli. Her accuser was Mrs. Catherine Goldman, who succeeded her in the high school employment division when Mrs. Fanelli began an eleven-month sick leave in February, 1958.

Mrs. Goldman testified that Mrs. Fanelli gave her two days of instruction in the routine of the position just before she left. The witness said that Mrs. Fanelli made dots on application cards that were to be sent to employers and explained that the marks were indications that the persons interviewed were non-whites.

Indications of race, creed or color on an application card are forbidden by department regulations. The charges against Mrs. Fanelli were brought soon after the State Commission Against Discrimination had alleged that discrimination was loosely interpreted or condoned in all echelons of the division.

Mrs. Fanelli acknowledged putting dots on the majority of fifty-four application cards offered as exhibits, but she was not asked what they meant. She had previously denied that the dots indicated non-whites.

The hearing continues this morning at 9:30 A. M. in the department offices at 80 Center Street. The examiner is Frank D. Murin, Deputy Industrial Commissioner.

STATE BIAS AIDE NAMED

Employment Officer to Work With Discrimination Unit

Mrs. Lila E. Dear of the State Labor Department's Division of Employment has been appointed liaison officer between the division and the State Commission Against Discrimination yesterday.

Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood had promised to name a liaison officer several weeks ago after an investigation disclosed some acceptance of discriminatory practices by division employes.

Part of the new liaison officer's functions, Mr. Catherwood said yesterday, will be to forward immediately to the State

...mission reports of discriminatory employment requests by employers based on religion, race, or national origin.

Mrs. Doar, an employe of the division since 1937, will receive $7,...4 a year.

Can't Get Hostess Job On Airline, Says Negro

Post + Times Herald
Washington D.C.
4-16-59
A-B

A 22-year-old New York night school student told the New York State Commission against Discrimination yesterday that she was unable to get a job as flight hostess with Capital Airlines in 1956 because she is a Negro.

The complaint was promptly denied by a Capital attorney, Macon M. Arthur, who told the Commission in New York that the airline had no policy against hiring Negroes on any flight positions.

Patricia Banks, of the Queens, said the airline had been "evasive" in telling her what her status was after she completed a course at a New York school for a career as a flight hostess and was interviewed for a job with Capital.

Miss Banks said the airline never "actually told me they wouldn't hire me," the Associated Press reported.

A Capital spokesman in Washington said that Miss Banks and 11 other applicants had been placed on a waiting list in 1956 after they had been graduated in a class of 30 from the New York training school. He added that 15 girls had been turned down at once, while 23 others were brought to Washington for interviews which led to hostesses' jobs for 20 of them.

Capital said that when a later check was made upon the availability of Miss Banks the airline was told that she had taken a job with another airline.

The Associated Press quoted Miss Banks as saying she had been told Capital would not hire her because she "had no public work experience and I had a tooth that needed to be fixed." She told the Commisison she had the tooth fixed but still was not hired.

New York State Discrimination Probe Launched

ALBANY, N.Y. (AP) — The State Education Department and the State Commission against Discrimination (SCAD) are investigating complaints of discrimination by private dormitories for college students in New York State.

The Association of Colleges and Universities of New York also is participating in the study, which was touched off by complaints of two Negroes that they were unable to find quarters in private homes near the state teachers college at New Paltz.

The investigation will cover private and state-operated colleges. Education Commissioner James E. Allen Jr. said today the agencies conducting it would draft a program of corrective action if any discriminations were found.

A complaint was filed with SCAD after the New Paltz incidents. A faculty member and a visiting lecturer, both Negroes, said they had been refused private housing.

Continued Bias in Pier Hirings Is Charged by 2 Negro Leaders

By JACQUES NEVARD

Two Negro leaders charged yesterday that the "timidity of government agencies and collusion between the union and employers" had helped to perpetuate discrimination in waterfront hiring practices.

The State Commission Against Discrimination was sharply criticized for its alleged failure to take action despite "many complaints" that had been referred to it.

Also assailed were the Waterfront Commission, the President's Committee on Government Contracts, the Brooklyn Army Terminal, the International Longshoremen's Association and the New York Shipping Association.

The leaders were Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the Urban League of Greater New York, and Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

They said the main factor in discrimination against Negroes and Puerto Ricans on the waterfront was the "continuation indoors" of the old "shape" method of hiring.

Under the shape system—which was outlawed in 1953 when the Waterfront Commission was established—men who sought dock work had to circle the pier boss, who had the right to select or reject them. The process is incorrectly called a "shape-up."

The charge was made yesterday that the formation of Waterfront Commision centers to hire dockers had only taken the old "vicious, degrading and irrational hiring system" off the street adn put it inside state-leased buildings.

The officials spoke at a press interview in the headquarters of the Urban League, 204 West 136th Street. A seventeen-page report was made public at the same time. The report was entitled "An Indictment: Of the "shape-up" hiring system in the Port of New York which fosters racial and individual discrimination."

The study, which was made by the league's waterfront committee, described the shape as the "instrument of racial and individual discrimination, not only for the Negro and Puerto Rican workers, but for white longshoremen who are not favorites."

Of the 25,000 longshoremen who were registered to work in the Port on June 30, about 6,000 are Negro or Puerto Rican, the leagu's study noted. Most of the workers are given undesirable or dangerous jobs when they get work at all, the report declared.

Although Mr. Lewis and Mr. Hill criticized government agencies for their failure to act on complaints, they declared that a big part of the problem was the reluctantce of Negro longshoremen to testify on discrimination.

This reluctance was based, Mr. Hill said, on the fear of economic or physical reprisal "under the tradition of violence on the New York City docks."

Although the report recommended a hiring system in which regular jobs would be filled by seniority and casual jobs from a rotary hiring roster, Mr. Hill and Mr. Lewis made it plain that they favored the rotary hiring system.

STATE JOB AGENCY TO GET BIAS STUDY

Asks an Investigation Itself After Union Accuses It of Anti-Negro Policy

The state Labor Department's Division of Employment announced yesterday that it would investigation of its referral practices and personnel policies after new charges of discrimination were made by a labor union.

Stephen Mayo, acting executive director of the division, said that he had made the request for the investigation to the state's Advisory Council on Employment and Unemployment Insurance and to the State Commission Against Discrimination. The nine-member council is empowered to supervise the division.

The investigation was announced shortly after the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employes had charged high-ranking members of the division with failure to correct known discriminatory practices.

Alfred Wurf, assistant regional director of the union, made the charges in a report to Governor Rockefeller.

The union's report referred to incidents involving high school girls seeking jobs. The report mentioned an interviewer who had been assigned to two city high schools under a program sponsored by the division and the Board of Education.

In February, 1958, the union said, the interviewer, Mrs. Mildred Fanelli, upon leaving the division on sick leave, instructed her successor, Mrs. Kathy Goldman, not to refer any Negro students for jobs.

The report charged that Mrs. Goldman had been told by Mrs. Fanelli that application cards with heavy ink dots indicated that the students were Negro, and were not to be referred. The report said that Mrs. Goldman had reported the matter to her supervisors and that an investigation had disclosed that many of the students interviewed by Mrs. Fanelli had had their cards marked with dots.

"The record shows that there has been no effort of high-ranking Division of Employment staff to correct discriminatory practices within its jurisdiction," Mr. Wurf said. He also said that Mrs. Goldman, as a result of reporting the violations, "had been subjected to humiliating and insulting interrogation."

In announcing its request for an investigation, the Division of Employment said it would turn over its finding on the Goldman-Fanelli case.

The division also said that the findings in an investigation of charges that some interviewers referred only white or Negro persons according to an employer's wish would also be turned over.

Job Bias Probe By State Urged

By ALEX BENSON,
World-Telegram

A Bronx Assemblyman has demanded a state-wide probe of charges that "gentlemen's agreements" between business firms and the state Labor Department's employment division has led to racial discrimination against job applicants.

The charges were revealed by this newspaper Tuesday.

Assemblyman Ivan Warner, a Democrat, said yesterday that such agreements would be "the most despicable and diabolic conspiracy that could be perpetrated" with a state agency "acting in the role of a co-conspirator."

Wire to Governor.

He asked for the investigation in telegrams yesterday to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz and State Industrial Commissioner Martin Catherwood.

He said the charges point up the need for passage of his bill, now in committee, which would permit the State Commission Against Discrimination to initiate complaints, instead of waiting until they are filed before taking action. The bill is given little chance of passage.

Two probes of the bias charges will begin tomorrow the World-Telegram was told today.

Stephen Mayo, acting director of the employment division, has asked SCAD and the New York State Advisory Council on Employment and Unemployment Insurance to examine the employment division's own personnel practices as well as the reported "gentlemen's agreements."

Records to Agencies.

Mr. Mayo also said he would turn over division records to the two agencies in the case of an interviewer who allegedly discriminated against Negro high school children seeking temporary jobs.

In a letter to Gov. Rockefeller, Alfred Wurf, a union leader, charged that the employment division failed to take action against the interviewer.

Mr. Wurf today urged Gov. Rockefeller to appoint an independent investigating body to probe the division, arguing that SCAD and the Advisory Council were "state agencies investigating another state agency."

Other calls for investigation of the employment division come from the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, the New York State Careerists Society, Inc., an organization of civil service workers, and the Jewish Labor Committee.

ROCKEFELLER BARS 'ANY BIAS IN HIRING

Orders an Inquiry on State Employment Unit's Policy for Negro Applicants

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27—Governor Rockefeller declared today that if there were any discriminatory practices within the State Employment Service they would be [illegible] immediately." Mr. Rockefeller was reacting to press reports that the service had taken care not to send Negro applicants to employers who had said they would not hire them.

The Governor [illegible] Martin P. Catherwood, Industrial Commissioner, the State Commission Against Discrimination for "prompt action to obtain the facts."

Mr. Rockefeller asked the commission to "determine whether there is any bias, intentional or unintentional" in the Employment Service's procedures, and to report its findings to him.

There is, he said, there should be a full disclosure of the facts. He said this would help to put a stop to such practices and that it would serve to clear employes of the service who had been discharging their duties faithfully within the terms of the state's civil rights law.

"It is of the utmost importance that our State Employment Service be conducted with absolute fairness, and in the spirit as well as the letter of our fair employment practices legislation," Mr. Rockefeller said.

The reports that brought the statement from the Governor said that there was a "gentlemen's agreement" with some employers that the service would not send Negro job applicants to them.

State laws forbid discrimination in employment on the basis of age, race or religion.

New Job Bias Charge Hits State Board

Interviewer Got Coverup, Union Aid Tells Rockefeller

By ALEX BENSON.
World-Telegram Staff Writer

A new charge of racial discrimination was hurled at the State Labor Department's division of employment today.

A labor leader ass[illegible] in a letter to Gov. N[illegible] A. Rockefeller that th[illegible] vision covered [illegible]

Four to

[illegible] division "discouraged" employees from reporting bias cases to the State Commission Against Investigation.

The allegations came from Alfred Wurf, assistant regional director of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO. Speaking on behalf of his union, Mr. Wurf demanded an investigation by the Governor.

A spokesman for the employment division declined comment on the union letter until he could obtain a copy of it. "I expect we will have something to say about it when we've seen it," she added.

The union's action came after the World-Telegram yesterday reported the existence of "gentlemen's agreements" between some business firms and the division under which the division referred only whites or only Negroes for certain positions.

A division spokesman said a thorough investigation of the complaints, originally reported to this newspaper by division employees, would be made. The State Commission Against Discrimination also promptly announced it would conduct a probe.

According to Mr. Wurf, the employment interviewer who discriminated against high school girls was assigned to two city high schools under the joint placement program sponsored by the state employment division and the Board of Education.

Early last year, Mr. Wurf said, the interviewer went on sick leave, instructing her replacement not to refer any Negro youngsters for Easter jobs. The replacement was told by the interviewer that "heavy ink dots" on the application cards indicated the applicant was a Negro, Mr. Wurf said.

The new interviewer reported the incident to superiors, who ordered an investigation. The investigation disclosed, Mr. Wurf said, that the dots on the cards did indeed correspond to Negro applicants.

The investigation also showed that at least 13 placements recorded by the old interviewer were fraudulent, Mr. Wurf continued. As of last month, he wrote, the interviewer had been reprimanded for the fraudulent placements but no bias charges had been placed against her.

"The record shows," Mr. Wurf said, "that there has been no effort on the part of high-ranking members of the division of employment staff to correct discriminatory practices within its jurisdiction."

"The person who did her duty by reporting the above case of discrimination to her supervisor has been subjected to humiliating and insulting interrogation."

The interviewer who committed the alleged discrimination was put on another division job when her sick leave ended, said Mr. Wurf.

A second state agency announced an investigation of the Employment Division this morning.

George J. Mintzer, chairman of the New York State Advisory Council on Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance, a 9-man group appointed by the Governor, said the council intended to "get to the bottom of this."

"If people in hte division are cutting corners to make placements, we're going to eliminate it."

STATE LABOR CHIEF HITS BIAS 'LAXITY'

Catherwood Tells Job Aides to Avoid Discrimination After S.C.A.D. Report

By MILDRED MURPHY

State Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood denounced yesterday the "laxity" of personnel in the Labor Department's employment division in complying with the state law prohibiting discrimination.

He issued a statement ordering that all division personnel be warned that discrimination in any form would subject them to departmental charges and penalties.

He also ordered charges to be brought immediately against a placement interviewer who had marked dots on the cards of job applicants to distinguish between whites and nonwhites.

The commissioner's statement followed a report on Thursday by the State Commission Against Discrimination, which alleged that discrimination was loosely interpreted or condoned in all echelons of the division.

The report noted that placement interviewers had admitted a fear of being labeled as "trouble-makers" if they attempted to comply with the agency's official nondiscrimination policy. A state law prohibits discrimination because of race, color, religion or age.

"There is absolutely no excuse for any discrimination in any branch of the Labor Department," Mr. Catherwood said.

Liaison Officer Named

On the recommendation of the commission, Mr. Catherwood said he would soon appoint a liaison officer to work with the commission, particularly on job orders from employers seeking to avoid hiring Negroes or other race or religious groups.

He also appointed Deputy Commissioner George H. Fowler to work solely on discrimination matters and safeguards against them. Mr. Fowler will report to Mr. Catherwood.

Mr. Catherwood said he had asked the Division of Employment, in cooperation with the Advisory Council on Employment and Unemployment, to submit to him by June 1 a report on present procedures to guard against discrimination.

He also said he had ordered reports of bias-tainted employment requests to be sent to the S. C. A. D. He acknowledged that in the last two years the reports had been kept in the division.

Mr. Catherwood said the employe who had used dots on applicants' cards, Mrs. Mildred Fanelli, had been removed from job-referral work. Mrs. Fanelli, he said, had previously been reprimanded for making false claims on the number of job placements she handled.

Negro Girl Says Airline Refused Her

NEW YORK (AP) — A tall 22-year-old Queens College night school student said Tuesday Capital Airlines refused to hire her as a flight hostess because she was a Negro and used excuses such as

her having a bad tooth.

Miss Patricia Banks, of Jamaica, Queens, told the State Commission Against Discrimination that the airlines never "actually told me they wouldn't hire me."

Testifying before the three-member commission on the advice of U. S. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY), she said the airline was "evasive" in telling her definitely she would not be hired.

Miss Banks said she took a course at Grace Downs Air Career School in New York and it cost her more than $200 to prepare herself for a career as a flying hostess.

Miss Banks said she completed the course and applied for a hostess position with Capital Airlines in 1956. She testified that other girls in the class soon after were notified either that they had been accepted, rejected or were under further consideration.

She said neither the airline nor school officials told her one way or the other what her status was.

Macon M. Arthur, airlines counsel, denied charges by Miss Banks that the airline has a policy of not hiring Negroes on any flight positions. He also said the commission had no jurisdiction in the case because the airline hires its personnel in Washington and that Miss Banks waited well beyond the 90 - day limit to file a complaint on the advice of Powell.

Miss Banks contended that of the 1,350 persons employed by Capital in flight operation, none was a Negro.

"I was told that Capital would not hire me because I had no public work experience and I had a tooth that needed to be fixed," Miss Banks said, adding

"I had the tooth fixed and I certainly had experience with the public, but I still was not hired."

Arthur contended that her statements about the tooth and public experience were "hearsay and not made by any one in an official capacity of Capital Airlines."

Job Agency Group Says State's Data Show Little Bias

The president of an association of employment agencies has defended the agencies' record on the basis of a report issued recently by the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Chris A. Tobison, head of the 122-member Commercial Placement Council, said that while the number of employment complaints reported to the state agency had risen 66 per cent over last year, most of the complaints were against employers, not employment agencies.

Mr. Tobison said the report showed 212 employment complaints in the first three months of 1959. Employers were accused in 168 cases, labor unions in twenty-two and employment agencies in twenty-two.

Of the twenty-two cases against agencies, Mr. Tobison said, "nineteen were against nearly as many employment agencies in New York City.

"When you consider that there are 1,100 agencies in the city, and that they handle about half a million persons in three months," he added, "nineteen complaints seems infinitesimal."

The report also showed that the state agency disposed of 143 complaints in the first three months of 1959. Seventy-four cases were dismissed, thirty-five were filed under "no probable cause found" but other practices found and adjusted, and twenty-four listed as "specific complaint sustained." Ten others were dithdrawn or dismissed because of lack of jurisdiction.

Of the twenty-four justified complaints, twenty-one involved employers and three employment agencies, the report showed.

Mr. Tobison, who is also president of the Tobison Employment Service, 507 Fifth Avenue, said that the employment agencies "have worked very closely with S. C. A. D. since its inception and will continue to do so."

JOB AGENCY BIAS REPORTED RISING

State Agency and Study by B'nai B'rith Cite Instances of Discriminatory Hiring

COMPLAINTS INCREASING

All Kinds in New York in First Quarter Totaled 242, Against 169 a Year Ago

Two separate reports pointed yesterday to the growing number of complaints of discriminatory practices by employment agencies.

A report by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination for the first quarter of 1959 showed twenty-two complaints against employment agencies, compared with six in the first quarter of 1958.

A special report by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith said private employment agencies in several sections of the country had become "the cat's-paw of job bias" and had thrown a "protective curtain" around discriminatory employers.

Elmer A. Carter, chairman of the state agency, said the number of complaints of all kinds for the first quarter was 242, compared with 169 in the first three months of 1958.

The report said the increase in complaints against agencies "may indicate the difficulties of obtaining employment in a period of relatively high unemployment."

The report showed that 189 complaints of all kinds were closed in the first quarter. Ninety-four, or just under one-half, were dismissed with no discriminatory practices or policies found. In thirty-nine others, no probable cause was found as to the specific complaint, but other discriminatory practices or policies were found and adjusted.

In thirty-one cases, complaints were sustained. They were adjusted after conciliation in all but two cases in which a hearing was ordered or a consent order issued.

Basis of New Complaints

Most of the new complaints—145 out of 242—were based on discrimination because of color. Discrimination on account of age—under a law that became effective July 1, 1958—was second with forty-nine complaints. The other complaints were based on national origin (27), creed (16) and other (5).

The Anti-Defamation League report, issued by its national director, Benjamin H. Epstein, said some employment agencies used secret symbols or other coding techniques on application forms to screen out job applicants belonging to minority groups. The league is devoted to safeguarding civil liberties and combating bigotry and discrimination.

The report said the screening system "works so well that discriminatory employers are relieved of the embarrassment of having to interview and confront unwanted job-seekers."

The report said policies of discrimination against Negroes, Jews and Puerto Ricans "are laid down by employers, not by private employment agencies." It added that 'n'onetheless, there is a growing body of public opinion that this should not absolve the employment agencies which collaborate with the bigoted employer."

The league report found that in Los Angeles, job discrimination was practiced on a wide scale."

State Discovers Bias In Own Job Service

Governor Hears Law Is Flouted To Meet 'Quota' of Placements

By Joel Seldin

Racial discrimination in the handling of job applicants has been found in the State Employment Service by the State Commission Against Discrimination, which investigated at the request of Gov. Rockefeller.

The S. C. A. D. report, sent to the Governor earlier in the week and released yesterday, accused the employment service, a division of the Department of Labor, of "weakness" and "indifference to the implications of discriminatory employment practices." The emphasis, S. C. A. D. said, was on producing a high volume of job placements rather than on enforcing the state law against discrimination.

The investigation was undertaken after the publication of a charge that a "gentleman's agreement" existed between employment service interviewers and certain large employers to send only job applicants with a particular racial or religious background. Another charge, by a union official, held that the employment service had "covered [illegible] case of an interviewer who used a code of dots to distinguish the application cards of white and non-white students.

Elmer A. Carter, chairman of S. C. A. D., in his summary of the eight reports produced by the investigation, said the charge of a "gentleman's agreement" was "justified by the evidence produced. . . ." Interviewers in the employment service, he said, do not believe that their supervisors are "entirely committed to the policy of non-discrimination."

"In fact, he suspects that he may be considered a bit of a 'trouble maker' if he does try to enforce the policy," Mr. Carter wrote.

In the "dot" case, he found that the service was more concerned with the interviewer's claiming "credit for placements for which she was not responsible," than with the discriminatory implications of the code. This attitude, Mr. Carter wrote, "could hardly impress any member of the staff with a feeling that supervisory personnel regarded this type of issue as one of paramount importance."

On the matter of "credit for placements," the investigators undertook an extensive analysis of the employment service's process for evaluating its own employees. It found "an unwritten, unspoken 'quota' of placements," resulting in a temptation to "cut corners by making the easier placements." This cutting of corners, it was found, usually means compromising with the pressures toward discrimination.

Personnel Policy

In another aspect of the service's personnel policy, S. C. A. D. found that in the New York City Commercial and Sales Office, at which the "gentleman's agreement" charge was leveled, only one of eleven Negro employees is assigned full time to the kind of job where discriminatory arrangements could be made. It also found a lower - than - average proportion of Negroes being promoted to supervisory jobs and a "feeling of unease among those members of non - white groups who wish to make the Employment Service their careers."

The investigation also found laxness in reporting to S.C.A.D cases involving discriminatory job orders. One interviewer was quoted as saying that top supervisory officials, if asked whether such a report should be filed, will tell the interviewer "not to be silly." Such reports the interviewer said, "make the State Employment Service look bad."

Recommendations

Calling his recommendation "self - evident," Mr. Carter proposed that supervisory personnel "must make it unequivocally clear . . . that one price the Employment Service will not pay for meeting any real or fancied quota for placements, or establishing or maintaining a 'cordial' relationship with employers is the price of tolerating or assuming limitations or specifications based on race, creed, color or national origin."

He suggested that the service appoint a full-time liaison officer to work with S. C. A. D. on the reporting of discriminatory job orders and on the service's orientation and training programs. He also proposed that the service's Advisory Council, particularly its public members, take a renewed interest in the possibility of discrimination toward the service's own employees.

Mr. Carter said he had received "every co-operation" in the investigation from Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood, head of the Department of Labor. He assured the Governor he was confident that the service's personnel "can be counted upon to act with the required vigor, if leadership and direction are provided."

Elmer A. Carter, chairman of S. C. A. D., who released the discrimination report yesterday.

16c 1959

NORTH CAROLINA

Segregation Bars In Industry Cited

More and better jobs in North Carolina's increasingly industrialized economy should be a prime goal for the State's Negroes, an Urban League official told Negro school teachers here last night.

Julius A. Thomas of New York, the League's director of industrial relations, urged North Carolina Negroes to take steps aimed at breaking down segregation bars in industry and business.

Eventually, Thomas said, "industries will realize it is not good business to exclude efficient workers solely because of their race."

But presently, he said, Negroes comprise only eight per cent of the industrial labor force in a selected group of North Carolina plants.

Thomas was speaking to 4,500 members of the North Carolina Teachers Association, holding a three-day annual convention.

Three Suggestions.

He urged a three-part program aimed at putting more Negro workers on production lines and in business offices.

He suggested:

—"You must become concerned about the problem of employment discrimination." He asked a "thorough study" of labor utilization by economics and sociology departments in Negro colleges to "point out the opportunities and the limitations faced by Negro young people."

—Formation of a Statewide committee to sponsor a program to "open the doors of industry and business to more qualified young people."

—Better preparation for Negro young people for work in industry and business.

Thomas said a recent survey of 23 North Carolina industrial plants showed that Negroes comprised eigh per cent of the work force. Southwide the average was six per cent.

He said that 19 Negroes in North Carolina were employed in clerical work in partially - integranted plants, but that a major problem is the relunctance of industrial and business firms to hire Negroes for anything more than unskilled jobs.

In a Southwide survey, only 4,200 of 26,500 Negro workers served in other than unskilled or semi-skilled posts, Thomas pointed out.

Becaue of "these unhappy statistics," Thomas said, "we urge you to join with us in a more vigorous effort to eliminate discriminatory employment practices in every section of this great country."

The three-day NCTA convention ends with a general session at 10:30 this morning. George Newell of Raleigh is general chairman for the convention.

W. T. Coleman Named to U. S. Job Bias Board

President Eisenhower Friday appointed William T. Coleman Jr., Philadelphia attorney, an alternate public member of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy.

The committee, which has five members, including two representing the public, directs inquiries and investigations into possible discrimination in departmental employment.

EXPERT ON PTC FARES

Coleman, 39, is one of the city's two experts on PTC fare cases. The other is his law associate, Harold E. Kohn. They are members of the firm of Dilworth, Paxon, Kalish, Kohn and Dilks.

Active in Negro affairs, Coleman was one of three attorneys who represented three Negro youths in their attempt to gain admission to Girard College. The legal move failed.

He was educated at Germantown High School; the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated summa cum laude with major honors in government, and Harvard Law School, where he attained magna cum laude.

AIDE TO FRANKFURTER

During his career he served as law secretary to Judge Herbert F. Goodrich, of the Third Circuit United States Court of Appeals from 1947 to 1948 and as law secretary to U. S. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter in 1948 and 1949.

He is active in civic and legal affairs and has written several articles on the law.

Four charged with job discrimination

There are 40 others, according to NAACP records.

WASHINGTON

Four large industrial corporations and a Federally aided educational project are charged with unfair employment practices in complaints filed last week with the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

In submitting the complaints on behalf of NAACP members, Herbert Hill, the association's labor secretary, urged the committee to revoke the contracts of employers who are "blantantly violation the anti-discrimination provison."

Concerns named in the complaint include Monsanto (Ill.) Chemical Co., Glenn L. Martin Co., Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.; Kansas State College of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture Extension Program, Wichita, Kans.; P. Lorillard Co., Greensboro, N.C.; and Railway Express Agency, Inc., NYC.

MR. HILL also conferred with Dr. Joseph Hoghins, chief enforcement officer of the committee regarding previously filed NAACP complaints. The Committee has not revoked a single contract since it was created in Aug. 1953.

Among the complaints currently pending with the Committee are actions against Boeing Aircraft Co., Wichita, Kans.; Western Electic Co. and the Communications Workers of AFL-CIO, Greensboro, N.C.;

Lion Oil Co. and the International Union of Operating Engineers, AFL-CIO, El Dorado, Ark.; Cessna Aircraft Corp., Wichita, Kans.; National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio; Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Wichita, Kans.;

BOHR AIRCRAFT CORP., Riverside, Calif.; Carbide and Chemical Co. (Division of Union Carbide and Chemical Corp.) and Galveston Metal Trades Department, AFL-CIO, Texas City, Tex.;

Frigidaire Sales Corp. (Division of General Motors Corp.) Emeryville, Calif.; and U.S. Industrial Chemical Co. (division of National Distiller Co.) Ashtabula, Ohio.

FIGHT ON JOB BIAS SPURRED BY NIXON

He Calls on the Religions to Mobilize Moral Steps for Meeting Problem

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 11 — Vice President Richard M. Nixon urged religious leaders today to "mobilize the moral support of the American people" for a fight against racial discrimination in employment.

He addressed 400 clergymen and lay leaders of religious organizations at a conference called by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, of which he is chairman.

The committee works by persuasion against discrimination in hiring by companies with Government contracts. It has sponsored many conferences covering industry, labor and local government, but today's conference was the first in the field of religion.

The Vice President opened the session. Other speakers, from the clergy, business, labor and Government, echoed his main theme, that racial discrimination was a moral problem religion could help to solve.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. told the meeting that job discrimination had resulted in "an appalling gap" between white and Negro living conditions. He is the young Negro minister who led the boycott against bus segregation at Montgomery, Ala.

He said that 43 per cent of the Negro families in this country earned less than $2,000 a year, compared with only 17 per cent of white families, and only 12 per cent of Negro families earned $5,000 a year or more, as against 40 per cent of white families.

Arraignment of Practice

"To deny any group honest work and fair pay is not only immoral, it is almost murderous," Dr. King declared. "It is deliberate strangulation of the physical and cultural development of the victims."

He asserted that discrimination "also debilitates the white person" because "it so often victimizes him with a false sense of superiority, thus depriving him of genuine humility, honesty and love."

He defined discrimination as a moral rather than a political issue and said that the churches had a special responsibility to "break the deadening silence which engulfs the well-meaning white people of the South." Many white southerners, he added, deplore discrimination but are afraid to "speak honestly or employ Negroes."

Lawrence E. Walsh, Deputy Attorney General, decried the "economic waste, moral brutality and international disadvantages" of racial discrimination.

He cited Federal employment policy as a bright spot. In the five major centers of Federal employment, he said, 23 per cent of the employes are negroes.

Presses Rights Plank

Mr. Walsh urged support for a plank in the Admiinstration's civil rights program that would make the President's committee a permanent agency with statutory support. It now has no regular appropriations status.

The greatest obstacle to the proposal, he commented, was not strong opposition but lack of enthusiastic backers.

He said he recognized that many at the conference wanted a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commision, but he declared that that broader proposal had no chance of approval in Congress.

The 400 persons at the conference came from thirty-four states. They paid their own way, some of them by raising funds in their congregations.

End To Building Trades Bias I District Of Columbia Area See

WASHINGTON (Special)—Hope for an end to the exclusion of Negroes from employment in certain building trades in the District of Columbia, where Federal construction projects are involved, was expressed Saturday by Irving Ferman, executive vice-chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

"Recent negotiations with government contractors indicate to the President's Committee that this distressful situation may soon be remedied," Ferman said, in an address to an economic and social workshop of the American Council on Human Rights which was conducted at Howard University.

The committee has substantiated the validity of complaints which have been filed with its staff alleging discrimination against Negroes in the hiring of skilled construction workers on such projects as Capitol East Fronb and the third House Office Building, Ferman said.

CAN NO LONGER ESCAPE

Despite evidence that initial blame for the situation may rest with certain building trades union locals, the Committee aide told his audience "we do not think that contractors can any longer sign contracts with the Government involving nondiscrimination clauses and then offer as a defense to noncompliance the exclusionary practices of unions with which they have labor agreements."

Ferman expressed confidence that the problem will soon be resolved with the cooperation of all concerned. He said the equal job opportunity program of the President's Committee can be symbolized in no better fashion than by free access to employment for all qualified workers on Federal construction projects in the nation's capital.

"These edifices must symbolize the hopes of free me nagainst the despair of communist totalitarianism, tnt they cannot do so as long as there remains any semblance of employment discriminaiion in their construction," Ferman said.

Hope seen for ending discrimination on US jobs

WASHINGTON

Hope for an end to the exclusion of colored persons from employment in certain building trades in the District of Columbia where Federal construction projects are involved, was expressed last week by Irving Ferman, executive vice-chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

"Recent negotiations with government contractors indicate to the President's Committee that this distressful situation may soon be remedied," he said in an address to an economic and social workshop of the American Council on Human Rights at Howard University.

The committee has established the truth of complaints alleging discrimination against skilled colored construction workers on such projects as the Capitol East Front and the third House Office Building.

Despite evidence that initial blame for the situation may rest with certain building trades union locals, the Committee aide told his audience:

"We do not think that contractors can any longer sign contracts with the Government involving non - discrimination clauses and then offer as a defense to noncompliance the exclusionary practices of unions with which they have labor agreements."

Mr. Ferman said the equal job opportunity program of the President's Committee can be symbolized in no better fash-

ion than by free access to employment for all qualified workers on Federal construction projects in the nation's capital.

President's Unit Secures Better Jobs for Race

The Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg, Pa.
Sat. 11-28-59

WASHINGTON — "You've got to break the ice. You have to get Negroes into pilot jobs. You have to persuade the contractor that he must take action to implement the Government's policy of employing Negroes."

Speaking was Irving Ferman, president of the President's Committee on Contracts, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, which works to end discrimination in hiring by companies with Government contracts.

Instead of asking contractors for a generalized commitment not to discriminate, the committee is now seeking a specific promise to hire Negroes for new jobs immediately.

Emphasis has been on white color and skilled industrial positions from which Negroes have been excluded generally in the South and many other parts of the country.

■

THE COMMITTEE pointed out what it considers "significant breakthroughs" in obtaining skilled jobs for Negroes in the South.

(1) One of the largest defense contractors, manufacturers of aircraft among many other products, has hired for the first time Negro clerical workers in its Fort Worth, (Tex.) plant.

(2) A nationally known company in Greensboro (N. C.) has employed Negroes for white collar jobs in the personnel and accounting departments, and one as a junior laboratory technician.

(3) The International Latex Company in Dover, Del., a strongly Southern-oriented area, hired its first Negro employes of any kind and arranged for the recruitment of skilled Negroes in the future.

■

FOR HELP IN finding qualified Negro employes, Latex turned to Dr. Jerome Holland, president of Delaware State College. Some years ago he was the Cornell University football star known as "Brud" Holland.

Dr. Holland said the Negro employes have been received without any incidents except some friendly approaches by white employes. He said Negro teachers and others in Dover were eager to train young men and women for Latex, because "they recognize the importance of having good people employed at this opportune time."

U.S. AIDE URGES END TO JOB BIAS

The New York Times
Fri. 12-4-59

B'nai B'rith Hears Plea for Help by Volunteer Groups at Conference Here

By IRVING SPIEGEL

Irving Ferman, executive vice chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, said here yesterday the "most basic and crucial problem" confronting minority groups was discrimination in employment.

He urged volunteer agencies in the field of civil rights to put "greater emphasis" on the "bread-and-butter" problem of equal opportunity for employment.

His talk was one of a series on the problems of minority groups at the annual meeting of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in the Savoy Hilton Hotel.

He Finds 'Acceptance'

He said his committee, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, had found "a remarkable degree of acceptance and readiness" by business and industrial executives to integrate minority group members in their work forces.

Joseph Cohen, chairman of the league's community-service committee, said that Negroes had started to "act like the white majority as they near genuine equality," and this situation would call for "new accommodations" by all Americans.

Rabbi Albert I. Gordon, spiritual leader of Temple Emanuel, Newton, Mass., said that Jews were not settling in the suburbs to "escape civil rights issues" and their non-white city neighbors.

Rabbi Gordon, who wrote the sociological study, "Jews in Suburbia," declared that "far more important" changing social and economic factors accounted for the move to the suburbs by both Jews and Christians.

Not the least of these, he said, "are the factors associated with the increasing numbers of marriages, larger families, changing housing needs, improved economic income, better transportation and the desire for improved status."

Barney Balaban, honorary vice chairman of the league, urged the agency "to build for greater leadership as a human rights organization in the years ahead."

Negro Hiring On East Front Job Pushed

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

Contracts Group Cites Impasse, to Take Issue to GSA

By CECIL HOLLAND
Star Staff Writer

The President's Committee on Government Contracts headed by Vice President Nixon sought Government action today to have skilled Negro workers employed on the reconstruction of the east front of the Capitol.

Irving Ferman, executive vice president of the committee, said he will carry the fight to the General Services Administration as the contracting agency on the part of the Government.

He said two months' negotiations with the McCloskey Contracting Co. of Philadelphia had failed to resolve the impasse. He added that he would undertake to arrange a meeting within the next few days with GSA Administrator Franklin Floete to discuss the matter.

Two Other Big Projects

Also involved are McCloskey contracts on the new House Office building and a new Government building being erected just west of the Health, Education and Welfare building on Independence avenue.

Mr. Ferman said the east front reconstruction holds a symbolic reference and added:

"We simply cannot let this east front be built with any suspicion of discrimination."

Involved in the dispute along with the McCloskey Co. is Local 201 of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers (AFL-CIO) which supplies skilled workers for the three projects under an agreement with the contracting firm.

Democrats' Treasurer

Mr. Ferman said the head of the firm, Matthew McCloskey, who is treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, had been sympathetic to the committee's position but had taken no action on the comlaints.

Mr. McCloskey and representatives of his firm here were not immediately available for comment.

The dispute arose last summer when Alexander D. Thomas 55, of 4321 Kane place N.E., an iron worker, complained that he and others had been refused employment on the east front project.

Mr. Ferman said the committee investigated and took the complaints up with the McCloskey firm. He related that Mr. McCloskey said he would bring outside skilled Negro rodmen on the job if he could not work out an agreement with the union.

Proposal is Rejected

Later, the contractor proposed, Mr. Ferman said, that he bring from Philadelphia some Negro workmen previously employed by his firm as a move to avoid the referral agreement with the union. This would be possible under the Taft-Hartley law, it was pointed out.

However, Vice President Nixon rejected this proposal as violating the spirit and purpose of the President's committee in eliminating discrimination in the particular instance, in Washington.

At an October 13 meeting with Mr. McCloskey, Mr. Ferman said the committee would undertake to co-operate in working out the problem by conferring with union representatives.

A meeting with Calvin Walker, business agent of Local 201, failed to bring a solution, Mr. Ferman said, and an appeal to top AFL-CIO leaders brought a sympathetic hearing but no action.

Mr. Ferman said the committee had no desire to "bust unions" but added that the present system in operation was impeding the committee's work.

Cites Negro Hiring

At the time the controversy arose, Mr. Walker denied any bias on the part of the union and said it not only hired Negro rodmen but had assigned them at times to the three McCloskey projects.

Mr. Ferman said the local has two Negro members who have belonged to the union for 34 years. The referral system under the union's agreement with Mr. McCloskey, the committee official said, serves "to freeze" the situation and prevent other Negro rodmen from obtaining work on the projects.

Mr. Ferman said the McCloskey contract with the GSA bans any discrimination. With reference to this and the referral agreement the firm has with the union, Mr. Ferman commented:

"These boys can't have it both ways."

Embarrasses 'Friends,' Enemies

Powell Amendment Separates 'Sheep From Goats' on Issue Of Discrimination in Unions

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 8-22-59
B2

WASHINGTON — Representative Adam Clayton Powell separated the sheep from the goats in the House of Representatives Wednesday when he moved an amendment to the Shelley labor reform bill (favored by the unions) that would ban racial discrimination in union membership.

16c

The amendment offered by Powell read:

"Except that no labor organization shall discriminate unfairly in its representation of all employes in the negotiation and administration of collective bargaining agreement, or refuse membership, segregate or expel any person on the grounds of race, religion, color, sex or national origin."

In introducing the amendment, the New York Congressman asserted that he was striving "to remove the elements of hypocrisy and deceit which now exist in all of the labor bills before you."

Later, Powell promised:

"I will offer this amendment to other bills that come before us."

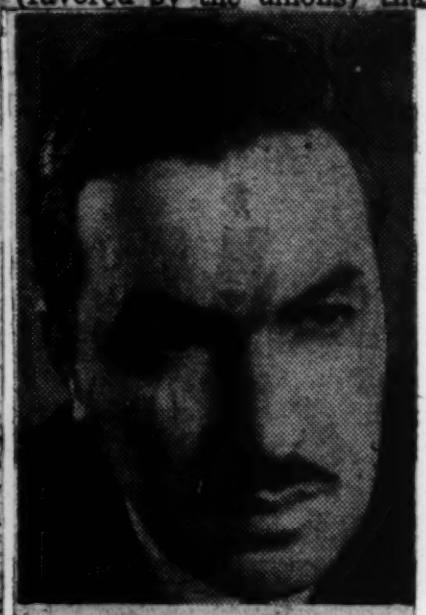
He raised the question as to what Communist news agencies might report about the action of the House.

"Will they print tomorrow that Khrushchev is going to come here to a land of hypocrisy, where black men, brown men, Orientals, Jews, Latin-Americans do not have a chance to work because the U. S. Congress refuses to give them that right?"

Despite Powell's eloquent pleading and the support of a few ultra-liberals, his amendment was voted down.

Remarks made by Congressman Cederberg, opposing the amendment, were of such a nature that Powell construed them to be a "personal attack" and asked that Cederberg's words be "taken down" for possible censure."

Later, Powell said: "Out of my Christian character and upbring-



ADAM C. POWELL

ing, which can be made more obvious by those who may not have it, I withdraw my request that the gentleman's words be taken down."

On the vote on his amendment, Powell demanded tellers, and he and Congressman Barden (North Carolina) were appointed tellers.

The sheep and the goats on both the Democratic and Republican sides ganged up with the Democratic goats from the North to defeat the Powell amendment 215 to 160.

Negroes Major Complainants

Job Discrimination Group Here

By BILL BOWLES
News and Courier Staff Writer

A committee appointed by the President to combat discrimination in governmental employment practices reported here yesterday that as many complaints come from the North as from the South.

Dr. Archibald S. Carey, chairman of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, called the visit to the Naval Base "routine." Charleston is the 35th city the committee has "investigated" so far.

About the comparison of the number of complaints in North and South, Carey said, "I wouldn't attempt to say what section of the country is guilty most often of discrimination. One section might be more articulate in voicing complaints than another would be."

Thirty-five administrators of federal agencies in the Charleston area met with the five visiting members of the committee yesterday. Branch Rickey, the baseball executive, was one of the committeemen. He is vice-chairman.

Carey stressed that the group was not here to investigate any reported malpractice by Charleston governmental agencies. It was more for a discussion of employment policies, he said.

Carey explained the purpose of the group, which the President created in January, 1955, as that of providing a place of appeal for persons who feel that they are being discriminated against in their jobs.

The committee looks for discrimination based on three things: race, religion and national origin.

In the four years that the committee has operated, 80 per cent of the complaints have come from Negroes. Approximately 8 per cent have come from Jewish people, the second highest category. Third greatest number of complaints come from Latin Americans.

Carey said that many of the complaints have no validity. "And at least 80 per cent of them are resolved before they even get to the committee," he said. The chairman expressed satisfaction with the success of the organization. It is intended to make the agencies aware that fitness for the job is the only criterion for employment.

Rickey's Stand

. . . See Page 11-A.

The committee is not empowered with police authority. It can report its findings to the President. "So far we have not found it necessary to make recommendations for legislation," Carey said. "The committee has never failed to get cooperation from an agency."

The number of complaints received by the committee has been increasing since its formation. Carey feels that this is not a result of increased discrimination but of increased information among governmental employes. More people know of the existence of the committee than ever before, he said.

Asked whether the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People had stimulated complaint action among the Negroes, Carey said, "No." He added, "I don't want to be misunderstood. The committee is not 'pro' anything. We merely investigate conditions as they are called to our attention."

Carey described the 2,300,000 employes of the federal government as the committee "staff." "We don't send out investigators as such. All federal employes are at the disposal of the committee for gathering the information on which we act."

The "action," he said, is merely to give advice to the person making the complaint, discuss the situation with the agency for which he works, or make a report. The latter action has never been necessary.

Carey said that most complaints are not about being unable to get employment with the government but about being unable to obtain promotions for which the complainant thinks he is qualified.

Members of the committee other than Carey and Rickey are Milton Biow, author of the "$64,000 Question" on television; W. Walter McCoy, of Washington, D.C.; and Dr. Ross Clinchy, executive director of the committee. Two members did not make the trip.

The committee left Charleston last night for Norfolk.

Teamster Longshoreman Pact Denied

Hoffa Probers Go Into Strike Threat; 'Harassed' Witness Balks Red Quiz

By Edward T. Folliard
Staff Reporter

The investigation of James R. Hoffa and his Teamster Union yesterday turned to Hoffa's reported threat to make an alliance with longshoremen and others and call a paralyzing Nation-wide strike.

Sen. John T. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the so-rackets committee, began by called rackets committee, began by calling as a witness Louis Goldblatt of San Francisco, secretary-treasurer of the International Longshoremen's Union.

Goldblatt acknowledged that the teamsters and the longshoremen had set up a 11-man committee on the West Coast to settle problems growing out of overlapping, organization and automation, but he would not agree that there was any teamster-longshoremen "pact."

The hearing reached a heated, Fifth Amendment stage when Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy asked Goldblatt if he was a Communist, if he formerly went under the name of Louis Miller, and if he wrote a pamphlet in 1934 ("Young Communists in Action") that called for the "overthrow of capitalism" and the establishment of "a Soviet America."

Goldblatt laughed as the pamphlet was being read. Then he became angry, charged that he was being subjected to harassment, and invoked the Fifth Amendment to avoid saying whether he was or ever had been a Communist.

Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's Union, also took the Fifth last April when asked the same question by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

While Goldblatt was in the witness chair, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., (D-N. C.) called attention to a news story from Brownsville, Tex., on May 19 which said that Hoffa threatened to call a Nation-wide strike if anti-trust laws were applied to unions. Next day Hoffa denied making such a threat.

McClellan, ignoring the denial, said at yesterday's hearing that Hoffa was raising a danger to the supremacy of the United States Government, and said it was up to the committee to determine whether laws were needed to protect the country and the welfare of its citizens.

Hoffa to be Quizzed

Hoffa is scheduled to appear before the committee next week, and will be questioned about a "pact" with the longshoremen, and also about corruption and gangsterism in his Teamsters Union.

Goldblatt took the Fifth Amendment several times yesterday after a talkative start. He refused to acknowledge whether he had signed an affidavit under the Taft-Hartley Act saying he was not a Communist, although the affidavit (or a photostat of it) was placed in front of him. He also declined to say whether he had made any effort to have Godfrey P. Schmidt removed as a monitor watching over the affairs of the Teamsters Union.

At one point, when Goldblatt was crying out against "harassment," Sen. McClellan told him that the committee didn't propose "to be insulted by a witness."

Discrimination Is Charged

At the outset of yesterday's hearing, Ross Hill, a former truck driver, told how he was barred from Hoffa's Local 299 in Detroit because he was a Negro. He said the discrimination forced him to sell his truck and move to California, where he is now working as an operating engineer.

Hill said that truck companies in Detroit wouldn't hire Negroes because "they didn't want trouble with the union."

He said he is getting along well in California and that he thinks conditions for the Negro worker are improving because people are getting "more civilized . . . more understanding."

The committee next swung back to a line of investigation it began several days ago, designed to show that Hoffa has negotiated or favored contracts unfavorable to the rank-and-file of Teamsters.

Chief Counsel Kennedy said that a witness, Richard R. Riss sr., owner of a Kansas City, Mo., trucking company, had entertained Hoffa at his fishing lodge in Canada, and had then got a "modification" of his contract with the Teamsters.

Riss insisted that the truck drivers prospered under the modification.

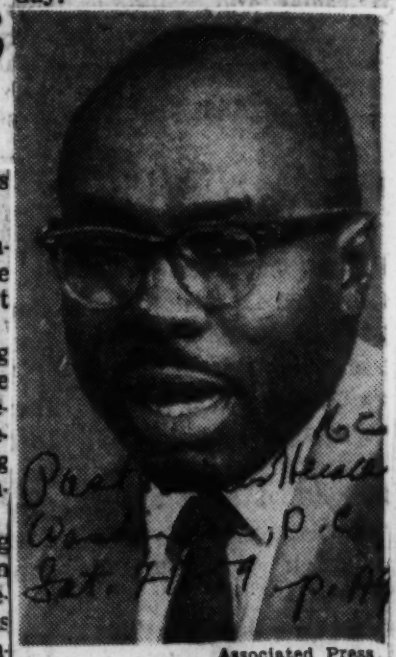
Union Aide Dodges Quiz

Thomas Keegan, business agent for a Chicago local of the Teamsters Union, wearing a diamond ring shaped like a horseshoe, was called for questioning about testimony of truck drivers that he refused to help them collect money owed them by truck owners.

Keegan, who gets $12,000 a year as salary and $5500 for expenses, took the Fifth Amendment.

Sen. McClellan, who has seen an army of Teamster officials do the same thing in the last two years, became furious. He said that Keegan and others like him were the real "union busters."

"We hear a lot about labor-baiting and union-busting when we are trying to get legislation," he said. "The real union busters are the cheats and the frauds who are imposing themselves on unions today."



Associated Press

ROSS HILL
. . . subject to discrimination

Negro charges Hoffa set up bar on Negroes

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—A Negro truck driver testified today he has been subjected to costly racial discrimination by Teamster President James R. Hoffa's home Local 299 in Detroit.

An immediate investigation was ordered by the Senate rackets committee.

THE DRIVER, Ross Hill, Compton, Calif., told the committee that in the earlier 1950s the local barred all but about six Negroes from its 12,000 membership. The ban, Hill said, cost him severe financial losses.

He said the six Negroes got in only because they were on payrolls of big trucking firms the local had organized and it had to take them.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.), presiding in the absence of Chairman John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), ordered the committee staff to send investigators to Detroit to look into the alleged discrimination.

Anti-Negro Bias In Union Is Cited

Senators Told Hoffa's Home Local In Detroit Drew Color Line

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Senate investigators heard charges Friday that Teamster President James Hoffa's home local in Detroit followed a pattern of racial bias in refusing to admit Negroes as members.

One Negro truck driver told the Senate Rackets Committee the local's denial of his membership application in 1953 eventually cost him his job, his automobile and his home.

Union Contract 'Undercut'

Committee counsel Robert Kennedy also charged that Hoffa personally allowed an employer-friend, trucker Richard R. Riss of Kansas City, Mo., to undercut the union contract by changing pay rates and selling trucks to his drivers at above-cost prices.

Riss, a frequent host to Hoffa at his Canadian lodge, promptly denied any impropriety in his deals with the union leader.

The charge of racial discrimination in Hoffa's Detroit Local 299 was leveled by Negro Ross Hill, who is now an operating engineer in Compton, Calif.

He said the "situation may have improved, but that in 1953 there were only five or six Negroes out of Local 299's total membership of between 12,000 and 13,000.

Affidavits Produced

After Hill's testimony, Kennedy produced two affidavits in support of his charge of racial bias. One, by Victor Sharpe of Berkeley, Mich., said that while serving as an operations man for Fleet Carriers, Inc., he sent a Negro job applicant over to Local 299 to obtain membership.

Sharpe said "a couple of fellows came over" from the local and "told me in no uncertain terms not to send any Negro applicants as they wanted no part of them."

Was Concerned Over Drivers' 'Health'

Claim Hoffa Put Nix Upon Negro Truckers

WASHINGTON — Teamster boss James Hoffa, the man who "befriended" former heavyweight champion Joe Louis, has been accused by a former Ohio truck driver of not allowing "colored" drivers in his Detroit local union area.

• **Making the accusation was Ross Hill, now living in California. Mr. Hill was a driver for Ohio Northern Truck Lines of Youngstown when the incident banning him and other Negro drivers occurred in Detroit.**

Also testifying before the Senate Rackets Committee was George S. Maxwell, a labor consultant from Cleveland.

■

MAXWELL TESTIFIED that in 1954 or 1955 Hoffa called him and advised him to warn a client not to use Negro drivers in territory controlled by the Teamster boss' home local, No. 299.

• **According to Maxwell, Hoffa said, "If over-the-road colored drivers come into Detroit, it might not be healthy for them."**

Maxwell said he understood that there were two such incidents involving Ohio drivers. After that, no more Negro drivers were sent into Detroit.

■

DURING MR. MAXWELL'S testimony, Committee Chairman John L. McClellan, Arkansas Democrat, interrupted to say: "You mean the Mr. Hoffa—the great friend of Joe Louis?"

• **When Maxwell replied in the affirmative, McClellan said mockingly, "Well, this is a revelation."**

Senator McClellan was referring to an incident that took place during Hoffa's trial when he was charged with bribery of a rackets committee staff member.

At the time, Louis stepped into the courtroom and greeted Hoffa like a long-time friend. The jury, which was predominantly Negro, freed Hoffa.

Hoffa's Home Local Is Accused Of Denying Negroes Union Cards

Trucker Deal Also Claimed

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Senate investigators heard charges Friday that Teamster President James R. Hoffa's home local in Detroit followed a pattern of racial bias in refusing to admit Negroes as members.

One Negro truck driver told the Senate Rackets Committee that the local's denial of his membership application in 1953 eventually cost him his job, his automobile, and his home.

Senator Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.), who was presiding, called the situation "a very black mark" against the local and "one of the most atrocious things" the committee has heard. He ordered the committee staff to find out immediately if the local still was following an anti-Negro policy.

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy also charged that Hoffa personally allowed an employer friend, trucker Richard R. Riss, Kansas City, to undercut the union contract by changing pay rates and selling trucks to his drivers at above-cost prices.

Riss, a frequent host to Hoffa at his Canadian lodge, promptly denied any impropriety in his deals with the union leader. He said his employees asked for the truck-sale arrangement and stood to gain more than they lost in the revision of the wage scales.

Claims Card Refused

His testimony on the attitude of his employees was subsequently challenged by a former official of his trucking firm and two truck drivers. They said the drivers did not like the deal.

The charge of racial discrimination in Hoffa's Detroit Local 299 was leveled by Negro Ross Hill, now an operating engineer in Compton, Cal.

After Local 299 refused him membership, he said, he joined a teamster local in Youngstown, Ohio, and managed to keep his job for a time as a steel hauler for the Ohio Northern Truck Lines, Youngstown.

But he said the ban on his use of the company's Detroit terminal because he was not a member of Local 299 and other hardships eventually proved too much for him. He said he was forced to sell his property and move to another area of the country.

He said the "situation may have improved," but that in 1953 there were only five or six Negroes out of Local 299's total membership of between 12,000 and 13,000.

After Hill's testimony, Kennedy produced two affidavits in support of his charge of racial bias. One, by Victor Sharpe, Berkeley, Mich., said that while serving as an operations man for Fleet Carriers, Inc., he sent a Negro job applicant over to Local 299 to obtain membership.

Sharpe said "a couple of fellows came over" from the local and "told me in no uncertain terms not to send any Negro applicants as they wanted no part of them."

Said 'Membership Filled'

Mrs. Charles Stovall, Inkster, Mich., said in the other affidavit that she and her husband, who hauled freight for Ohio Northern, were told by several of their Negro drivers that they were turned down by Local 299 on the ground "the membership was filled."

Hoffa, once hailed as a good friend by Negro ex-heavyweight champion Joe Louis, was certain to be questioned about his local's racial practices and his personal interference in local teamsters contracts when he reappears before the committee Monday.

Teamsters' Racial Ban Unveiled

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Negro truck driver testified today he has been subjected to costly racial discrimination by Teamsters Union President James R. Hoffa's home Local 299 in Detroit.

An immediate investigation was ordered by the Senate committee investigating rackets.

The driver, Ross Hill, Compton, Calif., told the committee he believes the situation has improved a bit in the last couple of years.

Hill said that in the earlier 1950s the local barred all but about six Negroes from its membership. The ban, Hill said, cost him severe financial losses.

He said the six Negroes got in only because they were on payrolls of big trucking firms the local had organized and it had to take them.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz), presiding in the absence of Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark), called racial discrimination in a union "one of the most atrocious things."

Boycott Specialist

The Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg, Pa.
Jan 12-19-59

This Man, O. Z. Evers, Has Memphis Worried!

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Story in Two Installments)

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—White folks here in the Bluff City have a terrific problem on their hands. It's a two-legged problem, a 5-foot, 9-inch, 205-pound Negro railway mail clerk, born in Holly Grove, Ark., 34 years ago, and answering to the name of O. Z. Evers. Mr. Evers is a "pain in the neck" to white folks, collectively and in spots, and they don't know exactly what to do about him.

Right now they're trying to fire him from his job with the Post Office Department but Evers is fighting back with the tenacity of a bull; even though the pressure on him is coming from some top brass in the P. O. Department, specifically Assistant PMG Eugene Lyons.

EVERS HAS been given 30 days to show cause why he shouldn't be fired, the charge being that he violated a direct order of Mr. Lyons' in connection with his recent move last summer to file as a candidate for a city office.

He didn't actually file; a combination of circumstances halted the move even though he had made out his resignation from his postal job, dating it to be effective the day after qualifying for the election race.

This was the climax of a series of incidents dating back to 1956, when Mr. Evers began his attacks on racial inequality in Memphis. These incidents projected him into the spotlight as a sort of "one-man crusader" for benefits for Negroes.

He was involved in the bus segregation fight here in 1956. In June, 1958, he orgainized Binghampton Civic League with six members. Now he has 781 members in the league, coming from all parts of the city and Shelby County. He is its president.

In January 1959, his league financed a suit against segregation at the fairgrounds, the zoo, parks and all city-owned recreational facilities. Just a few weeks ago the league wrote the Greyhound Bus Company about the jim crow waiting rooms at the local bus station. About three weeks ago the signs came down. There are no more race lines there.

For sometime now he has been engaged in a running battle with the Spic and Span Cleaners, operators of cleaning establishments in Negro areas, but staffed with white women clerks.

Mr. Evers wants Spic and Span to put Negro women on these jobs. Spic and Span refused. They employ Negro cleaners at their main plant.

■

MR. EVERS went to Spic and Span with a committee which included some ladies. He says the ladies were insulted. A boycott was started and some 5,000 circulars were put out; seven churches told of the move from their pulpits on Sunday and by Monday the boycott was 99 per cent effective, Mr. Evers says. The owner now wants to sell the establishments under fire.

If Evers is an enigma to the whites, he constitutes something of a problem to Negroes also—in a sense.

When Memphis State University integrated this year and Negro students were asked to make certain concessions to avoid precipitating trouble—such as not going to the cafeteria at certain times, or entering classes at a separate time, most conservative Negroes went along with the idea, in the interest of harmony. But not Mr. Evers. He unleashed a bitter blast condemning the move unequivocally.

That was in keeping with his philosophy which is at odds with moderation and gradualism. Says Mr. Evers in a ringing voice, filled with sincerity.

"You take your foot off my head now, not tomorrow!" He rips gradualism with the sarcasm, "kick me nine times today, eight times tomorrow, seven times the next day."

Job Bias To Be Discussed At Ellington AFB

Houston Informer Dat 10-17-59

HOUSTON — According to usually reliable sources, the President's Committee on Gov-ernmnt Contracts, headed by Archibald Carey, will hold a hearing on job discrimination in this area at the Ellington Airfield Base Wednesday Oct 21.

Mr Carey is an Attorney, prominent layman - minister of the AME Church.

RICKEY MEMBER

It was not known whether Branch Rickey, also a member of the committee, would be present.

Mr Rickey, the man who the color-line in organized baseball was recently elected president of the new Continental League, and has his hands full with this task.

It was Mr Rickey who signed Jackie Robinson, who starred for the old Brooklyn Dodgers.

Time set for the hearings and those involved were not available at press time.

Refused Job Because of Race

FALLS CHURCH, Va.—A third generation Japanese-American school teacher described by a school board member as "perhaps even a little better qualified than the others," was refused a teaching position because of her race.

Mrs. Yukiko Tamashiro, 35, said she did not plan to take any action over her rejection.

William R. Pierce, a member of the board until last month, said "The lady's mixture of race and all that was discussed and it was the consensus of the board that nothing further should be done about her application."

Postmaster Denies Any Racial Bias

President's Fair Job Policy Unit Receives Data On Promotion

RICHMOND — The President's Committee on Employment Policy has been sent a complaint by the Richmond branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees charging that Postmaster Fergus McRee discriminates against colored postal workers in selecting supervisory personnel in the mail division.

Last week alliance members attended a hearing conducted by C. E. Murchie, regional postal personnel director, after an earlier complaint to the post office department had been rejected. Mr. McRee has denied any discrimination on his part in selecting workers for promotion to supervisory jobs.

RECENTLY ONE colored postman was elevated to a supervisory level as route examiner in the mail division after 25 years of service. During the past 20 years, only one other colored postal worker has received a supervisory job in the mail division, although the Richmond post office has 55 per cent colored workers. There are 80 white supervisors.

The alliance chapter informed the President's committee that colored workers have qualified for the mail division's supervisory assignments durthe past six years, but only two of 11 have been promoted.

THE CUSTODIAL force has one colored supervisor, and there are three in the motor vehicle service, but the alliance insists that Mr. McRee employs a double standard in handling the eligible list.

The alliance maintains that it has no interest in dictating policies for administration of the post office, but holds that equal rights and job opportunities should be in conformity with the executive order establishing the President's committee.

MR. McREE notes the fact that colored residents of Richmond make up only a quarter of the population, while forming more than half of the post office personnel. He contends that these figures show that colored workers have not been discriminated against in appointments. He also asserts that in addition to seniority, the post offices procedures require consideration of race in making promotions.

He disclaimed any responsibility for the racial angle.

Allege Bias In Richmond Post Office

Here are members of a committee of the Richmond branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, which has filed charges with the President's Committee on Employment Policy alleging that Postmaster Fergus McRee of Richmond discriminates against colored eligibles in promotions as supervisors in the mail division. From left to right are Bob White, district welfare chairman; F. Joseph Taylor, Thomas N. Payne, Richmond branch welfare chairman; H. Worthington Harris, C. J. Taylor, president of the Richmond branch; Samuel Coward, district president, and Mr. Hobbs.

16f 1959 CALIFORNIA

Victim Of Job Bias Raps Foe Of California FEPC

Defender Chicago Ill. 1-21
Sat. 5-30-59

By LAWRENCE F. LAMAR

LOS ANGELES—(NPB) — In a sizzling reply to an article published in a San Francisco newspaper on May 6, attributed to a Rupert J. Mason, as an avowed repealist of the recently enacted California Employment Commission, Hildergarde Crozier Lenoir, young San Francisco matron, stridently took up the gauntlet to meet the challenge of the forces marshalling to have the legislators action set aside and place the matter on the ballot in a referendum move.

A copy of the letter addressed here to Helen Crozier Greenwood, executive secretary of the Negro Press Bureau and the militant writer's twin sister, was entitled "What Price Prejudice, Mr. Royal J. Mason and Followers" Mrs. Lenoir wrote:

"This letter is directed to Rupert J. Mason who in an editorial in the San Francisco Examiner of May 6, 1959 termed himself, "A San Franciscan Who Acts."

"Mr. Mason, you will never succeed in your attempt to obtain sufficient signatures on a petition for a referendum to destroy the 'Fair Employment Practice Commission bill.' Although God, has given you life abundantly, you are possessed with the most deadly disease known to man..prejudice."

Mrs. Lenoir, who is a candidate for a Ph.D. degree in English and Phonetics, after having earned her masters degree from a university of repute at the age of 18, asserted she had been denied the "right to work" as an English teacher in the public and private institutions of the state purely because of race.

The letter continued to castigate the FEPC foe and predicted that few if any real men, few if any real citizens of our state, would go along with the proposition.

Mrs. Lenoir also disclosed the many futile efforts she had made to find teaching employment. She explained her applications were returned a "no vacancy" answer. She explained that she had made applications at Long Beach State college, Compton Junior college, Fresno State college, Sacramento State college and San Francisco State college, all with negative results.

Determined to stay in the fight for the recently enacted FEPC signed into law by Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Mrs. Lenoir of 1444 Baker St., Apt. 214, San Francisco 15, Calif., in sending out her letter to the press, made it clear that only racial bigots oppose FEPC. She pointed out the inconsistent nature of prejudice with the moral law and urged the peoples of California to resist the efforts of a referendum to the bitter end.

5-member commission is created

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-25-59

SACRAMENTO — Gov. Edmund G. Brown, "with a deep realization of this historic moment," Thursday signed into law California's first fair employment practices legislation.

The bill, authored by Assemblyman William B. Rumford (Dem., Berkeley), at the request of the Governor, and the NAACP, "will become effective in mid - September, 90 days after the legislature adjourns.

Working with Assemblyman Rumford in carrying the bill through the Assembly and Senate were Assemblyman Augustus F. Hawkins of Los Angeles, Sens. Richard Richards of Los Angeles and George Miller of Martinez, all Democrats.

The bill passed the Assembly 65-14 and the Senate 30-5.

GOVERNOR BROWN issued the following statement on the historic action:

"I am deeply gratified by the action of the State Legislature in giving such overwhelming approval to the Fair Employment Practices bill.

"In guaranteeing equal job opportunities for all our citizens, regardless of race, creed or color, the State Legislature has taken a historic step forward in the ages long battle against prejudice and discrimination.

"I want to thank Assemblymen Byron Rumford and Gus Hawkins and Sens. Richard Richards and George Miller for their efforts in carrying the bill through the Legislature.

* * *

"I MADE fair employment practices legislation the first order of business when I was inaugurated on Jan. 5. It is a source of great satisfaction that the bill is among the first items in my program to win approval by the Legislature.

"I assure you, too, that the law will be administered fairly and equitably. There will be no witch - hunts and every effort will be made to resolve complaints quietly and without fanfare.

"I congratulate the members of the Senate and the Assembly who voted for this bill for the manner in which they demonstrated their faith in the principles on which this country was founded."

* * *

GOVERNOR BROWN'S signing of the bill culminated long years of effort by liberal groups in California to assure equal job opportunities for all, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

Passage of the legislation was a prime plank in Governor Brown's platform during last year's election campaign, and it was the first piece of legislation introduced at his request when the Legislature convened in January.

In previous years, the Assembly has approved fair employment practices legislation, but it always became bogged down in committee in the Senate.

* * *

GOVERNOR BROWN, with the assistance of Miller and Richards, won a resounding victory in the Senate during a fight over attempts to insert crippling amendments into the act.

The amendments were killed when he pledged to oppose them "with all the power I have as Governor."

As finally passed, the bill provides for a five - member Fair Employment Practices Commission appointed by the Governor. They will receive $50 a day while on duty.

The commission would be a division of the State Department of Industrial Relations and would use conciliation, education and persuasion to settle discrimination cases without publicity.

Calif. Gov. salutes state's FEPC law

Afro-American
Sat. 6-13-59

OAKLAND, Calif. — "In a sense, we are just beginning a new phase of the long struggle for equal rights, for equal opportunity.

"We must use this direct and honest fair employment practices law to perform a vitally necessary task. But we must bring to this test an even-handed and temperate approach."

California Gov. Edmund G. Brown's remarks were in priase of the recent passage in his state of Fair Employment Practices legislation. He spoke at a testimonial dinner honoring Assemblyman William Byron Rumford.

* * *

GOVERNOR BROWN paid tribute to Mr. Rumford in his address, hailing him as "the quarterback" behind the newly - passed FEP bill. He added:

"When I signed that historic piece of legislation into law, it was a statute of which everybody could be proud—Byron, his fellow legislators, and, for that matter, every citizen of the State of California."

Speaking of enforcement of the new legislation, Governor Brown stated:

"We must put education and conciliation before enforcement. If enforcement is required it will be used without hesitation.

* * *

"BUT IF FEPC is to be the success we all know it will be, the ultimate enforcement will eventually come not from the temporary machinery of State Government, but directly from the people of the State of California.

"And if there is a campaign, if some person or group chooses to start a devisive and destructive battle, I assure you I will stump this state from border to border defending the law that Byron Rumford and his colleagues wrote for California last month."

In honoring Assemblyman Rumford and his colleagues in the Senate and Assembly, Governor Brown declared:

"It may surprise a lot of you to know that in addition to all of Byron's other activities, he is now writing a master's thesis on smog abatement.

* * *

"BUT, WITH respect to civil rights, you can hardly name a law or bill that Byron hasn't worked for.

"FEP is, of course, the most important, but he has work-

ed ceaselessly to prevent discrimination in housing, in the hiring of teachers and in the National Guard."

Calif. FEPC Law Is Now In Practice

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Key parts of Gov. Edmund G. Brown's program, including the historic Fair Employment Practices law and increases in social insurance and social welfare, went into effect.

Besides FEPC, the new laws increased unemployment insurance to a maximum of $55 a week, disabilty insurance and workmen's compensation to $65. Duration of unemployment insurance benefits was increased from 26 to 39 weeks when unployment reaches six per cent of the labor force.

They also increased aid to the aged and blind to $100 a month and $115 for special need cases and provided medical care for the needy disabled.

"It is most gratifying that all these measures are now law," Gov. Brown said. "They represent the greatest advances in social legislation made in California in many decades."

The FEP law prohibits job discrimination based on race, creed or color.

■

ALL THE measures were part of Gov. Brown's platform during last year's election.

The State Legistlaure approved 35 of his 40 major proposals, for an unprecedented batting average of more than 87 per cent.

Davis, Smith Eye Stratton, Start Fight On Job Bills

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. —

The showdown on FEPC legislation moved closer to a climax this week as Rep. Corneal A. Davis and Sen. Fred J. Smith introduced identical bills and called on Governor Stratton to show how sincerely he wants to provide "equal opportunity for all the people".

Both bills were sent to committees in the House and the Senate. An effort to by-pass the committee and bring speeding action on the bill in the House got 86 votes, three short of the number required.

Senator Smith declared, in introducing his bill, "This will make the fourth time this bill — one the governor himself helped draft — has been before this body, only to be defeated because of a lack of Republican votes. Now that he has spoken publicly asking for s u c h legislation we hope his influence will be more apparent in this body when the votes are counted."

Rep. Davis pleaded in the House that "this simple measure to implement democracy be enacted as quickly as possible to demonstrate to the people of the nation and the world that we members of the House of Representatives of the great state of Illinois believe in practicing the type of democracy we preach."

The measure introduced by Davis and Smith calls for the creation of a five-man commission to be appointed by the governor and approved by the Senate to hear and act on complaints of discrimination in employment because of race or creed. It also calls for an appropriation of $50,000 for operational activities.

The bills received heavy democratic support, especially from Cook County, and it is believed that if the governor will press his GOP colleagues to push for enactment, they will be voted out of committee soon and passed.

16h 1959

Mrs. Hurley Predicts Long Struggle

Exec Sees Conspiracy Against NAACP in Ala.

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

ATLANTA, Ga.—It may be a long, long time before the NAACP gets back into business in Alabama, according to Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern Regional secretary of the organization, whose area comprises the states of Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and at one time, Alabama.

It was on June 1, 1956, that injunction papers were served on Mrs. Hurley in her office in Birmingham, an injunction which forbade the NAACP from operating in any fashion in the state of Alabama.

The organization immediately closed shop, but defied injunction orders to turn over its records and membership lists.

■

THAT DEFIANCE brought a $100,000 fine from the state of Alabama. The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that the fine is not legal and that the records do not have to be given to the state. But, Alabama's State Supreme Court has refused to accept the mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court and a new legal battle is being waged.

But herein lies the crux of the situation, hitherto unrealized by this reporter and many other laymen: the fight is on the fine and membership lists, and not the injunction order forbidding the NAACP to operate.

Before that halt-operations order can be attacked, the periphery angles—fine and membership lists—must be disposed of in court, Mrs. Hurley explains.

■

And, the alert NAACP executive doesn't hesitate to say that she feels that as long as the chief foes of the NAACP maintain their political dominance in Alabama those two issues will be the targets of numerous delaying actions, in order that the injunction may not be gotten at.

Negro Migration Transplants U.S. Racial Dilemma

(This is the first of two dispatches dealing with the vast migration of Negroes from the South to the cities of the North and West in recent years and the equally vast changes and problems it has created.)

By LOUIS CASSELS
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A mass migration of Negroes, from the rural areas of the South to the big cities of the North and West, is radically changing the sectional aspect of America's racial dilemma.

Census figures show that the migration has been under way on a large scale since 1940. But its far-reaching effects have only recently begun to attract national attention.

The population shift has by no means reached the point where it may be regarded as a potential solution of the South's desegregation crisis. More than 60 per cent of the nation's 19 million Negroes still live in nine Southern states.

What the great hegira has done is to transplant the race relations problem, once distinctive to the South, into every region of the country.

Here are a few illustrations of this profoundly significant fact:

—New York City now has more than 1,000,000 Negro residents. That exceeds the combined Negro populations of Atlanta, Ga., Richmond, Va., Memphis, Tenn., Birmingham, Ala., Charlotte, N. C., Columbia, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

—The proportion of Negroes in Philadelphia's population—about one-fourth—is the same as in Little Rock, Ark.

—Chicago's Negro population has tripled since 1940, and now stands at about 750,000.

—San Francisco's Negro population, less than 5,000 in 1940, has increased by more than 1,000 per cent.

—Negroes constitute 24 per cent of the total population of the Washington metropolitan area. Within the "inner city" boundaries of the District of Columbia, they outnumber whites, constituting 53 per cent of the population. In the District's public schools, Negro children outnumber white children by a ratio of 3 to 1.

—San Diego, Calif., now has a larger Negro population than Greensboro, N. C.

These examples could be multiplied endlessly. Every metropolitan center outside the South has experienced a sharp rise in Negro population since World War II.

This increase in non-white population has coincided with a general exodus of white residents to the suburbs. The result is a fast-climbing ratio of colored to white residents in most northern and western cities.

In Los Angeles, for example, the proportion of Negro residents in 1940 was 4 per cent. Today it is 12 per cent. In Cleveland, the percentage of Negro residents has climbed from 10 to 22 per cent in the same period, in St. Louis from 13 to 26 per cent.

How long this trend will continue is difficult to predict. A leading authority on population movements, Dr. Irene Taeuber of Princeton University, believes that at least one phase of the Negro migration is nearing an end.

Up till now, most of the immigrants have come from the farming areas of the South. They were, predominantly, sharecroppers who had been "tractored off" the land. Some of them moved to southern cities (whose Negro populations also have grown moderately since 1940) but the vast majority, once they were uprooted, kept going until they were out of the South.

Dr. Taeuber points out that the main source of immigrant supply is now fast drying up. There are not many Negro sharecroppers left in the South—no more than 150,000 families, according to the latest Agriculture Department estimate.

In the future, it appears, there either will be less Negro migration to the North and West, or the immigrants will be of a different type—people who have already been exposed to an urban environment.

This prospect has great significance. For the mass migration of the past two decades, which brought hundreds of thousands of Negroes direct from the cotton fields of the South to the crowded slums of the nation's biggest cities, has created very severe problems, both for the transplanted Negroes and for the communities to which they have moved.

Cities Have Trouble And Fear In Handling Negro Migration

(This is the second of two dispatches on the vast change and problems created by the recent migration of Negroes from the South to the cities of the North and West.)

By LOUIS CASSELS
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI)—During the 19th century, America's big cities were inundated by great waves of immigrants from Europe.

They crowded into ghetto-like districts of the inner city—New York's East Side, Chicago's South Side, Detroit's Hamtramck. Differences of language, culture and religion set them apart from the native population, and made their assimilation a slow and painful process.

For the past two decades, immigrants of another kind have been pouring into the metropolitan centers of the North and West. They are Negroes from the rural areas of the American South.

Like their European predecessors, they have settled first in the decaying areas of the inner city. They, too, are "different"—not in nationality or language, but in race, in education and income levels, in many of their cultural mores.

Their assimilation also is proving to be a painful process—both for them and for the cities.

The problem has many aspects. Here are some of the most acute:

SEGREGATION

There is no legal segregation in northern cities—that is one big reason why Negroes move there. But there is unofficial and often highly effective segregation in housing. It is enforced by restrictive covenants (which have no standing in court but are carried out as "gentlemen's agreements"); by the financial pressure of lending institutions, which approve mortgage loans for Negroes only if the home being purchased is in an already "broken" block; by the refusal of white property owners to sell or rent to Negroes.

These and other factors have served to keep the fast-growing Negro populations of most northern cities cooped up in grossly-overcrowded slums and near-slums. It is not uncommon, in New York's Harlem, for 15 people to live in a three-room, cold-water flat. In Chicago's South Side "black belt," the population density is approaching that of Calcutta, India.

JOBS

Many of the Negroes who have migrated to northern cities in the past two decades were ill-educated. Nearly all were "under-educated" with an average of four years less schooling than whites of comparable age. Most of them knew only one trade—farming.

The handicaps they brought with them have been compounded by racial discrimination in training and employment. In Washington, for example, Negroes cannot train as apprentice plumbers or electricians—the unions won't let them. Throughout the North, the barriers to Negro employment in higher-paying jobs are still very high. Census surveys show that only 12 per cent of all Negro workers have professional, managerial or other "white collar" jobs, compared to 42 per cent of the white workers.

The result is clearly apparent in Negro incomes. The latest government analysis shows that the median income of full-time Negro workers is $2,661 a year, compared to $4,375 for whites.

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

The mass influx of ill-prepared immigrants has created severe problems for the cities.

Item: New York City's welfare budget has shot up to $200 million a year, with non-whites accounting for 70 per cent of the load.

Item: Philadelphia's venereal disease rate has climbed to an all-time high. About 90 per cent of the patients' treated at public clinics are Negroes.

Item: Washington has what one official calls a "staggering" rate of illegitimate births to teen-age girls. Of 185 public school girls who became pregnant in the 1957-58 school year, 169 were Negroes.

The social disorganization inherent in transplanting a huge Negro population from southern farms to big city slums is also reflected in a sharply rising crime rate.

Muggings and yoke robberies have become so common in Washington that many citizens are afraid to walk the streets at night. Baltimore has equipped police patrols with German shepherd dogs to cope with increasingly bold street bandits. New York's public schools have been plagued by rapes, robberies and assaults.

It is a fact well known to police departments, including those that do not break down arrest startistics by race, that a large percentage of these violent crimes are being committed by youthful hoodlums from the Negro slums.

In Philadelphia, two thirds of those arrested for serious crimes during 1958 were Negroes.

While stern police measures may be the immediate answer to this problem, authorities agree that the ultimate solution lies in relieving the social tensions of which a high crime rate is symptomatic.

"Educational deprivation, job discrimination, low income levels, overcrowded housing, broken homes and juvenile delinquency are all mutually related parts of the same picture," says an official of the Urban League. "Each phase of the problem feeds on the other.

"It will take time and titanic efforts to work this thing out. But there are no shortcuts."

16h 1959

Southerners on the Move -To Other Parts of U.S.

Herald Bureau

TALLAHASSEE — Southern people were pictured as among the "movingest" in the country Wednesday night by a Florida State University socialist, who said most of the "movers" had gone to other parts of the country.

Although hard to believe in Florida, which is drawing many more people than it is losing, the South, as a whole, has been able to maintain its increase, its population through the years only by a heavy excess of births over deaths, Dr Charles M. Grigg said.

He told the American Studies Lecture series, which is devoted this spring to a study of the South and the nation 100 years after the Civil War:

"For every decade since 1860, except two, 1890-1900 and 1930-1940, the Southeast has grown at a slower rate than the nation. This has occurred in spite of the fact that the South has had a high birth rate during this 100-year period.

"The reason is obvious. The South has lost its native born population to other parts of the country."

Dr. Grigg, director of the Center for Social Research at FSU and a researcher in population problems, said, on the question of mobility, that some 25 million Americans in 1950 lived outside the state of their birth.

Great Negro Exodus To North Called Myth

BY PHIL SMITH

The great exodus of Negroes to the North is more myth than movement.

This is the indication of a study conducted for the Birmingham Metropolitan Audit.

Since 1900, when the Birmingham area's proportionate number of Negroes was 40%, little more than a 3 per cent drop has been registered.

Dr. George V. Truss, head of the Bureau of Vital Statistics who compiled the report, said that the Birmingham area's present percentage of Negroes is 37.3, only a fraction of a point below the Memphis area's percentage. The Memphis area, he said, has the highest percentage (37.4) of Negroes of any of America's large city areas.

Moreover, within its city limits, Birmingham has the highest percentage (39.9) of Negroes of any of the 57 largest cities in America.

In 1900 58,870 Negroes were counted in Birmingham's total population of 140,420. Today, in the area, of 558,928 persons, 208,459 are Negroes.

Comparatively, in proportion of Negroes, Atlanta, the capital of a state which has more Negroes than any state in the union, has a Negro percentage of only 24.7 compared to Birmingham's 39.9—or two out of every five residents.

The percentage of Negroes in New Orleans is 29.2 of the total population—or more than 10 per cent less than Birmingham's.

Dr. Truss says the bi-racial aspects of the Birmingham-Jefferson County community is one of the most significant single points for consideration of needs and resources.

Its effect on education, business, and health, are prime considerations in Birmingham's self-evaluation.

Truss found it noteworthy, too, that other than Negroes, Birmingham's other non-white groups are nominal. Only 157 persons are neither Caucasian nor Negro.

Birmingham, he shows, has one of the smallest percentages of foreign-born of any great American city. Only 5297 persons living in Birmingham were not born in the U. S.

Doubtlessly, other audit workers point out, many Negroes have left Birmingham for Chicago, Detroit, and other great Northern cities.

But even in view of a higher birth rate, a Negro population increase of 191, 489 in 50 years would scarcely indicate Negroes were leaving here at a high rate.

YOUTH CRIME TIED TO NEW MIGRATION

Philadelphia Judge Ascribes Problem to Influx From South and Puerto Rico

By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17—The migration into Philadelphia of about 500,000 persons from the South and from Puerto Rico since 1930 was blamed today for the city's juvenile-delinquency problem.

Presiding Judge Adrian Bonnelly of the Municipal Court, which handles all juvenile cases, thus traced the problem in testimony before the Juvenile Delinquency subcommittee of the United States Senate Judiciary Committee.

The subcommittee, headed by Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr., Democrat of Missouri, completed two days of public hearings in the Federal Building here. Earlier this year, the group held hearings in New York and Chicago.

Judge Bonnelly said the city was in the midst of the "crisis" he foresaw in 1924, when he told a Congressional committee that if the doors of Ellis Island were closed to European immigrants, the doors would be opened to migration from the South of "technically bonded slaves" into the industrial cities of the North.

Racial Changes Noted

Since 1930, the judge reported, the racial composition of Philadelphia has been changed by integration of new inhabitants from the South and Puerto Rico.

Between 1930 and 1953, he testified, "the number of white children 7 to 15 years residing in Philadelphia increased 2.9 per cent, while the number of non-white children increased 89 per cent."

Judge Bonnelly told the subcommittee "these so-called juvenile delinquents are the offspring of unmarried mothers, putative fathers, unsanitary homes and lack of leadership among their own people."

"The result," he said, "is debauchery."

Philadelphia has a problem of its own, he said.

"There is no equal to it and, on the basis of migration alone, it is a Federal responsibility," he declared.

Volunteer Plans Scored

Paul D'Ortona, city Councilman-at-Large, told the committee that too many volunteer groups were making prevention and control of delinquency more difficult.

"We cannot combat this disease by volunteer committee groups, programing their own methods and ideas," he said. "Until these volunteers are willing to carry out a uniform program their efforts will be in vain."

Victor H. Blanc, District Attorney of Philadelphia, reported an increase in juvenile crime here in the first four months of this year. He said a total of 2,303 boys and girls under 18 were arrested in the first four months of 1959, compared with 2,179 in the corresponding period of last year.

These figures, he added, do not include the number of juveniles whose cases were disposed of by some process other than court hearings.

In Philadelphia

Stassen Urges Halt To Negro Migration

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Harold E. Stassen says that if he is elected mayor of Philadelphia, he will stop an alleged heavy migratory flow of Negroes from the South to this city.

The Republican candidate said Wednesday night Democratic Mayor Richardson Dilworth had declared "the only relief for Southern poverty is Northern migration."

Stassen, in a debate with Dilworth who is seeking reelection, said:

"The policies springing from this concept during the past years have already caused serious damage to all the people of our great city and if continued for the next four years will lead to tragic results for all the people of both races in Philadelphia and adjacent counties."

Stassen said he would end the migration into Philadelphia and then lift the living standards.

Dilworth replied briefly on this subject that Stassen was planning "to make political gains among both whites and Negroes by setting one against the other."

Stassen, former governor of Minnesota and aide to President Eisenhower, said the migration comes from four sources.

Labor contractors, he said, bring in men and women to work on farms in suburban areas of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Second, relatives and friends bring in others.

Third, men and women are attracted by "reports of soft relief policies and overgenerous welfare programs" and fourth, "by families sent to Philadelphia with one-way tickets by authorities in other communities who wish to send the particular families away from their previous homes."

Stassen said he would stop labor exploiters and prosecute them and would get the help of federal and state governments "to stop this migratory flow."

Then, said Stassen, he would establish a committee of clergymen of both races who would convince the residents of Philadelphia of the unsoundness of bringing more migrants in.

Stassen said there had been developed under Dilworth and former Democratic Gov. George M. Leader a policy of reciprocity in relief and welfare with other states. This, said Stassen, he would end.

Finally, Stassen asserted, he would stop the one-way migratory flow through cooperation with the federal government.

It was the most detailed explanation by Stassen of his plans on migration, a theme he has been stressing in his campaign.

Dilworth, as he has throughout the campaign, stood on his record of the past four years and outlined his plans for further city development.

Stassen Would Stop Negro Migration

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Harold E. Stassen says that if he is elected mayor of Philadelphia, he will stop an alleged heavy migratory flow of Negroes from the South to this city.

The Republican candidate said Wednesday night Democratic Mayor Richardson Dilworth had declared "the only relief for Southern poverty is Northern migration."

Stassen, in a debate with Dilworth who is seeking reelection, said:

"The policies springing from this concept during the past years have already caused serious damage to all the people of our great city and if continued for the next four years will lead to tragic results for all the people of both races in Philadelphia and adjacent counties."

Stassen said he would end the migration into Philadelphia and then lift the living standards.

Dilworth replied briefly on this subject that Stassen was planning "to make political gains among both whites and Negroes by setting one against the other."

Stassen, former governor of Minnesota and aide to President Eisenhower, said the migration comes from four sources.

Labor contractors, he said, bring in men and women to work on farms in suburban areas of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Second, relatives and friends bring in others.

Third, men and women are attracted by "reports of soft relief policies and overgenerous welfare programs" and fourth, "by families sent to Philadelphia with one-way tickets by authorities in other communities who wish to send the particular families away from their previous homes."

Stassen said he would stop labor exploiters and prosecute them and would get the help of federal and state governments "to stop this migratory flow."

Then, said Stassen, he would establish a committee of clergymen of both races who would convince the residents of Philadelphia of the unsoundness of bringing more migrants in.

Stassen said there had been developed under Dilworth and former Democratic Gov. George M. Leader a policy of reciprocity in relief and welfare with other states. This, said Stassen, he would end.

Finally, Stassen asserted, he would stop the one-way migratory flow through cooperation with the federal government.

It was the most detailed explanation by Stassen of his plans on migration, a theme he has been stressing in his campaign.

Dilworth, as he has throughout the campaign, stood on his record of the past four years and outlined his plans for further city development.

Stassen Would Stop Negro Migration To Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Harold E. Stassen says that if he is elected mayor of Philadelphia he will stop an alleged heavy migratory flow of Negroes from the South to this city.

The Republican candidate said Wednesday night Democratic Mayor Richardson Dilworth had declared "the only relief for Southern poverty is Northern migration."

Stassen, in a debate with Dilworth who is seeking reelection, said:

"The policies springing from this concept during the past years have already caused serious damage to all the people of our great city and if continued for the next four years will lead to tragic results for all the people of both races in Philadelphia and adjacent counties."

Stassen said he would end the migration into Philadelphia and then lift the living standards.

Dilworth replied briefly on this subject that Stassen was planning "to make political gains among both whites and Negroes by setting one against the other."

Negro Migration A Big Issue

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Harold E. Stassen says that if he is elected mayor of Philadelphia, he will stop an alleged heavy migratory flow of Negroes from the South to this city.

The Republican candidate said last night Democratic Mayor Richardson Dilworth had declared "the only relief for Southern poverty is northern migration."

Stassen, in a debate with Dilworth who is seeking reelection, said:

"The policies springing from this concept during the past years have already caused serious damage to all the people of our great city and if continued for the next four years will lead to tragic results for all the people of both races in Philadelphia and adjacent counties."

Stassen said he would end the migration into Philadelphia and then lift the living standards.

Dilworth replied briefly on this subject that Stassen was planning "to make political gains among both whites and Negroes by setting one against the other."

Stassen, former governor of Minnesota and aide to President Eisenhower, said he would get the help of federal and state governments "to stop this migratory flow."

Library Director Sees No Mix Issue

Journal & Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. p. 2-A
Jun. 5-24-59

Expects Small Use of Main Branch By Negroes; Cites Reading Records

By JOHN PENNINGTON

Atlanta Library Director John C. Settlemayer said Saturday he does not expect any large scale usage by Negroes of the main downtown library, which was quietly integrated last week.

He based this belief, he said, on past records showing that Negroes are not as interested in reading as are white library patrons.

16h

The library board reported in July, 1955, that the use of Negro library facilities was so low "that if they served white instead of Negro patrons the board would seriously consider closing them."

Mr. Settelmayer said book checkouts by Negroes since then have not increased — except in the use of a bookmobile sent out to serve Negroes in 1957.

* * *

THE LIBRARY director said checkout records show white library patrons of Atlanta reading books at a rate of five or six per capita per year. The rate for Negroes is less than one book per person, he said.

The Atlanta Library Board ordered the main downtown library integrated last Tuesday, without making any public announcement that it was being done.

Chairman Hix Green said the board hoped the new policy, of serving Negroes at the library, could be put into effect "with as little fanfare as possible."

* * *

THE DECISION to allow Negroes to use the library was made at a meeting attended by board members, Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Police Chief Herbert Jenknis and City Atty. Jack Savage.

Following the meetnig, Chairman Green told reporters that there had been no change in the library's policy on segregation. The library previously had denied Negro requests to use the facility.

But on Wednesday morning, it was learned, Director Settelmayer instructed library personnel to serve white and Negro patrons alike.

* * *

A FEW NEGROES have used the library since then, although there was no public announcement of the board decision.

Mr. Settelmayer said Atlanta was—before last week—one of the last large cities of the South enforcing a policy of segregation in public libraries.

Other cities which permit Negroes to use public library facilities, he said, are Miami, Charlotte, N.C.; Louisville, Ky.; Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn.; New Orleans, and a number of Texas cities.

Some of these opened their doors to Negroes prior to the 1954 Supreme Court decision on segregation in schools.

* * *

SEVERAL EFFORTS have been made by Negroes since the 1954 desegregation decision to gain entrance to the main library. Several were made recently, just prior to the board's decision.

Petitions on behalf of Negro citizens were offered in June, 1955, and in October, 1957. Both were denied.

The library board's segregation policy was put into writing following the 1955 petition. The board wrote John Glustrom of 860 Wellbourne Ave., NE, one of the petitioners, that it had long been interested in providing public library service for Negroes.

* * *

THE LETTER pointed up facilities provided, and added that "the complete resources of the Atlanta Public Library are available to the Negroes through their main library and their branches."

"The response of the Negroes has been discouraging," the board letter said.

"In 1954 only 71,674 volumes were borrowed for home use from the three agencies (Negro branches). The use of these facilities is so low that if they served white instead of Negro patrons the board would seriously consider closing them.

* * *

"IN VIEW OF these facts," the board decided, " . . . before the the board can consider making additional facilities available at the main library the Negroes must first demonstrate their need by using the facilities provided for them."

Though county laws struck down—

Right-to-work advocates hail California decisions

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20—(AP)—The State Supreme Court in two decisions Tuesday held county right-to-work ordinances were an invalid invasion of state jurisdiction.

But the 4-2 decision in a Trinity County appeal "in effect gives us a state right-to-work law," declared an employer attorney.

So-called right-to-work laws ban labor contracts requiring workers to belong to a union as a condition of holding their jobs. They also prohibit employers from refusing to hire persons because of non-membership in unions.

The Trinity County decision established a new ruling case on organizational picketing in California.

THE SUPREME COURT, in a reversal of former decisions, declared the state labor code makes illegal union picketing of any firm where a majority of employes do not want to become union members.

"In effect, this gives us a state right-to-work law," said Nathan Berke, California Assn. of Employers attorney.

"It's not quite as broad as the proposition voted down in November, but it's mighty close."

Justice Roger J. Traynor, dissenting strongly from the majority, said the four justices had "usurped legislative power" in "striking a new balance between organized and unorganized labor and employers."

BERKE DRAFTED the right-to-work ordinances in Trinity and San Benito Counties which the Supreme Court held were unconstitutional.

The court testing of the county measures started before the 1958 election campaign in which a state right-to-work proposition was a top issue.

Democrat Edmund G. Brown opposed it and won the governorship. William F. Knowland, former U. S. senator running against Brown, backed the right-to-work proposition. Knowland and the proposition were defeated by wide margins.

The court's six justices unanimously held that local right-to-work ordinances were invalid under the state labor code, "in substance a bill of rights for workmen in California."

BUT ON THE question of organizational picketing, Justice B. Rey Schauer's majority opinion said:

"Neither an unauthorized union or pretending employe's agent nor an employer acting alone or in concert with any unauthorized employe representative may lawfully attack an established employer-employe relationship."

Schauer's opinion also declared the same parties cannot "compel the unwilling employes to join the particular unchosen union as a condition of retaining or obtaining employment."

In his dissent Justice Traynor said: "I am convinced that union or closed shop agreements are lawful whether or not a majority of the employes wish them. The majority decisions do not state that any of the cases so holding were wrongly decided.

"But, apparently convinced that the time is now ripe for striking a new balance between the rights of organized and unorganized labor and employers, they seize upon the jurisdictional strike act to achieve an objective foreign to its purpose."

GETS TOP SECRET POST— Eric Goulbourne, former teacher at the Seventh Day Adventist [illegible] at Pine Forge, Pa., is now supervisor of the Application Group [illegible] System Development Corporation [illegible] Air Force [illegible] at Mc-Guire Air Force Base for the air defense of the New York sector. He heads [illegible] assistant mathematicians and four secretaries. — (Associated News Press Photo)

16i 1959

CARNATION COMPANY

Fannye Luckett Bracey, Consumer Consultant, Carnation Co., Promoted

Mrs. Fannye Luckett Bracey, of Jackson, who has been employed as a Consumer Consultant for the Carnation Company, makers of the famous Carnation Milk Products, for the past several months recently received her first promotion.

Mrs. Bracey who in the past has been working mainly with housewives will now be working with clinics, PTA groups, and Parent Study Groups.

Mrs. Bracey who was already widely known in Jackson and the state before being connected with the Carnation Company is a member of Christ Temple Church, president of the Senior Choir, Captain of Group One of the Church Building Fund Drive, and a member of the Women's Auxiliary.

She is a member of the Just Twelve Art Club, The Mississippi Teachers Association, The American Home Economics Association, and the Alpha Phi Beta Sorority, and the Y. W. C. A.

She is a former Home-making teacher at Lanier High School here, and Bruce High School, Bruce, Miss.

Mrs. Bracey is heard every Tuesday Morning in "Bill's Kitchen over radio station W. C. K. J. here.

Gas Range To Be Given Away During 3-Night Demonstration

Gifts Galore Have Been Donated By City Merchants For the Benefit of All

Marie Connley, Carnation Demonstrator, Arrives

Mrs. Marie Connley, demonstrator for Carnation Milk Company, arrived by plane from Dallas, Wednesday evening to close out plans for the Annual Black Dispatch Cooking and Home Demonstration School t be held at the Douglass Center this week, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. Doors will open at 6:00 p.m. each day. There will be entertainment, refreshments and gifts for everyone. Exhibitors will display the latest in kitchen equipment, televisions, ranges, refrigerators, sewing machines, and many other household appliances.

A brand new Tappan Gas Range will be given away free to the lucky person whose name will be drawn from the registration cards. A brand new Atlas sewing machine will also be given away free, along with many other valuable gifts too numerous to mention. Abram Ross will be on hand each night when he will make his regular broadcast. He will remain throughout the demonstration to help lend life and interest to the affair. Bill Parker and his band will furnish entertainment.

Among the many merchants who have donated prizes to be given away this year are:

The TG&Y Stores, Sneed's Furniture Co., Walker's Furniture Co., Candy Man, Carter's Shopping Center, Shawnee's Best Flour, LeOra's Beauty College, Continental Bread Co., National Self Service Shoe Store, Donna's Beauty Salon, Clover Leaf Barber Shop, Triangle Beauty Salon, Mathues Service Station, OK Food Market, Kennard's Redbud Super Market, Kimmel's TV and Radio Service, Allred's Laundry, Maurine and Madelyn's School of Beauty, Everett's Skelly Service Station, Clover Leaf Barber Shop, Roxie and Georgia's Beauty Shop, James Gordon Snack Bar, Irene Hembre Beauty Parlor, White House Cafe, Best Bet Bar, Lovi Gibson Hair Stylist, Dorothy Harrington Cleaners, Luella Dot Hair Stylist, Luster's Motel, Carr Barber Shop, Cecil Amusement Co., Fleta Mae Beauty Shop, Bill Kelly Dye Shop, Carr Beauty Shop, Effie's Grill, Golden Oak Barber Shop, Butler's Service Station, Tennyson Cleaners, Club Avonne, Capri Club, Caesar's Flowers, East 4th Street Cleaners, Charmette Beauty Shop, Wilson & Co., Dennis Donuts, Mason's Furniture Co., Pittsburgh Paint & Glass Co., M. A. Walker Electric, N. R. Feed and Hardware, Jenkins Music Store, and Beam's Seatcover Center.

CONSULTANT ARRIVES—Greeting Mrs. Marie Connally of Dallas, Texas, home consultant for the Carnation Milk Co., upon her arrival in Oklahoma City Wednesday were Jack Hall, editor of the Black Dispatch, and Clark Case, representative of Carnation Milk Co. Mrs. Connally, who will conduct cooking demonstrations at the annual Black Dispatch Cooking School, is being presented a dozen American Beauty roses from the local publishing company. The school is being held three nights: Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Dixie RR Hires 27 Firemen

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Oct 1-26-59

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Central of Georgia Railroad has employed 27 young Negro men as firemen in recent months, it was disclosed by the International Association of Railway Employees this week.

This was hailed as one of the largest employment gains by Negroes in the operating department of American railroads during the past 20 years by J. W. Whittaker, president, and Cyrille Salvant, secretary, of the IARE.

Practically all of the newly hired Negro firemen on the Central of Georgia are high school graduates or men of college background.

The International Association of Railway Employees challenged in the courts the well organized and infamous fight of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's union to drive Negro firemen from the railroads. Whittaker of Albany, Ga., and Salvant of Mobile, Ala., as officers of the IARE, were in the vanguard of the struggle to save the Negro fireman's job.

SEVERAL MURDERED

The BLF&E's campaign to make the engine cabs of southern railroads lilywhite followed a wave of terrorism which led to the murder of several Negro firemen. These men were shot from the coal tender of steam locomotives when their trains stopped at isolated points to take water or were fired upon as they sat in the cabs of their engines. Most of the incidents occurred on the Illinois Central Railroad in Mississippi.

This organization, which bars Negroes from membership, in suspected conspiracy with a vast majority of railroads in the south, used the Southeastern Carriers Agreement in its designs to oust Negro firemen from their employment.

The scheme met its first challenge in the Ed Teague case on the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad in 1940, which was set up through efforts of the NAACP's J. L. Le Flore of Mobile.

In subsequent court cases, which included the Tunstall v. Norfolk & Western, Steele v L&N, Salvant v. LN, Wright v. Seaboard and Palmer v. Southern, the Negro fireman was successful in not only maintaining his seniority and full job rights but also won the privilege to be promoted to engineer.

The Southeastern Carriers Agreement, which the railroads signed with the BLFE, provides that 51 percent, or a majority, of the firemen on any division of a railroad must be of the white race.

In addition to Whittaker and Salvant, other officers of the IARE are William Henderson, Waycross, Ga., vice president, and H. W. Simpson, Houston, Texas chairman of the board

One of the founders of the organization was L. R. Moloy of Jackson, Tenn., who died several years ago.

Negro Pilot Plans Bid for Airline Job

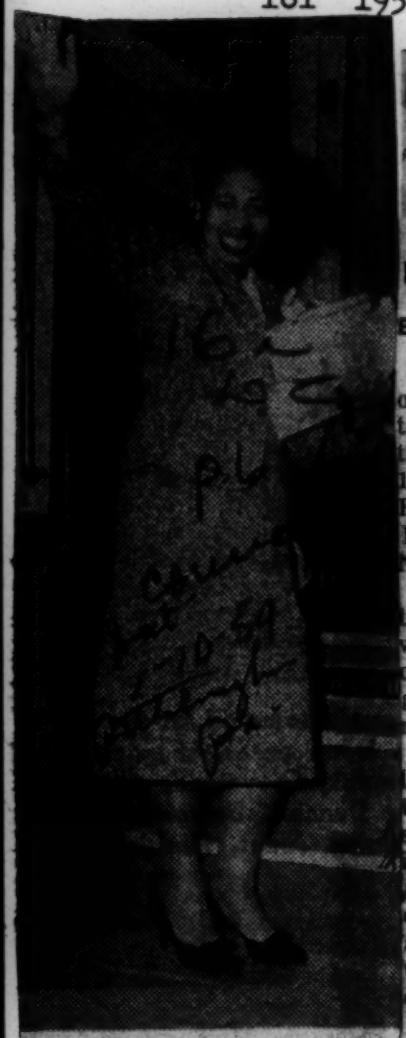
DENVER, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Colorado Anti-Discrimination Commission says a Negro aviator has advised the commission he intends to enter Continental Airlines' next pilot training class.

If successful, he would become the airline's first Negro pilot and presumably the first to be employed by a major U.S. airline.

The word came last night from Marlon D. Green, 29, of Lansing, Mich., a former Air Force captain and now a pilot for the Michigan Highway Dept.

The commission ruled last month that the Denver-based airline was "guilty of a discriminatory and unfair employment practice" in its earlier refusal to hire the Negro. It ordered Continental to process Green's application for acceptance as a co-pilot trainee.

16i 1959 D.C.



D. C.-BOUND — Mrs. Patricia Hall Wyatt is now in Washington, D. C., to take up duties as chief secretary and office manager in the office of Representative - elect Jeffrey Cohelan of Berkeley, Calif. Mrs. Wyatt is a San Jose State College graduate, a wartime WAC cautain and an employment officer in Berkeley for the State of California Department of Employment.—E. F. Joseph Photo.

Cite Gains Made In Civil Rights, Job Opportunities In Dee Cee

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — One of the most progressive steps made toward civil and human rights in the District of Columbia during 1958 was the creation of a Human Relations council, declared Eugene Davidson, president of the local NAACP branch.

In his annual report, presented to a membership meeting last week, Davidson referred to this council as "the greatest hope and greatest threat to democratic progress."

It is a hope, he said, "if properly administered and if it chooses to tackle and solve, with deliberate speed, the difficult problems existing in the field of human relations. And it will be a threat to democratic advancement if it becomes a study group or a buffer to protect the commissioners or an agency of delay."

Davidson recalled that five years ago the District Commissioners issued an order declaring that the policy of the district government was against discrimination in employment.

Human Relation Council

But it was not until this year that the commissioners, upon recommendation of several organizations, including the Urban League and NAACP, created a human relations council to implement this policy.

Another progressive step in Washington was the decision made by the American Bar association to change its constitution to permit Negro membership.

The police department, since the dramatic expose staged in 1957 by the D. C. NAACP branch, has made long strides in its attitude toward Negro personnel. In spite of the still-existing unfair system of rating for promotion, the department has for the first time in history promoted a Negro to sergeant. The department today has the largest percentage of Negro corporals in history.

Since the NAACP hearings, the department has promoted its largest percentage of Negro plain clothes detectives. Six out of 20 have been promoted to detective sergeants, precinct detectives and probationary detectives.

First Detective Sergeant

The department has a Negro corporal, two Negro detectives assigned to the homicide squad, two detectives assigned to the fifth precinct, two Negro officers assigned to the health inspectors, and for the first time a Negro detective sergeant was assigned for a short period as acting head of the detective bureau.

Integrated squad cars are now seen on the streets of the city and for the first time Negroes are assigned to squad cars in Precincts 14, 19 and 9.

The commissioners this year prohibited the use of uniformed police to collect funds for the maintenance of segregated Boys clubs. While this procedure decreased public funds to the extent that all but two of the clubs closed, it proved a great advance toward democracy.

Due to the work of the NAACP health committee, in cooperation with the Medico-Chirugical society, Negro physicians are now on the staffs of all hospitals in the District of Columbia, except Casualty and Columbia. Negro patients are accepted and given medical care in all hospital, although in some, the facilities are separate, but equal. This problem is still being explored by the NAACP. In some institutions, however, there is complete integration, while in others, there is only partial integration of patients.

There are Negro representatives on the Health and Welfare council of the National Capital area, the President's Committee on Youth Fitness and the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

The NAACP health committee hopes to accomplish in 1959 the appointment of Negro physicians to the examining board for policemen and firemen, and as assistant director of public health, and a deputy coroner.

Negro Salesgirls Employed

During 1958, three large department stores changed their employment policies and began employing Negro salesgirls.

The telephone company has employed four additional Negro operators in the past few months, and the Negro office in uptown Washington has been closed and the personnel integrated into the main office downtown.

No significant gains were made in the employment of Negroes in public utilities, banks, building associations and title companies.

The major crafts unions of the building trades hold fast to their policy of discrimination in apprenticeship and journeymanship programs. The chief offenders are the electricians and plumbers unions.

Fire Department Holds Out

The District Fire department continues to be a big blot on Washington's progressive picture. Although integration of government operations were ordered about four years ago, nothing but token integration exists. One Negro fireman on duty at the time in an otherwise all-white company. No white firemen have been assigned to all-Negro companies.

Davidson pointed out that "if America is symbolic of world salvation, the nation's capital must be symbolic of America and the model city of the world, particularly the darker nations. Washington must, therefore, be the shining example of our firm dedication to democracy."

Use of Negro Clerks By 3 Stores Here Told

Victor R. Daly of the United States Employment Service said last night that three department stores have broken the color barrier in hiring sales staffs and now employ 33 Negroes.

The three are Kann's, Hecht's and Lansburgh's, Daly said. During the Christmas holidays, 85 Negro sales persons were employed, Daly said. He added that solution of this problem in the past year is significant for local Negro employment.

Daly, who is assistant to the director of the local office, spoke before the Community Council for Social Progress at the Arlington Unitarian Church. He also has served as a consultant on minority problems in employment.

The building trades continue to be the most outstanding example of discrimination in employment, Daly said. For the most part, they have withstood pressure from the Commissioner's Council on Human Relations and have managed to avoid complying with the policy of non-discriminatory hiring policies for Federal projects.

3000 Face Layoff in Health Unit

Budget Cuts May Affect 3 Other City Departments

By Connie Feeley
Staff Reporter

Three thousand city employes in the Health Department will be furloughed for three days unless Congress restores cuts in the District budget.

The furlough plans were announced yesterday by the District Commissioners, along with proposed furloughs in three other departments—Highway, Library and Occupations.

All of the proposed layoffs result from House action last month cutting a $15.3 million supplemental money request to about $14 million to cover pay raises to District employes for the remainder of the present fiscal year.

In a quick survey following the House action the Commissioners estimated that 8,000 employes — not including St. Elizabeths workers — would have to be furloughed from April 1 to July 1.

Yesterday the Commissioners, in effect, admitted their estimate was hasty and, in some cases, in error. They said

they have subsequently huddled with department heads and worked out ways of curtailing services an spreading wage cuts among larger numbers of employes.

Furloughs now planned—unless the Senate restores the House reductions—are as follows:

- **Health Department**—3000 employes would be laid off without pay for three days each during the payroll periods beginning May 17 and ending June 27.
- **Public Libraries**—12 staff members would be furloughed during all of June.
- **Corrections** — No furloughs necessaryr despite an earlier estimate that 25 workers would be laid off.
- **Occupations and Professions**—Three employes would be furloughed during May or June. Allowances and travel pay for members of the 20 boards, commissions and committees under the department's control would be reduced.
- **Highways and Traffic**—26 employes would be laid off during May and June.
- **St. Elizabeth's**—about 150 employes would be furloughed during May and June. Equipment purchases and issuance of drugs would be curtailed except for absolutely necessary needs. Dietary standard would be lowered.
- **Park Maintenance** — 30 temporary maintenance workers would be laid off April 10 to July 1.
- **Welfare**—At least 30 employes would be furloughed in May and June. Relief payments to all welfare recipients have already been cut 15 per cent.

Once Lily-White Plant Hires Negroes; All Well

WASHINGTON (SPECIAL)—What happens in a community and an industrial plant where a major employer, for the first time, hires Negroes?

A graphic and satisfying answer to this question was given to the President's committee on Government Contracts at its September meeting here by D. Jerome H. Holland, president of Delaware State College. The ex-Cornell All - American football player had been invited by the Committee to describe plant and community impact of initial Negro hiring by the Dover, Delaware, plant of the International Latex Corporation.

"From my observations and reports," Dr Holland told the Committee "community reaction to the new policy seems to be good. Teachers at the college have told me that while they were shopping in the town, white citizens have remarked to them about the change at Latex and what a worthwhile move it was.

NOTHING DEROGATORY

"I have made a number of telephone calls to key persons in the community who have stated that they have heard nothing derogatory of the charge and, in the main, have found most people expressing a sense of pride and satisfaction. They have praised management for the positive way in which it has handled and willingly supported the program."

Dr Holland went on to relate to the Committee members several instances of warm receptions accorded the newly- hired Negroes by plant employees.

"One of the first human incidents that happened within the plant concerned the first Negro woman who was employed as a secretary. Soon after her arrival she received a fine letter from another secretary welcoming her to Latex and stating how pleased she was to see the company hiring all qualified citizens. To me, this type of friendliness appearing in a newly integrated situation in southern Delaware was worthy of note."

DOVER SITUATION

Less than a month before Dr Holland gave the President's Committee the benefit of his observations on the Dover situation, the Latex corporation had never employed a single Negro, in any capacity. During that month, however, under the persuasive influence of the Committee, which is charged by an Executive Order of President Eisenhower with monitoring the government contracts clause requiring non - discrimination in employment, the company had completely reversed its policy, and employed Negroes as secretaries, laboratory helpers and technicians cafeteria workers, machine operators and general factory workers.

"BREAKTHROUGH" COMMENTED

At the conclusion of Dr Holland's report, Vice President Richard Nixon, who is chairman of the Government Contracts Committee, commented warmly on the local reaction to the "Dover breakthrough." He made special note of the fact that it had been accomplished, without incident, in an area where there had been widespread apprehension that "it won't work here."

Mr Nixon said that he and the other members of the President's Committee should be greatly encouraged in their promotion elsewhere of the Equal Job Opportunity program by the success of the Committee's Delaware project.

Dr Holland, who is known affectionately to a host of friends in educational, government and sports circles as "Brud," summarized his comments on the Delaware accomplishments as follows:

CLOSE TOGETHER

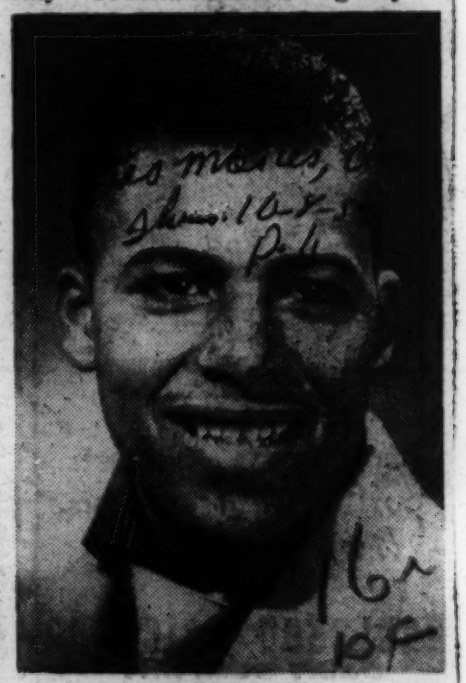
"There is reason to believe that the success of this program may eventually bring forth a breakthrough in other industries in Delaware that have not upgraded Negroes or offered them white collar jobs because they believe the local social climate is not ready to accept such a program. In a small state such as Delaware in spite of strong geographical differences, the people live fairly close together and may be influenced by what is happening in a nearby locale.

"If demagogues can spread their spirit of hate and prejudice, something positive can also spread to other areas from a local progressive program. This is a task for the enlightened leadership of the community."

In concluding, Dr Holland commended the President's Committee for its role in the accomplishment of the "Dover breakthrough."

Working as Coding Clerk in Pentagon

Frank W. Hogan, jr., was recently named to the position of cryptographic coding clerk with the U.S Army Communications agency in



HOGAN, JR.

the Pentagon building in Washington, D.C. His duties are enciphering and deciphering coded radio and wire communications. He was sent to three communications schools in preparation for his position.

Hogan has five years of experience in the field, previously with the U. S. Air Force after his enlistment in 1954. While in the air force he worked out of the Pentagon for a year before being transferred to Japan where he served with the air reserves. After four years he was discharged with the rank of airman first class.

After spending several months at his home in Des Moines he again went to Washington where he worked with the police department for about a year before being named to his present position.

A graduate of Des Moines Tech, he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hogan, sr., of 1146 2nd place and the brother of Mrs. George Spencer. During his high school days he won three key awards for his art displays. He also participated on sport teams with the air force while serving in Japan.

The Federal Diary

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C. Thurs. 12-3-59
P. 1.

Salary-Setting by Agency Heads To Be Asked in White-Collar Jobs

By Jerry Kluttz
Staff Reporter

A plan to give the President and Federal agency heads greater authority to fix the salaries of their million classified employes, including 200,000 in the Washington area, is being drafted by the staff of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

The Committee staff has been encouraged in its work by top officials who feel the Classification Act is too restrictive to meet needs of today's Government. A dozen agency experts on pay are working with the Committee staff on its proposal.

Chairman Tom Murray (D-Tenn.) ordered the study seeking to isolate and remove inequities in the Classification Act and suggest changes to reward employes for superior work. As being drafted, the Classification Act would be given a major overhauling to provide:

• That the Classification Act's 18 grades be compressed and streamlined into 10 grades with wider salary ranges between minimums and maximums and larger in-grade steps. Congress would retain the power to set minimum and maximum rates of each grade.

• That the President could make general revisions of salaries within those limits whenever changing economic conditions justify them. This could lead to an annual review and adjustment of white-collar salaries similar to the system used for Uncle Sam's 750,000 blue-collar workers. Pay raises given white-collar people in recent years have lagged far behind those of the latter employes.

• That the head of each agency would have authority to slot his employes in the new grade structure, but that no one could be given a pay cut as a result. The agency head would have ample power to reward employes for superior work. He could also hire promising new employes above the grade minimums.

• "Police" power for the Civil Service Commission over grades and salaries of classified employes. CSC would see to it that policies and restrictions laid down by Congress are carried out by the agencies.

Lewis Helm Completes IBM Operators Course

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss.
Sunday, 12-6-59

Private Lewis Helm, a 1959 graduate of Tougaloo Southern Christian College and the son of Mrs. Selma Butler of Jackson, has just recently completed an IBM operator's course in data processing and equipment at the Adjutant General's School of the U.S. Army at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Private Helm ranked second in a class of 54. On November 8 he was assigned to the Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D. C., where he is now working as an accountant.

From Esso Oil Company

Wendell Alston Receives Thirty-Year Service Pin

Journal & Guide P. 11 Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — Wendell P. Alston, a native of Charlotte, N. C., and a graduate of Johnston C. Smith university there, has received a 30-year service award from Esso Standard Oil company in New York City.

Adv. 5-21-59

A staff group head in Esso's public relations department, Mr. Alston participates in educational conventions and meetings of community groups, conducts lectures, and serves as consultant at high-school and college career conferences.

• • •

IN HIS WORK, he has traveled more than two million miles in the 18 Southern and East Coast states where Esso markets. He joined the company in 1929 as a messenger.

Mr. Alston attended St. Michael's Training and Industrial School in Charlotte, which was founded by his father, an Episcopal priest. He has also studied at New York university and the College of the City of New York. He received a diamond-and-gold, 30-year service emblem at ceremonies attended by friends and business associates at Esso headquarters.

Mr. Alston is a member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity, the National Association of Market Developers, and is a former board member of the National Negro Business League, in which he is still active. He has lived in New York City for more than 40 years.

He and his wife, Helen, a retired school teacher, now reside in Brooklyn. He is an expert cabinetmaker and wood carver.

WENDELL P. ALSTON
Receives 30-Year Pin

RAC Engineers Fill Role Of Pioneers In "Missile" Work

The electronics engineer, whose job it is to put the exploring vehicle into outer space and to guide and control it in its flight, is fulfilling the role of the pioneer throughout history . . . the discoverer of new ways, new worlds, new knowledge for the lasting benefit of mankind.

He can be found in the industry's vast research labs, in the bright and busy factories, along the great expanses of the proving grounds, working toward an achievement that is vital to our national defense and to all future generations.

Many of the Radio Corporation of America's "missile pioneers" are united in the common objective of national defense within five departments of the Defense Electronic Products Division. It is an organization already famed for many notable technological accomplishments.

The Missile and Surface Radar Department at Moorestown, New Jersey, for example, has designed and developed complete defensive and offensive weapons systems which automatically single out the enemy and destroy him without human intervention. Its "Insrtumentation Radar" unit is so accurate that it could be used to call a six-inch metal baseball fair or foul at a distance of 90 miles.

RCA's Airborne System Department in Camden, New Jersey, is assisting, among other projects, in the design of an automatic aircraft identification and landing instructions system, using computer techniques, which is expected to lead to greater air safety.

The Surface Communications Department of RCA also in Camden, is a major source of advanced tactical communication systems, ranging in size from its working model of a micro-medular personal radio built inside of a fountain pen casing, to its North Atlantic Tropospheric Scatter Communications System of 20 stations.

The "brain" that will guide a Thor missile to a target up to 1500 and more miles away is one of the many important projects of RCA's West Coast Electronic Products Department in Los Angeles.

The new Missile Electronics and Controls Department, at Burlington, Mass., rounds out RCA Defense Electronic Products organization. Working closely with its "sister" departments the new installation will provide the missilonic specialization demanded in an expanding system age.

Engineers Fill Pioneers Role

Conquer New Space Frontiers

The electronics engineer, whose job it is to hurl the exploring vehicle into outer space and to guide and control it in its flight, is fulfilling the role of the pioneer throughout history . . . the discovery of new ways, new worlds, new knowledge for the lasting benefit of mankind.

He can be found in the industry's vast research labs, in the bright and busy factories, along the great expanses of the proving grounds, working toward an achievement that is vital to our national defense and to all future generations.

Many of the Radio Corporation of America's "missile pioneers" are fused in the common objective of national defense within five departments of the Defense Electronic Products Division. It is an organization already famed for many notable technological accomplishments.

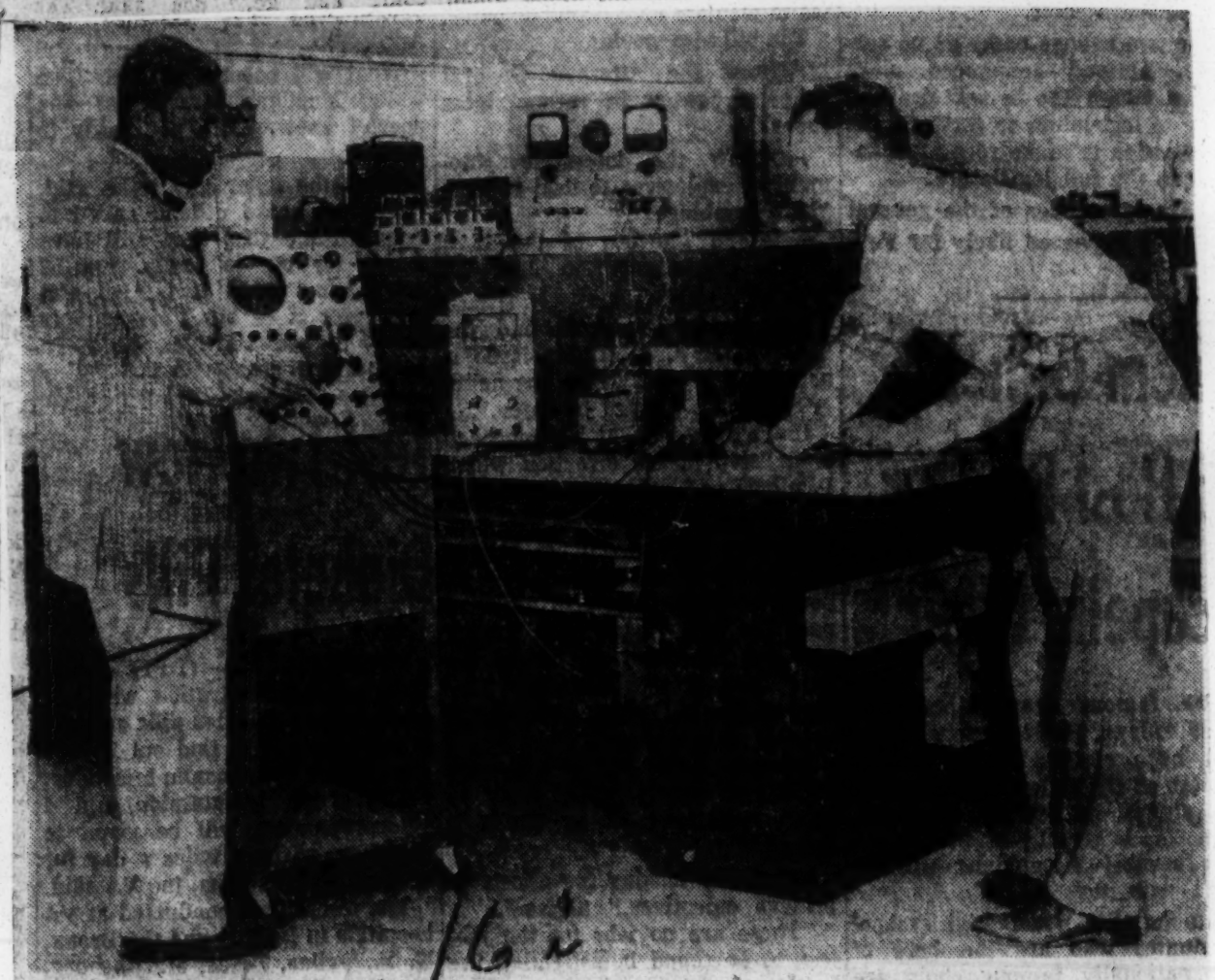
The Missile and Surface Radar Department at Moorestown, N.J., for example, has designed and developed complete defensive and offensive weapons systems which automatically single out the enemy and destroy him without human intervention. Its "Instrumentation Radar" unit is so accurate that it could be used to call a six-inch metal baseball fair or foul at a distance of 90 miles.

RCA's Airborne Systems Department in Camden, N. J., is assisting, among other projects, in the design of an automatic aircraft identification and landing instructions system, using computer techniques, which is expected to lead to greater air safety.

The Surface Communications Department of RCA, also in Camden, is a major source of advanced tactical communication systems, ranging in size from its working model of a micro-modular personal radio built inside of a fountain pen casing, to its North Atlantic Tropospheric Scatter Communications System of 20 stations.

The "brain" that will guide a Thor missile to a target up to 1500 and more miles away is one of the many important projects of RCA's West Coast Electronic Products Department in Los Angeles.

The new Missile Electronics and Controls Department, at Burlington, Mass., rounds out RCA's Defense Electronic Products organization. Working closely with its "sister" departments, the new installation will provide the missilonic specialization demanded in an expanding systems age.



WILLIAM H. WHITE (left), physicist at RCA-Burlington, is designing a device to correct drift-voltages, important to military electronics.

WILLIAM H. RAMSEY, (standing center) advanced systems engineer at the RCA-Burlington, Mass., labs, has had three patent disclosures.

Architect gets license to work in every state

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — L. Quincy Jackson, architectural engineering professor at Tennessee State University was recently extended the privilege of practicing his profession in any state in the nation.

L. QUINCY JACKSON

"You should be justifiably proud of your record which has allowed you to attain the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards Certificate," NCARB executive director James H. Sadler told Jackson.

SPECIALIZING IN organic architecture, L. Quincy Jackson is a graduate of Kansas State College School of Engineering and received the master of science degree in architecture from the University of Oklahoma in Norman.

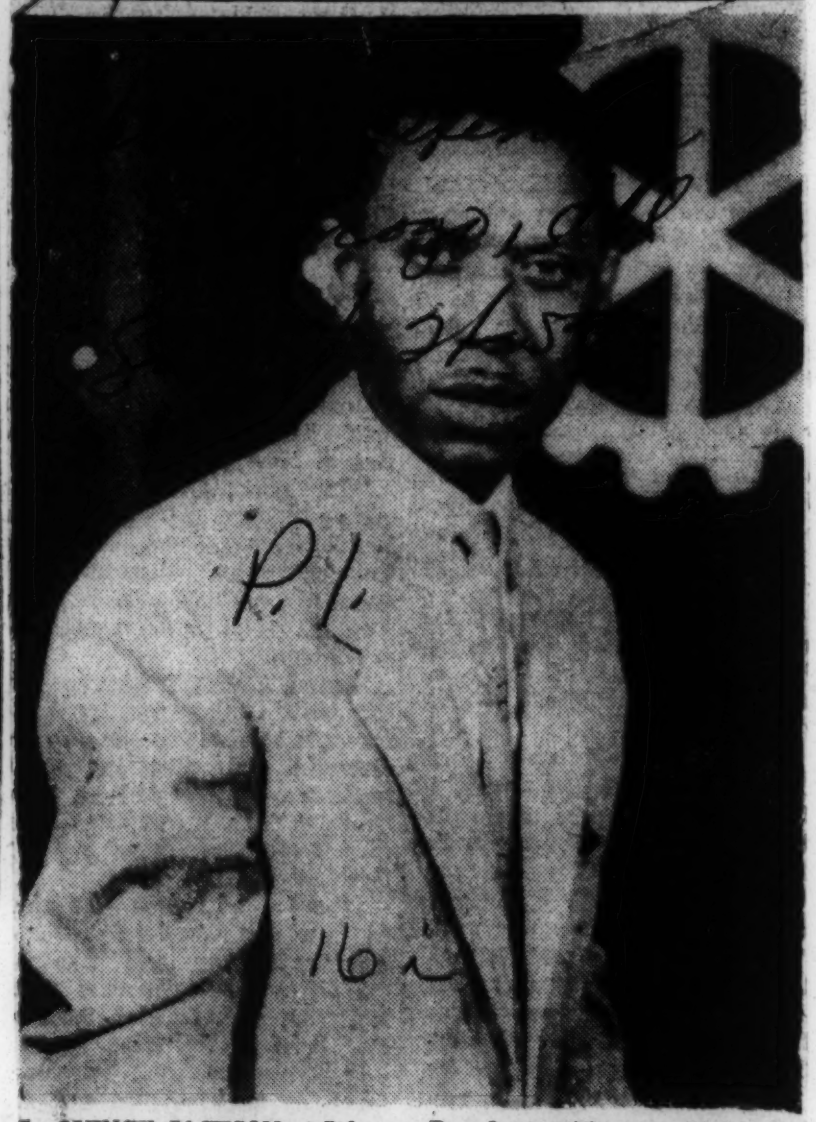
A native of Wewoka, Okla., Mr. Jackson came to Tennessee State in 1954. He had a private practice in architecture for four years in Oklahoma City and is a member of the American Institute of Architects.

* * *

THE NCARB certificate was awarded on the basis of two days of oral and 36-hour written examinations which included:

Academic and practical training; personal audience; architectural history and theory; site planning; architectural design; building construction; structural design; professional administration and building equipment.

He's A 50-Stater



L. QUINCY JACKSON, A.I.A., architectural engineering professor at Tennessee State university, Nashville, has attained the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards certificate, which allows him the privilege of practicing his profession in any state in the union. Jackson, a native of Wewoka, Okla., specializes in organic architecture. (Clanton III Photo)

Farm Workers Leave Delta For Florida

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 13. — (UPI) — Several hundred farm laborers said tearful goodbys in the Mississippi Delta during the week end, threw assorted baggage aboard school-type buses and were transported from their homes to the Florida citrus groves.

They'll stay in Florida until the oranges and grapefruit are harvested. Then the buses will rumble back to Mississippi in time for spring planting.

The movement of these few hundred laborers, mostly men and mostly Negroes, came midway in what is one of the largest interstate seasonal labor movements in the nation.

About 8,500 Mississippi laborers, most of whom participated in the cotton harvest last fall, had already been taken to Florida before the week end. An estimated 6,000 Mississippi workers will be in Florida by the end of the month.

The "temporary migration" is vitally important to Mississippi in two ways according to L. Lane Hart of the state Employment Security Commission.

Mr. Hart said the Mississippi lines of applicants for foodstuffs distributed under the Federal Government's Surplus Commodities Relief Program will be shorter because of it.

He said the day laborers are expected to send their families in this state an estimated two million dollars from their pay roll. The circulation of this money is certain to benefit Mississippi business activity.

Race Issue Used In Labor Dispute

Teamsters Accused Of Plan To Stir Up Feelings

MIAMIAN'S LETTER CITED

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 25. — Senate rackets probers said Wednesday the racial integration issue in the South was made a factor in a labor dispute in Miami.

They confronted Dave Frechett, Miami Teamster Union official, with a letter over his signature proposing the use of "the segregationist feeling here concerning Negroes" in a dispute with Acme Concrete, a Miami concern.

Frechett, secretary and business representative of Miami Teamsters Local 390, invoked the Fifth Amendment on all questions about the letter. It was addressed to James Hoffa and dated March 18, 1958.

The letter proposed that Hoffa put up Teamster money to finance the purchase of a home in the name of a Negro, who never would get title to it.

Slow Up Financing

It said that refusal to sell to a Negro would slow up mortgage financing backed by Federal agencies, thus forcing a contractor to end the labor dispute.

The letter suggested that "in light of this segregation thing here, this (the presence of the families of Negro laborers) ruins the sales for the day."

It continued that the "crowning blow" of a phony purchase would be:

"If the sales agent refuses to sell him (a Negro) a house or hedges around about it, a formal complaint is immediately registered with the FHA and VA, who as you know, whenever any Federal money or guarantees are involved, can brook no discrimination.

'Gimmick' Used

"This usually ends it (the dispute), as the builder gets shook up about having his mortgage financing fouled up."

The letter said a similar "gimmick" has been used by Bernie Rubin, head of a laborer's union, in sending squads of Negro laborers and their families to new housing developments to make it appear they were possible purchasers of homes.

The Frechett letter was put into evidence as a sidelight issue in a hearing devoted mainly to exploring alleged mobster efforts to infiltrate and dominate the juke box and some other coin operated machine enterprises in the Miami area.

Senator Frank Church (D., Idaho) declared, "This is as outrageous an abuse as any that has come to the committee's attention. Here is a conspiracy to capitalize on deep-seated public feeling . . . It is a flagrant instance of intentional exploitation of the colored people."

Migratory Workers End Crop Jobs in Florida

TALLAHASSEE, May 22 (UPI) Migratory workers by the thousands are moving out of Florida, the Industrial Commission said today.

Chairman James T. Vocelle said 33,908 workers had completed Florida's winter harvest season and were working their way north following the crops. Vocelle said the number was 2,004 less this year than in 1958 when 25,927 workers moved north.

Collins Will Seek Increase In State's Jobless Benefits

TALLAHASSEE — (AP) — Liberalization of Florida's jobless pay program will be asked of the 1959 Legislature by Gov. LeRoy Collins.

COLLINS

The governor told the Cabinet Tuesday he will seek to expand unemployment compensation benefits, now pegged by state law at a maximum weekly payment of $30 for a period of 16 weeks.

Collins didn't specify what he will recommend. However, two years ago he endorsed the recommendation of the advisory council of the Industrial Commission which sought $30 a week for 20 weeks.

Collins made the announcement after reviewing for the Cabinet his meeting Monday with President Eisenhower. Collins went to Washington in his role as chairman of the National Governors' Conference.

The President invited Collins and the other eight governors who make up the executive committee of the Conference to the White House to urge them to use their influence to improve state unemployment compensation standards.

Collins said the President wants the jobless plan improved, but agreed with the governors that the states should retain control of amounts to be paid, duration of benefits and eligibility of workers.

A bill by Sen. John Kennedy (D., Mass.), is pending in Congress which would fix by federal law minimum benefits to which the states would be required to adhere. Collins said the governors are firm in their opposition to this measure.

The governor said Florida is at the bottom of the states in benefits and the lowest in duration of benefits.

The Industrial Commission advisory council is recommending the program favored by the Eisenhower administration — 50 per cent of the average weekly earnings of qualified workers for a maximum period of 26 weeks.

Charles Mann, director of the Florida Unemployment Compensation program, said average pay of covered workers is $72 a week.

This would mean that the maximum weekly benefit under the recommendation would be $36.

Collins also indicated he would ask the Legislature to strengthen controls on state surplus property.

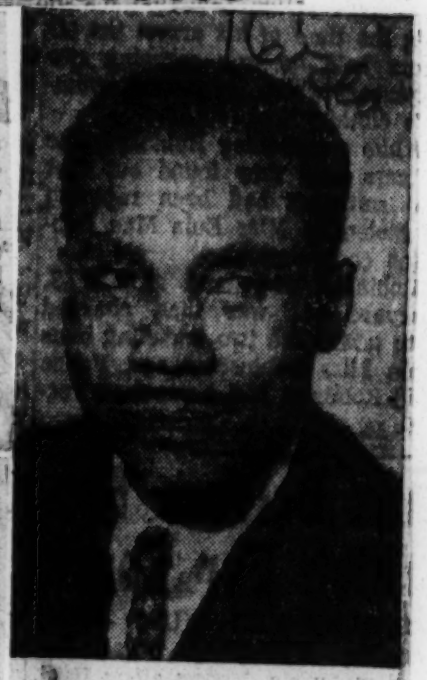
He said his study of central purchasing systems in other states showed substantial savings could be achieved by transferring surplus equipment of one agency to another.

In other actions the cabinet:

APPROVED retirement of $37,333 worth of Buccaneer Trail refunding bonds for the toll road from Fernandina Beach to Jacksonville.

DEFERRED action on approving a pay raise of $1,040 a year for Executive Director A. C. Stubbs of the Industrial Commission.

AGREED to turn over to Jackson County about 7½ acres of land owned by the state hospital at Chattahoochee to permit construction of a road from Sneads to Lake Seminole.



CLINTON MOON has been appointed public relations director of the Sir John, Miami's luxurious resort hotel. Moon, a native of Birmingham, Ala., has previously worked as field representative for the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago and most recently as an account executive of Jesse J. Lewis and Associates, Inc., Birmingham Public Relations and Marketing Consultant firm.

South Dade's Migrants Heading North

See Story on Page 1B

South Dade's migrant laborers are beginning to trek north in search of new fields to pick.

But growers believe there will still be enough hands in the labor camps to finish harvesting the last of the crops this month.

Relief agencies say there may be more than enough — that unemployment is on the upswing as fields become barren and more and more persons are seeking help.

There's no dispute over one fact. This season's situation is a far cry from the disastrous, panicky days of 1957-58 when thousands of the roaming workers went hungry as weather killed the crops and their job chances.

At the Farsouth Emergency Aid station in Homestead, "between 15 and 20 families a day are coming in for food."

"We're giving them food," said Mrs. Ida Tibbets the director, "and a tank of gas to get them started north for new jobs."

Abney Cox, one of the more prominent growers in the area, said "the labor supply has been pretty well balanced this year with the crops."

Right now, those laid off in the tomato fields are finding work with the potato and bean harvests. "The out-migration is beginning," Cox said, "and we can only hope that enough persons will remain to help us finish out the season."

Dade County Agent John Campbell termed the labor supply "not overloaded or understaffed." Norris Clay, Florida State Employment Service manager at Princeton, is out of the city and FSES figures are not available.

There may be better days ahead for the migrant labor force facing disastrous seasons. Bills to be offered the upcoming legislative session call for a $500,000 emergency relief fund.

This "crisis kitty" would be released on orders of the governor and local committees would handle distribution of the fund, primarily for food.

Meanwhile, the Farsouth Emergency Aid organization made an appeal for canned goods and milk. "Bread is plentiful, thanks to the merchants," Mrs. Tibbets said, "but we need canned beans, tomatoes and other vegetables."

Among the migrants, she said, "a baked bean and tomato sandwich goes a long way toward filling an empty stomach."

Employment Drops Over One Million

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat 12-12-59

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The government reported Friday that the number of Americans holding jobs dropped by 1,191,000 last month, partly due to layoffs in autos and other industries hit by strike-induced steel shortages.

However, under the government's formula, the number of persons actually counted as unemployed increased by only 398,000-or 300,000 less than normal for November. Total unemployment stood at 3,670,000 and the number of employed persons at 65,640,000.

The Labor Department said official unemployment did not rise as much as expected partly because fewer women and teenagers than usual were looking for Christmas jobs. Since they did not seek employment, they were not counted on the jobless rolls.

One government economist ventured the opinion that unemployment would have risen only slightly if the steel strike had not forced layoffs in allied industries. Strikers are not counted as unemployed, but men forced out of work in other industries are.

FARM JOBS DECLINE

One of the major reasons for the 1,191,000 drop in employment was a decline of 523,000 farm jobs as the harvest season drew to a close. Total non-farm employment fell by 667,000, with "a substantial proportion" of the decline being attributed to layoffs in autos and other metal-working industries.

The Labor Department's report came just 24 hours after the government temporarily abandoned efforts to seek a settlement of the steel dispute. Federal mediators said in breaking off union-management talks Thursday that no substantial progress had been made.

One reason for the suspension was to allow Steelworkers President David J. McDonald to sit in on negotiations in Chicago with aluminum manufacturers. The steel talks may be resumed in a week or 10 days, depending on aluminum developments.

ECONOMY REMAINS STATIONARY

Several government economists said the November job report was affected by a variety of cross currents. But generally, they said, it showed the economy on dead center, neither rising nor falling.

The government's estimates were compiled a few days after the steelworkers returned to their jobs under an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction issued Nov. 7. Some 375,000 had returned to the mills at the time. But they had been counted as employed all along.

Despite the strike, the total employment figure of 65,640,000 was a record high for November, seven thousand from October. On the other hand, the number of jobless was the second highest total for any November since World War II.

The work week of factory production employes declined by 24 minutes to 39.9 hours, chiefly because of a cut of four hours in auto plants. Hourly earnings increased by two cents to $2.23, reflecting the return of steelworkers to their relatively high paid jobs.

Sees Hope For Migrant Worker

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 12-5-59
P. 2

The migrant worker is "the excluded American," Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said in a speech in Chicago. But it is a situation that will be resolved, he added.

"I feel that the long history of frustration in regard to agricultural employment is coming to an end," Mitchell said.

However, he explained that any solution to the problems connected with the traveling segment of labor must be made amid many conflicting interests.

The desires of private organizations, farm employers, family farmers who do not hire and the wage earner, himself, must be considered, the Secretary pointed out.

16i

"In the advancement of which of these interests does the true national interest lie?" he added.

Mitchell said migrant workers are outside the protection of most laws that protect other American working people, including minimum wage laws, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and state and local welfare laws. "They are denied, for the most part, the use of health and educational facilities in the communities through which they pass."

"To improve these conditions would be against the national interest, organized farm employers feel. They say it would mean extending the Federal minimum wage to agriculture, to Federal standards in housing of the labor force, and to a tide of intervention that will grind the farm employer between the costs he pays and the price he gets."

Another charge is that the small farmer will be harmed, but Mitchell explained cheap wages on big farms cheapen the labor of the small farmer and worsen his competitive position.

"Finally, there is the interest of the people themselves," Mitchell said, "the migrant worker can never take his place as a partner in American life unless he enjoys the protection of a minimum wage of some kind."

The Department of Labor is presently studying the matter, he said, adding, "I do not think the American people are going to permit the conditions of the migrant farm worker to be prolonged because of a resistance to change on the part of some associations."

U.S. Jobless Pushing to 4,000,000

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat 12-12-59

WASHINGTON (AP) — Unemployment started a winter season climb in November that is expected to push the total well over four million early next year.

The Labor department reported Friday that employment declined from 66,831,000 in mid-October to 65,640,000 in mid-November, a drop of 1,191,000.

A decline of about one million had been expected.

16i

Unemployment rose from 3,272,000 to 3,670,000, an increase of 398,000. The Labor department said a rise of 700,000 had been expected on a seasonal basis.

A year ago employment was 64,653,000 and unemployment 3,833,000.

Despite the employment decline, the November figure represented the highest total of Americans ever employed in that month. The new unemployed total is the highest November idle figure since World War II, except for November last year.

Although the government's November job count was taken a few days after steelworkers returned to their jobs under a strike halting injunction, steel shortages continue to cause widespread unemployment, particularly in the auto industry.

Survey shows—

Jobless situation varies by states

By The Associated Press

HERE IS A rundown on some of the nation's worst-hit jobless areas:

MICHIGAN

Statewide unemployment averaged 405,000 or 13.8 per cent in 1958, compared to 199,000 or 6.8 per cent in 1957; Detroit jobless hit 217,000 or 14.6 per cent in January, 1959. Michigan's state labor force lost 53,500 in last year, chiefly workers who migrated to Michigan in flush times and have now returned to former homes.

Michigan has lost several plants which moved to other states with much debate on whether Michigan's "business climate" and taxes caused the shutdowns. Some jobless workers blame their plight on auto industry's price tags: "They've priced themselves out of the market."

PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA jobless totaled 508,000 or 11 per cent in January—close to highest in the country—compared with 435,000 a year earlier.

Heaviest unemployment is in the Uniontown-Connellsville soft coal area, where 24 per cent of the work force is idle.

William L. Batt Jr., state secretary of labor, says: "The outlook is brighter for the Spring, but we are recovering at a snail's pace. The only major industry in the state working double shift is the Bureau of Employment Security, where more than 4000 employes process the hundreds of thousands of claims for jobless compensation."

NEW YORK

STATEWIDE payment of jobless benefits in 1958 exceeded half a billion dollars, more than double those of 1957. New York City jobless hit 375,000 or 8 per cent in January, up 34,000 from figures of a year ago.

Economists report a slight improvement in most areas compared to last year; apparel industry hard hit. No major shutdowns and no large-scale layoffs.

In upstate New York, officials predict pickup in June in Albany, Troy-Schenectady industrial area, now suffering from sharp cuts in employment in electrical and other machinery factories.

CONNECTICUT

UNEMPLOYMENT is still severe, but less than a year ago.

Claims for unemployment compensation dropped from 68,678 in late February, 1958, to 53,996 in same period of 1959, but officials reported a high rate of exhaustions of jobless benefits.

Industry spokesmen cited heavy tax burdens, labor demands for higher wages, stiff profit-cutting competition and other adverse factors as impeding recovery—plus a lack of demand for goods.

INDIANA

"HIRING ACTIVITY appears to be heading upward," says William C. Stalnaker, director, Indiana employment security division.

Claims for jobless benefits dropped from 108,000 a year ago to 64,042 in late February.

Indiana steel mills provide bright spot with output up 65 per cent since April 1958.

NEW ENGLAND

CLAIMS FOR unemployment compensation have shown downward trend in all New England states since peak in mid-April, 1958, but total still tops pre-recession years of 1956-57.

Withdrawals of major industry have tapered off in last few months, but employment still lagging behind increased production.

WEST VIRGINIA

JOBLESS TOTAL remains 70,000, about the same as a year ago, but state officials say employment is picking up steadily. Expected upturns in coal consumption by public utilities, steel mills, etc., give rise to cautious optimism.

But Miles C. Stanley, president, AFL-CIO West Virginia Labor Federation, says: "I foresee very little permanent improvement."

As recently as 1952, the state had 100,000 miners, now down to 50,000. Coal production dropped 35 million tons between 1957 and 1958.

OHIO

WITH ADVENT of Spring, officials expect Ohio's sluggish Job situation to thaw somewhat.

At end of January, 186,000 Ohioans were seeking jobs through the state's public employment offices. Non-farm jobs totaled 2,958,000 in January, down 2.2 per cent from December.

Steel output has risen sharply in last few months to 90 per cent of rated capacity.

However, many recession-idled workers have used up their jobless pay benefits and are no longer counted as unemployed.

NEW JERSEY

STATEWIDE, jobless total in mid-February was estimated at 208,000, down 3000 from year-ago figures. Recession high was 22,000 in March-June, 1958.

Rise in employment is expected to start in April and continue through the year.

VIRGINIA

JOBLESS total dropped to 79,000 or 5.8 per cent in February, compared with 82,000 or 6.1 per cent in February, 1958. Employment rose slightly over figures of a year ago.

State officials say unemployment is beginning to show signs of easing, with expected pickup in construction, textiles, trades, Summer resort business.

MINNESOTA

UNEMPLOYMENT dropped less than 5000—from 121,600 to 116,000—between January, 1958, and January, 1959.

Minnesota's iron range production slumped to a 20-year low in 1958, largely due to meager demand for steel and competition from foreign ores.

Officials predict Spring upturn with greater demand for steel.

The Negro And Automation

By DR. A. L. DOWELL

Automation, as we know it today, represents a completely new theory of production. By use of automation greater productive returns are realized. Therefore, a greatly reduced labor force is needed. Automation is mechanism plus self control. It is not a push-button system completely; automatically it corrects itself. This is also called feedback. Feedback, therefore, eliminates push buttons. Automation as relates to industry and our national economy certainly is revolutionizing them and is having a profound structural effect upon American labor. Two basic aspects should be faced squarely. First, it is evident that technological advancement has been most rapid and successful. In many areas of production the blue-collar worker, the common laborer and the unskilled laborer have become and are becoming increasingly smaller in number. The white collar worker has grown and is presently growing.

Secondly, all workers, whether in office, on the assembly line or general laborer, feel the need for safeguarding their future against the growing competition of the automatic machine.

Labor Structure Changed

The basic structure of the American labor force has changed. During the past decade the United States became the first industrial county in which the traditional working class is no longer the major element in the total labor force.

All of this has crucial import for the Negro, who is the last to be hired and the first to be fired. It is always difficult for Negroes to receive promotions even though they may qualify for such.

While on the other hand, a different version of this subject faces the airline employees. Crew members of airlines are subject to being reduced and may lose their jobs in view of the increased performance of the jet planes now going into use. The new jets can carry more passengers and more freight at almost double the speed of the conventional propeller driven planes. The operation of these planes reveals an increase in their performance and productivity, and yet they require smaller airplane crews. Unless the volume of passengers and freight traffic increases substantially, a larger number of seasoned pilots and crew members are going to lose their jobs.

Automation and Safety

Tutomation is constantly improving the industrial safety record. Automation is not only reducing cost, but is supplying more goods and services to a greater and more varied group of customers. Rutomation will always tend to offset the scarcity of labor. This puts the Negro in a position which is even more serious economically, for the Negro knows that employment is difficult even when the labor market is at its peak of hiring.

Let us consider a hypothetical case in which automation has taken over completely. In such an instance workers who have lost their jobs would receive severance pay which cushions the shock of unemployment. Greater job evaluation and job analysis will then face the unemployed as they seek new employment. Seniority is lost. Retraining is new and more technical fields will face the unemployed. A reorganization of our entire economical structure now becomes vitally essential. The psychological aspect certainly will have its effect, such as mental anguish and mental stress. These develop as a result of economic insecurity. Greater competition faces the unemployed and definitely so the Negro.

Automation could displace a large number of our workers. The spread of automation poses for American industry and especially the Negro one of the greatest challenges the laboring class will ever face.

Wheels of Progress Must Continue

Of course progress, inventions, and scientific development must not be retarded out of fear of future unemployment. The wheels of progress must not be stopped.

The following recommendations are submitted as a means of coping with this new era of automation: shorter hour work week, increase in calaries, increase in social security benefits, earlier retirement, and longer periods given to vacation.

Now, who are they expected to be affected by automative processes? Every major occupational group except the professional, social and service types. Yet, they too will be affected.

Women employees will be greatly affected. Automation will do much of the clerical, the retail selling, and the machine operator work that women now do. With the advent of automation, the opportunity for economic independence will be lost, and women will become more dependent upon the male breadwinner. Automation will also take over many of the duties of homework.

The total U. S. unemployment figures exceed 4½ million, with more tha na million Negroes in this category, mostly in the northern industrial centers. Yet, not a Negro group has demanded action on national fair employment legislation. When the AFL-CIO brought 5,000 jobless persons to Washington, D. C., a few weeks ago, less than 100 were Negroes. The Negro must learn to care and provide for himself.

According to a very recent release by the U. S. News& World Report, a question is asked: How serious is unemployment among Negroes?

On a percentage basis, unemployme: is about twice as high for Negroes as for white workers. That is the usual situation in periods of business recessions. Also, the percentage of unskilled workers is higher among Negroes than among others, and it is usually the unskilled who are laid off in larger numbers.

The chief moral of all is that the Negro must realize the facts and act upon them. One such fact is that, whether we like it or not, an economical storm is approaching. Dark clouds are cumulating. The question is no longer one of a possibility that the storm will blow over, for this is inevietable. The question now is: What shall the Negro do when the rain begin to fall? How shall the Negro prepare now for the downpour of rain to come?

Thornton C. Fry of the Bell Telephone Laboratories speaks of an automative machine as follows:

"We will find the machine a willing slave capable of Herculean labor. But for all its prodigious

powers, the slave requires an intelligent master."

Abolition Of Job Bias In Industry Prompts Confab

WASHINGTON. — A conference of hundreds of religious leaders to give counsel and advice on the abolition of job discrimination in American industry has been called by the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

This is the first time that the Federal government has called a gathering of churchmen to discuss this aspect of national policy.

Vice President Nixon, chairman of the President's Committee, has invited clerical and lay leaders of Protestant, Catholic, Jewish and Eastern Oxthodox communities throughout the United States to meet with him Monday, May 11, at the Sheraton Park Hotel for an all-day session.

Approximately 500 religious leaders from the nation's major churches have already accepted Mr. Nixon's invitation.

OUTSTANDING SPEAKERS

Speakers will be outstanding representatives from industry, labor, religion and the government. At the morning session will be:

Representing industry, The Honorable Alfred E. Driscoll, president of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company and former governor of New Jersey;

Representing labor, Mr. A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Vice President of the AFL-CIO;

Representing the clergy, the Rev. Martin Luther King, pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala.

Representing government, Mr. John A. Roosevelt, Bache and Company, New York, and member of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

According to Mr. Nixon, the conference will seek ways for obtaining a moral commitment to the national policy of equal opportunity.

Georgians listed to attend the conference include:

ATLANTA

The Rev. William Holmes Borders, Wheat Baptist Church;

The Rev. Walter Cowart, Executive Director, Georgia Council of Human Relations;

Miss Evelyn L. Green, Director, Program Department, Board of Women's Work, Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

The Rt. Rev. S. L. Greene, Senior Bishop, AME Church;

Miss Ruby Hurley, Regional Secretary, NAACP.

Dr. D. Trigg James, Executive Secretary, Southeastern Jurisdictional Council, The Methodist Church.

The Rev. Dow Kirpatrick, Pastor, St. Mark Methodist Church;

Mr. Eugene C. Patterson, Vice President and Executive Editor, The Atlanta Journal and Constitution;

Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc.

The Rev. L. M. Terrill, Pastor, Zion Hill Baptist Church;

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Women's Work, Southern Regional Council, Inc.;

Miss Josephine Wilkins.

AUGUSTA

Dr. W. L. Graham, General Secretary, Board of Lay Activities, C. M. E. Church.

COLUMBUS

The Rev. Robert B. McNeill, Pastor, First Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Charles L. McGavern, Christ Church.

Employment Rises For Negro Worker, Report Reveals

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Official figures, released Monday showed that employment of colored workers leaped by more than 244,000 to a record April high of 6,644,000 while unemployment of colored workers fell by 201,000.

Both changes in the job picture among colored workers were twice as good as expected on a seasonal basis. The number of colored unemployed — 729,000 — was the lowest since October, 1956. The unemployment drop was the biggest in one month's since before the recession.

The increase in employment was larger than the drop in unemployment because many of the persons added to the farm work force were outside the labor force the previous month.

The colored civilian labor force in April totaled 7,370,00 representing 60.9 per cent of the colored population. Of the 6,644,000 employed colored workers, 786,000 were in agriculture and 5,780,00 were in non-agricultural industries.

Unemployed colored workers totaling 729,000 represented 9.9 per cent of the civilian labor force as compared to 2,001,000 unemployed white workers, representing only 4.4 per cent of the civilian work force.

Plan Would Give Jobs To 1,835,000 Negroes

NEW YORK — The adoption of a shorter work week with no reduction in pay would mean 1,835,000 new jobs for Negro workers in America and would provide "the best tangible evidence of working brotherhood" for millions of unemployed colored workers, the 150,000 member United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (UE) said today.

At the winter meeting of the union's General Executive Board, Albert J. Fitzgerald, UE President said:

"This union prides itself on its unrelenting struggle for full equality among the working men and women in the electrical industry. Our program for the shorter work week with no reduction in pay will provide an estimated 8,300,000 new jobs in America if adopted.

"It would provide 35-hour a week jobs at 40 hours pay for the millions of fully unemployed, part-time workers and young workers entering the labor market for the first time.

"It would also mean that the Negro workers of America would be able to get their rightful share of the job market at a time of rising unemployment amid rising production and soaring corporate profits," Fitzgerald said.

"Our economists estimate that the adoption of a 35-hour week with 40-hours pay would mean approximately 1,835,000 jobs for Negro workers," he stated.

For the past year, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), which bargains for 150,000 workers in 28 states and Canada, has been campaigning for a shorter work week to meet the crisis of unemployment.

The union recently called for Congressional action on unemployment and demanded a Congressional investigation into growing corporate profits while joblessness has spread throughout the country.

"It is no secret that Negro workers have been hit harder by this depression than any other way to relieve this unjust burden brothers and sisters."

Fewer People Over 65 Now Holding Jobs

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. April 18 (NANA).—Industrialization has proved a mixed blessing for older people throughout the world. A nation pays for increased production—the key to a higher standard of living—with banishment of its older workers to the economic sidelines.

A recent survey by the International Labor Organization found that in the last decade, as new technological developments have spread across the world, fewer and fewer men over 65 have held jobs. This trend, clearly discerned in the Western nations, is dramatically highlighted in countries now emerging from backward colonial economies.

In the Philippines, which embarked on a policy of intensified development after independence in the wake of World War II, the toll taken among aging workers by the swing from an agricultural economy to a modern industrial society was most marked. In the 10 years since 1948, the percentage of men past 65 gainfully employed dropped 16 per cent.

Rate Down In U. S.

In the United States, where employment increased for all other age groups in the population between 1950 and 1957, the percentage of men past 65 working by the end of that period was 36.6—down from 41.4 per cent. In Canada, France, Britain and West Germany the percentage of seniors in the labor force also declined.

Of all the factors responsible for the shelving of older workers, perhaps two are most significant—the growth of pension systems, public and private and the stepped-up pace of production.

In Germany, where the Social Security system was born and the retirement age of 65 was set nearly 70 years ago, the percentage of older men still on the job is 26.8—one of the lowest in the world. And this is at a time when postwar West Germany has outproduced all of Europe.

Pensions have had a similar effect in Britain. A study in that country revealed that retirement was four times more frequent in firms with pension systems than in those without private programs.

Production Is Factor

The importance of an increased rate of production as a factor in removing older men from the work force is seen most clearly in the United States. Paradoxically, during the 1957-58 recession, while employment dropped temporarily, the hiring rate for older workers held its own or rose slightly in industrial states such as New York, California, Texas, Pennsylvania and Michigan.

The explanation is that the recession started in the automobile industry and spread to steel and other basic industries, where the assembly line and automation had long since taken their toll of oldsters. There were relatively few around to be laid off.

In much of South America, typical of those areas of the world where people still make their living by working the land, the I.L.O., a specialized agency of the United Nations, found that as many as three-fourths of the men over 65 were still "economically active."

Laundry Industry Applies New Insight; Now Female

How many roles does the housewife play in the course of a day? The professional laundry proplе have a pretty good idea.

A new booklet, "Occupation: Housewife," just put out by The American Institute of Laundering, pays homage to the woman of the house in her many roles as mother, manager, citizen, individual and career girl (one out of four housewives are wage-earners).

FEMALE INDUSTRY

The laundry industry feels it can speak with authority on the subject. That's because, once male, the industry is now female by choice.

It discovered through motivation research that women resented maleness in laundries, were suspicious of entrusting their laundry to a male-imaged industry. Actually, laundry owners, point out, 90 percent of their employees ARE women.

Now in a newly invested femininity, the industry shows it can talk woman to woman, knows enough about the housewife's problems to be able to tell her revealing things about herself.

As a wife, says the booklet, she is a blend of "the vine-covered cottage and the Folies Bergere."

As a mother: "Never too busy, never too tired. . .to listen, to laugh, to comfort, to care."

In her role of manager, she "keeps chaos at bay by planning . . .a host of tasks that keep the family healthy, happy and presentable."

CAREER GIRL

As a citizen: "She knows the score, and politicians seek her favor. . . Streets are cleaner, yards are greener, poverty and pain less grim where she passes."

The career girl leads a double life: "She makes the most of her two worlds, and brightens both with her humor and grace."

But she's still the individual who keeps in some corner of the heart, the mind, the time for living, for herself. . ."

That's just a sampling. Housewife will get one of the booklets — and they should ask if they don't — soon from their own laundry routemen. It is all part of a campaign by the professional laundries to quite frankly tell their best customers, the housewives: "Look, we love you — and let us help you in the way we know best."

80,000 Crippled Adults Now Employed In Industry

With more than 80,000 crippled adults rehabilitated in government programs alone during the past year, a record number of physically handicapped men and women will be working at productive jobs in major industries throughout the nation in 1960, Dean W. Roberts, M. D., executive director of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, said here.

Additional thousands have been or are being rehabilitated in Easter Seal centers, he declared. The latter include not only therapy programs, but also prevocational evaluation, sheltered employment, job counseling and placement.

In observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, Oct. 4-10, Dr. Roberts made his prediction based on figures released by the U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation estimating that persons restored to self-support will contribute about 121 million man-hours work to the nation's productive economy and will increase their annual rate of earning during their first year of employment from $25 million to about $156 million.

MANY IN PROFESSIONS

Approximately 4,000 of those rehabilitated are entering the professions, including fields that have personnel shortages such as teaching, engineering and medicine. More than 9,000 will be employed in skilled trades and 7,000 in agriculture. The others will be absorbed in clerical, sales, semi-skilled and unskilled jobs.

Authorized by Congress in 1945, the first week in October of each year has been designated as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week and has developed into a year-round program.

The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults works with many other private organizations and public spirited Americans in cooperating with local, state and federal governmental agencies in organizing a continuous effort for the rehabilitation and ultimate employment of the physically handicapped.

Tells What Happens When Major Firm Hires Negroes

Chicago Defender
Chicago 11-11
10-24-54

WASHINGTON, (Special) — What happens in a community and an industrial plant where a major employer, for the first time, hires Negroes?

A graphic and satisfying answer to this question was given to the President's Committee on Government Contracts at its September meeting here by Dr. Jerome H. Holland, president of Delaware State College. The ex-Cornell All-American football player had been invited by the Committee to describe plant and community impact of ititial Negro hiring by the Dover, Del., plant of the International Latex corporation.

'From my observations and reports," Dr. Holland told the Committee, "community reaction to the new policy seems to be good. Teachers at the college have told me that while they were shopping in the town, white citizens have remarked to them about the change at Latex and what a worthwhile move it was.

NOTHING DEROGATORY

"I have made a number of telephone calls to key persons in the community who have stated that they have heard nothing derogatory of the change and, in the main, have found most people expressing a sense of pride and satisfaction. They have praised management for the positive way in which it has handled and willingly supported the program."

Dr. Holland went on to relate to the Committee members several instances of warm receptions accorded the newly-hired Negroes by plant employees.

"One of the first human incidents that happened within the plant concerned the first Negro woman who was employed as a secretary. Soon after her arrival she received a fine letter from another secretary welcoming her to Latex and stating how pleased she was to see the company hiring all qualified citizens. To me, this type of friendliness appearing in a newly integrated situation in southern Delaware was worthy of note."

NO NEGROES BEFORE

Less than a month before Dr. Holland gave the President's Committee the benefit of his observations on the Dover situation, the Latex corporation had never employed a single Negro, in any capacity. During that month, however, under the persuasive influence of the Committee, which is charged by an Executive Order of President Eisenhower with monitoring the government contracts clause requiring non-discrimination in employment, the company had completely reversed its policy and employed Negroes as secretaries, laboratory helpers and technicians, cafeteria workers, machine operators and general factory workers.

At the conclusion of Dr. Holland's report, Vice President Richard Nixon, who is chairman of the Government Contracts Committee, commended warmly on the local reaction to the "Dover breakthrough." He made special note of the fact that it had been accomplished, without incident, in an area where there had been widespread apprhension that "it won't work here."

Nixon said that he and the other members of the Presiden's Committee should be greataly encouraged in their promotion elsewhere of the Equal Job Opportunity program by the success of the Committee's Delaware project.

Dr. Holland, who is known affectionately to a host of friends in educational, government and sport circles as "Brud," summarized his comments on the Delaware accomplishment as follows:

"There is reason to believe that the success of this program may eventually bring forth a breakthrough in other industries in Delaware that have not upgraded Negroes or offered them white collar jobs because they believe the local social climate is not ready to accept such a program. In a small state such as Delaware, in spite of strong geographical differences, the people live fairly close together and may be influenced by what is happening in a nearby locale.

"If demagogues can spread their spirit of hate and prejudice, something positive can also spread to other's areas from a local progressive program. This is a task for the enlightened leadership of the community."

In concluding, Dr. Holland commended the President's Committee for its role in the accomplishment of the "Dover breakthrough."

NAACP Reveals:

Unemployment Pinch Being Felt by Many More Negroes

NEW YORK — Disclosures made by Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the NAACP, at the association's annual meeting showed that the Negro worker is being more and more fully "integrated" into the army of unemployed in the United States.

• During the week of March 9, 1958, 14.4% of the total non-white civilian labor force was unemployed. The comparable rate for white workers was 6.9%.

• Although only one out of every ten persons in the labor force is non-white, more than one out of every five persons unemployed during 1958 was non-white.

In 1958 and in the preceding three years, the non-white unemployment rate was almost consistently more than double the white unemployment rate. The differential has been extended in both years of prosperity and years of economic decline.

Mr. Hill placed partial responsibility on labor unions and the inability of the National AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department to induce all unions to "encourage all workers without regard to race, color, creed or national origin to share in the full benefits of union organizations."

THIS INDICTMENT was documented with a roster of unions, North and South, which discriminate against non-white workers. In many instances, the NAACP has pledged legal action.

• Also, Mr. Hill directed a sharp shaft at the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

• "More than 40 complaints, filed by the NAACP, currently, are pending with the President's Committee," Mr. Hill reported.

Mr. Hill commented that the "NAACP experience indicates that the committee has failed to enforce the anti-discrimination provision in Federal Government contracts vigorously and consistently."

■

ALSO, HE asserted that the NAACP had presented affidavits to the Federal Government establishing that persons investigating complaints for the President's Committee, were guilty of racial bias and intimidation of NAACP members.

Throughout the year, the association's labor department investigators tracked down abuses of migratory farm workers from Florida to New York state.

Mr. Hill reported the following items of progress:

• At the Boeing Aircraft Company plant in Wichita, Kans., Negro workers were admitted for the first time into the company's apprenticeship training program and a limited number of colored persons were employed in technical and clerical positions.

• At the Hayes Aircraft Corporation plant in Birmingham, a small number of Negro workers was moved into job classifications formerly held by white workers exclusively.

• At the National Cash Register Company in Dayton, Ohio, Negro workers were admitted into the apprenticeship training program for the first time and employed in technical and clerical positions.

Unemployed up 616,000 to 4,724,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—(AP)—Unemployment rose by 616,000 in January to 4,724,000. It was the highest number idle in any January since before World War II.

Government statisticians said that from a statistical standpoint, however, it was comparable to January, 1950, when the unemployment figure was 4,699,000. They say there may be an error margin of perhaps 50,000 in such estimates.

A seasonal decline in employment is usual in January.

THE NUMBER of Americans at work dropped by 1,267,000—from 63,973,000 in December to 62,706,000 in January.

The monthly joint report of the Commerce and Labor Departments attributed the job decline to seasonal factors such as release of extra Christmas season workers in stores and postoffices, and further curtailment of outdoor work.

Some of these temporary workers were not looking for further employment. Hence they were not counted as among the unemployed.

President Eisenhower jumped the gun on the official report, and told a news conference earlier that he believes there will be a pickup in employment as the year goes along.

EISENHOWER challenged a reporter's remark the idle figure had climbed back to about five mililon.

Eisenhower said it was about 300,000 less than that, or about 4,700,000. The actual figures in the government report issued later put January unemployment at 4,724,000, or 276,000 less than five million.

The president said he does not accept as satisfactory the present level of joblessness.

He went on to say it was characteristic for economic recoveries to be spotty. But he said he believes a pickup in employment is in sight.

In actual numbers, January's unemployment total was larger than in any January since 1941 when it was 7,410,000.

SELF-EMPLOYED AID PLAN VOTED

Retirement Fund Tax Deferrment Okayed

By VINCENT J. BURKE

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The House ways and means committee brushed aside treasury objections Monday and voted overwhelmingly to grant a special tax break to self-employed persons trying to save for their old age.

The bill would allow such persons to defer until age 70 taxes on as much as 10 per cent of their income, provided it was placed in a special retirement fund. Persons past 50 would get an even bigger break.

Treasury officials objected that the measure would upset President Eisenhower's precariously-balanced budget by trimming 365 million dollars a year from anticipated revenues.

Some lawmakers also protested that the measure was discriminatory. They argued it would not provide any tax relief for employes whose bosses do not provide them with pensions. However, lawmakers agreed the skids were greased for House passage, probably next week.

A similar measure passed the House last session but died in the Senate during the adjournment rush. This year sponsors hope they have the votes—and time—to push it to final passage.

The tax deferment, which would start with this year's income would be limited to 10 per cent of income, or $2500 a year, whichever is smaller. However, persons older than 50 would be allowed to defer taxes on amounts larger than that.

There would be a lifetime ceiling of $50,000 on the amount of income on which taxes could be deferred. Earnings from the fund would not apply against the ceiling. Withdrawal of the funds could start at age 65, and would be required by age 70.

The measure was designed to meet complaints from physicians, business proprietors, farmers and other self-employed persons that present law discriminates against them.

Non-whites get jump on whites

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 — (AP) — The number of non-white Americans increased 50 per cent faster than the white population since 1950, the Census Bureau reported today.

The increase for non-whites totaled 22 per cent compared with about 14 per cent for whites. Non-whites numbered 19,300,000 as of last July 1—up 3½ million from 1950. The white population increased 19½ million to 154,800,000 in the same period.

WOMEN'S WORLD

Female labor force vital to welfare of the nation

By the NNPA News Service

The size and occupational composition of the female labor force indicate how essential the functions which women perform as workers outside the home are to the life of the nation.

The radical changes which have occurred in women's employment have altered the significance of women as an actual and potential manpower resource.

These changes reflect the convergence of two developments: the need of the economy for more workers and the willingness of more women to enter paid employment.

The greater the needs of the society for manpower, the more willing the country has been to abandon traditional ways of developing and utilizing its human resources.

THE MORE the country comes to understand how heavily the skills and the capacities of the people depend upon the opportunities for development available to each individual, the more willing the people should be to enrich these opportunities and to establish greater equality of access to them.

The more the people realize how vital to the development of manpower resources is each individual's freedom to choose his or her occupation and work, the more determined they should be to make that freedom effective.

These considerations apply to all people without regard to race, religion, ethnic origin, or sex; and they establish the guideposts for manpower policies in a free society.

• • •

THE NATIONAL Manpower Council, therefore, has set forth specific recommendations designed to achieve the following broad manpower objectives:

1. To provide more equal opportunities for all individuals to acquire skill.

2. To strengthen the contributions made by secondary education to the acquisition of skill.

3. To develop more effective programs for vocational guidance.

4. To improve the facilities and methods used to train skilled and technical manpower.

5. To strengthen the institutions through which scientific and professional manpower is educated and trained.

6. To expand the opportunities for capable young men and women to secure a higher education.

Unemployment Hits Negroes In The Nation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — While there was only a slight rise in total unemployment between January and February, the number of unemployed colored persons increased by 18,000.

The combined employment and unemployment figures released jointly by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Secretary of Commerce Strauss Wednesday showed 989,000 unemployed colored persons in February, as compared with 971,000 in January and 1,073,000 in February, 1958.

The total unemployment in February was 4,749,000. The seasonally adjusted rate of total unemployment, at 6.1 per cent, continued at about the same level which has prevailed since November.

The 989,000 unemployed colored workers represented 13.9 per cent of the civilian labor force.

The number of colored persons employed totaled 6,135,000 as compared with 56,586,000.

The civilian labor force totals 60,346,000, of which 7,125,000 are colored.

Inside Labor—

Dole Of Foods Is Meager Bit

Unemployed Receive Little From Immense Surplus

SOME LOSE WELFARE

By VICTOR RIESEL

Unless we're ready to plow under one out of every 10 American unemployed men and women, this country had better start feeding millions of jobless with what we plow up. Man doth not live by bread only — but that's just about what hundreds of thousands soon may find themselves doing in the now plentiful pockets of poverty—where the needy received an average of $16 worth of surplus foods in 1958.

The keeper of the almost 10 billion dollars worth of Federal surplus foods was far more mellow in 1956. Then the Government opened its heart, hands and bins for an average of $29 worth of food for a needy person — to cover the entire year, of course. Just why this munificence was cut almost in half while joblessness jumped twice what it was — no keeper of the bins will tell you.

Mr. Riesel

That 16 bucks worth of surplus foods last year gave the needy one certain surcease from what seems to trouble many of us. He just didn't have to count calories and worry about dieting. The 1,600 pennies brought the poor of our land an average of 1,011 pounds of food in 1958.

Needs 1,500 Pounds A Year

The average consumption of a man on a job is 1,500 pounds of food a year. This means that the needy had to dig up the extra money—retail prices, of course.

And there were exactly 5,230,044 needy persons reaching even for this meagerness last December. They've gotten mostly cheese, butter, non-fat dry milk, rice, flour, and cornmeal.

It takes money, certainly. But for whom would these bills total? It may come as a shock, but there were 829,550 needy folk taking surplus foods to stretch their calories in Pennsylvania last December. There were 538,385 in Michigan, more than 348,000 in New York, Kentucky had 255,000 and more than 331,000 were in Mississippi.

System Is Creaky

In many states the figures are low because authorities haven't set up distribution facilities even for what is available.

The entire distribution system creaks — which is a kindly word for it. There are, for example, many welfare offices which demean the applicants and then deduct the cost of the surplus food from the welfare relief check.

Yet I've been authoritatively informed that the surplus food program — is not a substitute for relief or other assistance, but rather is supplemental to such programs.

Stand aside, you who have not hungered. Some of us have. And remember, somehow we will be our brothers' keepers.

Decline reported in tan unemployment

WASHINGTON

Unemployment among colored workers dropped by about 54,000 as the situation improved more than seasonally, according to the announcement by Secretary of Commerce Lewis Strauss and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell jointly Tuesday.

Employment of colored workers in February, according to Census Bureau figures, was 989,000, and the total number of colored workers employed in the civilian labor force was 6,135,000.

THE PERCENTAGE of unemployed colored workers in the civilian labor force dropped 1.2 per cent from February to March — the February percentage being 13.9 per cent and the March percentage, 12.7 per cent.

The employment picture among colored workers followed improvement in the general job situation as total unemployment fell by about 390,000 to 4,360,000, while total employment climbed by 1.1 million over the month to 63.8 million in March.

The report said the rise in employment was larger than the drop in unemployment because many of the seasonal workers added in March were housewives, students, and others who had previously been outside the labor force.

There is a total of 7,125,00 colored persons in the civilian labor force.

16i 1959 GENERAL

IKE INVITES 9 GOVERNORS TO DISCUSS IMPROVEMENTS IN SYSTEM ON JOBLESS PAY

Temporary Extension Of Funds Said Inadequate

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Eisenhower Tuesday invited nine state governors to meet with him here next Monday to discuss possible improvements in the regular federal-state unemployment compensation system.

The action was announced by the White House as 18 Democratic senators joined in urging prompt congressional action to extend emergency jobless benefits passed during last year's recession. They said a temporary three-month extension approved by the House was "almost totally inadequate."

The House-passed bill would continue benefit payments before the current April 1 deadline for some 406,000 unemployed. The Senate Finance Committee plans to open hearings Friday in hopes of pushing the measure to final passage before the start of the Easter recess March 26.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the President would not discuss the emergency program with the state governors but would confine the discussions to the regular federal-state program.

Eisenhower is expected to approve the House-passed bill, if it reaches his desk in its present form, although he strongly opposed the original Democratic plan to extend the emergency federal program for a full year.

The President told a recent news conference that jobless benefits primarily were a responsibility of the states. Next week's meeting presumably was called to see what they can do about raising and extending jobless benefits.

The invitations to the Monday meeting were telegraphed to Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, chairman of the conference and the executive committee, and committee members William G. Stratton of Illinois, James P. Coleman of Mississippi, Robert B. Mayner of New Jersey, William F. Quinn of Hawaii, Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, John E. Davis of North Dakota, George D. Clyde of Utah and Steve McNichols of Colorado.

After the Recession a Broad Wake of Vanished Jobs

The nagging fear which gripped the American industrial economy last year has passed. The market is lively again. Business is regaining its equilibrium. Factories are stepping up production. But something has happened: A lot of jobs have vanished, and nobody seems to know for sure where they have gone.

By ROGER GREENE
Associated Press Staff Writer

The business recession in the United States may be about over, but it has left a painful paradox in its wake.

Reduced to simplest terms: Unemployment hasn't melted fast enough in an economy once again moving into high gear.

Industry has been accelerating the trend to push-button factories, robot production lines and automatic offices. And in the labor market, a broad band of vanished jobs appears.

The transition is far-reaching, and not directly connected with the recession, but today's lagging re-employment serves to focus attention afresh on what labor leaders call "the silent revolution."

As yet, the full story is only beginning to emerge. Day-to-day changes in the vast U. S. industrial and business complex are far too numerous to be accurately tabulated. And automation in itself, is no longer news.

Jobs Have Vanished.

One thing, however, is clear: The lifting of the 1957-58 recession has disclosed a broad wake of vanished jobs. Some have disappeared forever.

Gross national output has risen to an all time high, but there still are 1½ million fewer non-farm jobs in the United States today than in March 1957 before the onset of the recession.

The Labor Department's March summary lists major areas of substantial labor surplus in 24 states.

Yet, economists say the slump is almost over. Production is spurting ahead. Then why all the unemployment? Why the lag in jobs catching up with revitalized production?

Part of the answer, at least, lies in automation.

Despite a steadily growing labor force—increasing at the rate of nearly a million a year—automation-equipped factories, farms, mines, railroads and business offices manage to keep the economy humming with fewer and fewer workers.

To the army of jobless, averaging $30.62 a week in unemployment compensation, the situation is fraught with tragedy.

Effie Is So Right.

Yet there is a grain of humor, as well as truth, in the tart comment by Effie Blackar, 56, wife of a jobless Roanoke, Va., textile worker:

"With automatic machines taking over so many jobs, it looks like the men have finally out-smarted themselves."

James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers, puts it this way:

"The spread of automation poses for American industry one of the greatest challenges we will have to meet.

"If it is handled humanely and wisely, it can be a boon not only to industry, but to all mankind. If handled greedily, with emphasis on profits, it can be a disaster of the first magnitude.

"Automation could displace most workers."

AFL-CIO President George Meany says industry is now producing more goods with a million fewer workers than in 1942.

U. S. production, he says, has recovered about three-fourths of what it lost in the slump, but only one-fourth of the recession-idled workers have got their jobs back.

"These things really scare us," Meany says. "More jobs will have to be provided for the growing labor force or we'll have to shoot about 10 per cent of our population."

There Are Other Factors.

Automation is not the only explanation of course, for the dwindling job market.

"Industry squeezed a lot of water out of the work force during the recession," says a Boston industrialist, who asked his name be withheld.

By "water," he meant excess or inefficient workers who were dropped when the economy faltered.

Then, too, some employers are slow to rehire workers after a recession. They're not sure the slump is over. For the present, they'd rather pay overtime than take on additional help. It's cheaper to pay overtime, in many cases, because each addition to the payroll means the employer has to pay extra for Social Security, pensions, vacations and other fringe benefits.

Seymour L. Wolfbein, chief of the Labor Department's manpower division, says there are about 212,000 fewer factory production workers on the job today than a year ago. But in mid-January these fewer employes worked six million more man-hours per week than did the larger force a year ago.

Steady Trend Downward.

Wolfbein cited figures showing a steady downward employment trend in some of the nation's major industries where automation has taken root:

1. Manufacturing — 15,700,000 employes at the end of 1958 compared with 17,200,000 in 1953, down 1½ million.

2. Autos — 627,000 average in 1958 vs. 929,000 in 1953, down 302,000.

3. Railroads — Except in World War II, railroad jobs have been dwindling steadily since 1920 under the double-barreled impact of mechanization and growing competition from trucks, planes and private cars. In 1951, the railroads employed 1,400,000; 1,200,000 in 1956; 950,000 in 1958.

4. Textiles — in trouble for a long time, the industry employed 1,271,000 in 1951 vs. 969,000 late in 1958, a drop of 312,000.

Governorment economists say 3 per cent nationwide unemployment is normal—due to seasonal layoffs, temporary factory shutdowns and other factors—whereas anything over 6 per cent is classified as distressed.

Officially, then, the nation as a whole is distressed on the job front. March figures show 4,700,000 jobless — nearly 7 per cent of the total U. S. labor force of 67,400,000.

Robots Aren't Customers.

President Walter P. Reuther of the United Auto Workers says that in addition to the 4,700,000 officially listed as jobless, at least 1½ million others are too discouraged to seek work and don't show on the unemployed rolls.

About 3½ million more workers, Reuther says, are employed only part time.

Reuther's combined total of 9,700,000 jobless and part-time workers will still fall far short of the 12,800,000 jobless in 1933 at the height of the great depression when the labor force was only 52 million.

Management says that with union demands for ever higher wages, it must turn to labor-saving devices in order to survive. In other words: automate or die.

Reuther has his own answer to that. He tells of visiting a newly automated Ford plant and having an official ask him:

"How are you going to collect union dues from those robot machines?"

"And how," retorted Reuther, "are you going to get the robots to buy Fords?"

A Shorter Work Week?

The solution to the problem as advocated by most union leaders — and strongly opposed by most management officials — is a shorter work week, longer vacations and earlier retirement.

The unions argue that this would spread the work among the steadily increasing labor force, and at the same time maintain the level of consumer purchasing power needed to keep the economy rolling smoothly.

Some government economists and industry spokesmen insist the unions are overemphasizing the threat of automation.

James X. Ryan, Philadelphia, regional manager of the National Assn. of Manufacturers, declares:

"Testimony before the Senate-House Economic Committee indicates that automation is applicable in the near future to less than 8 per cent of the industries of America.

"Since these industries utilize about one-quarter of the labor force, apparently less than 25 per cent of the labor force will be affected by automation.

"Technological advances have always made more jobs."

Wolfbein predicts automation will help create 10 million new jobs and bring about a 50 per cent increase in gross national product from 450 billion to 675 billion dollars in 1959.

Proud Of Struggle For Equality

Shorter Work Week Seen Making New Jobs For At Least A Million Negroes

NEW YORK — The adoption of a shorter work week with no reduction in pay would mean 1,835,000 new jobs for Negro workers in America and would provide "the most tangible evidence of working brotherhood for millions of unemployed colored workers, the 150,000-member United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers of America (UE) said Monday.

At the winter meeting of the union's General Executive Board Albert J. Fitzgerald, UE president said: "This union prides itself on its unrelenting struggle for full equality among the working men and women in the electrical industry. Our program for shorter work week with no reduction in pay will provide an estimated 8,300,000 new jobs in America if adopted. It would provide 35-hour week jobs at 40 hours pay for the millions of fully unemployed, part-time workers and young workers entering the labor market for the first time.

RIGHTFUL SHARE

"It would also mean that the Negro workers of America would be able to get their rightful share of the job market at a time of rising unemployment and rising production and soaring corporate profits," Fitzgerald said.

"Our economists estimate that the adoption of a 35-hour week with 40-hours pay would mean approximately 1,835,000 jobs for Negro workers." he stated.

715,000 WORKERS

For the past year, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), which bargains for 150,000 workers in 28 states and Canada, has been campaigning for a shorter work week to meet the crisis of unemployment.

The union recently called for Congressional action on unemployment and demanded a Congressional investigation into growing corporate profits while joblessness has spread throughout the country.

"It is no secret that Negro workers have been hit harder by this depression than any other workers," Fitzgerald noted. "The shorter work week would be one way to relieve this unjust burden from the backs of our colored brothers and sisters.'

Trends In Negro Employment

Fifty years ago, in 1909, almost every Negro citizen of the nation who was gainfully employed, was in farming, in some service occupation, or in common labor. There were a few artisans and skilled laborers in certain sections, a very few professional men and women, a few independent operators in various lines, but the vast majority were in the aforementioned lines.

The Negro job picture has changed materially since that time. As of now a minority are in farming occupations, the service occupations are shared with whites, and common labor is slowing shrinking. Vast numbers of Negroes now work in industries as semi-skilled and skilled workers, and larger numbers than is generally realized work in professional fields.

Projections into the future promise that this will continue to be the trend. As the Negro group becomes ever more urbanized and better trained, the future job opportunities of Negroes seem to lie in industrial work, clerical types of work, and professional work.

For those who attended college, a vast vista of opportunity lies open today. Not only the various professions, but wide research fields, also fields of electronics, missiles and all of the other new areas of endeavor and service.

One must also keep in mind that vast fields of business are opening up today to Negroes, who are willing to train themselves. Actually Negroes have already invaded the stock markets, architecture; have become high-powered developers of real estate; and entered a score of other fields that were closed to Negroes as late as five years ago.

In addition to these vast opportunities here at home, there are even greater opportunities abroad. From employment with our own government as ambassadors, the field extends to all kinds of pursuits and activities in the newly-freed countries of dark people.

89,000 jobless—same number working in Jan.

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The drop in employment of colored workers in January was equal to the rise in unemployment among them.

Total employment of colored workers fell by 89,000 and unemployment increased by a like figure. These changes in the colored civilian labor force differed from the changes in the total civilian labor force.

In the total labor force, employment fell by 1.3 million to 62.7 million with the release of Christmas workers from retail stores and postoffice jobs, and some further cutbacks in outdoor work, Secretary of Commerce Lewis Straus and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell jointly announced Tuesday.

AT THE same time, total unemployment rose by 600,000 to 4.7 million.

The percentage of unemployed colored workers is more than twice the percentage of unemployed workers in the total civilian labor force. Colored workers employed in January totaled 6,225,000, of whom 3,798,000 were males and 2,427,000 were female.

Unemployed colored workers in January numbered 971,000 of whom 633,000 were males and 33,000 were females. Unemployed white workers totaled 3,753,000, while 56,481,000 were employed.

Unemployed colored persons represented 13.5 per cent of the civilian labor force while unemployed white workers represented only 6.2 per cent of the civilian work force.

Migratory Labor Employers Sharply Hit By Mitchell

CHICAGO — (NNPA) — Employers of migratory labor were sharply criticized here Sunday by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell for maintaining rules while farm organizations defend the freedom to exploit such labor.

Mr. Mitchell warned that as long as the most powerful employer associations can be relied upon to oppose any proposal to improve the conditions of farm wage workers, then their contribution to the eventual solution of what is, in fact and reality, a national problem will be zero."

The Labor Secretary addressed more than 300 persons and others who attended the final two days of the meetings of the National Conference to Stabilize Migrant Labor. The conference was sponsored by the Catholic Council on Working Life.

Some 2,000 men, women and children work on the nation's farms for wages which are far less than those received by non-farm workers, he said. One-half of them are migratory workers, who are chiefly members of traditionally underprivileged minority groups, poorly housed if at all, and often lack skills which would enable them to advance occupationally.

The average earnings of migrant farm workers are less than $900, he said.

Mr. Mitchell took issue with the position of the farm employer groups that the national interest would be endangered by lifting the condition of the migrant since it would burden the agricultural economy.

FARM TO FARMER

Dividing farms in the United States into two kinds — those that hire farm labor and the traditional family farmer, Mr. Mitchell pointed out that one of the arguments against aiding the migrant is that the small family farmer will be harmed.

He declared that "the important point for the small farmer to realize is that cheap wages on big farms cheapens his own labor and lessen his own competitive position.

"If the large farm, which hires most of the labor in agriculture, gains that labor at low wages, and works it long hours, then the work performed on the small farm by the owner and his family is of really small value, as that value is determined in the market."

The American people, Mitchell warned, are not going to permit the condition of the migrant farm worker to be prolonged because of a resistance to change by some farm employer associations.

Mr. Mitchell said studies show that wage rates in crops for which Mexicans are employed do not move upward at a rate corresponding with the general trends in farm wage rates.

"This is certainly not the free play of a competitive labor market," he said, adding:

"As long as the working of supply and demand can be nullified by artificial wage rates that induce artificial labor shortages which are remedied by use of foreign workers, we can expect a continuation of low wage levels."

Mr. Mitchell predicted that the country will find ways to solve the migrant problem.

Senator Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat, called for workmen's compensation and minimum wage laws for migrant farm workers. A frequent critic of the Eisenhower Administration, Douglass complimented Mitchell for the Labor Secretary's achievement and efforts to aid migrant workers.

Douglass said states should set sanitary and health standards for migrant camps, and the Federal Government should provide stopping off places for migrants, and summer educational classes should be arranged for migrants' children.

MIGRATORY FORCE IS PUT AT 850,000

The New York Times

Their Average Income Given at $859 a Year—Chicago Parley Set for Nov. 21-22

New York

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 — Patrick F. Crowley, president of the Roman Catholic Council on Working Life, said yesterday that 400,000 Americans and 450,000 foreign workers, mostly made up of 60,000 workers, They stand, he said on the lowest ring of the economic ladder, averaging $859 in annual income from all sources.

Mr. Crowley said that 150,000 dependents traveled with the American migrant workers, and another 150,000 stayed at home.

Mr. Crowley announced that the National Conference to Stabilize Migrant Labor, sponsored by the Catholic group he heads, would hold its first meeting at Loyola University in Chicago Nov. 21-22. He said that previous meetings on the problem were attended either by representatives from Government agencies and farmers seeking more farm hands, or by religious and educational leaders and community officials looking for a better life for the migrants.

All Groups Invited

"The Chicago conference," Mr. Crowley observed, "is unique in that it marks the first national attempt to bring all these groups together under one roof."

Among the scheduled speakers are Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio and several farmers who use migrant labor.

"We hope," Mr. Crowley said, "to develop a national policy which will provide regular employment, steady income, stable family life and an adequate labor supply."

He said that there were six major streams of migratory workers in this country. One stream on the Atlantic Coast is made up of 60,00 workers, mostmostly Negroes but including a sprinkling of Puerto Ricans and Mexican-Americans. Another, which follows the sugar beet harvest, starts in Texas and extends up into the north central and mountain states. It, too, comprises 60,000 workers, almost all Mexican-Americans.

Wheat Workers

A third stream starts in Texas and works north toward Montana and North Dakota. These are the wheat and small-grain migrants, 30,000 persons of Mexican descent.

About 80,000 more Mexican and Negro workers harvest cotton. They start in Texas, then swing off toward the Mississippi Delta or toward New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California.

From Oklahoma, Arkansas and Western Tennessee, about 30,000 workers of early American stock move north and west during the harvest season. They pick fruit and tomatoes.

There are also about 120,000 workers of all backgrounds working in the Western states and up and down the Pacific Coast.

NEGROES GETTING NEW JOBS IN SOUTH

The New York Times

President's Committee Sees Racial 'Breakthroughs'

New York

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 — A Presidential committee has made what it considers "significant breakthroughs" in obtaining skilled jobs for Negroes in the South.

The results stem from a new and more active program by the President's committee on Government Contracts. The group, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, works to end discrimination in hiring by companies with Government contracts.

Instead of asking contractors for a generalized and practically unenforceable commitment not to discriminate, the committee is now seeking a specific promise to hire Negroes for new jobs immediately.

The emphasis has been on white collar and skilled industrial positions from which Negroes have been generally excluded in the South and many other parts of the country.

Accomplishment Listed

These are some of the accomplishments in the last few months:

¶One of the largest defense contractors, a maker of aircraft among many other products, has hired for its plant in Fort Worth, Tex., the first Negro clerical workers it has ever had there.

¶A nationally known company in Greensboro, S. C., has employed Negroes for white-collar jobs in the personnel and accounting departments, and one as a junior laboratory technician. It also has announced that Negro production workers will be considered for upgrading for the first time into certain superior jobs.

New York

¶The International Latex Company in Dover, Del., a strongly Southern-oriented area, hired its first Negro employes of ay kind and arranged for the recruitment of skilled Negroes in the future.

The committee's new policy has also had reslits in Border and Northern areas where Negroes have had a hard time breaking out of menial factory work.

Committee pressure has resulted in new job openings in Southern California, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri, among other places.

No one on the committee suggests that these cases are enough to make a fundamental change in job opportunities for large numbers of negroes.

What is hoped is that a successful breakthrough at a large plant may make skilled jobs for negroes a more acceptable idea throughout a particular community, especially if the change comes smoothly at the first plant.

So far, despite some concern, the committee's pilot cases have worked smoothly. No incidents have been reported. But the companies involved are still fearful of community resentment, and most have asked to have their names withheld.

Dover Plant an Example

The developments at International Latex can, however, be described as an example.

Until last September the company had never hired a negro at its main plant in Dover. An attempt to take on some Negro employes a few years ago was abandoned because of resistance from the workers in the plant.

Last summer staff members of the President's committee met three times with an officer of International Latex. Also present were representatives of the Defense Department, with which Latex has contracts. The company agreed to make the attempt requested by the committee.

For help in finding qualified Negro employes, Latex turned to a Negro leader in Dover, Dr. Jerome Holland, president of Delaware State College, a Negro school. Some years ago he was the Cornell football star known as Brud Holland.

Seven Negroes Hired

In September Latex took on seven Negroes. One is a secretary in the personnel office—a place particularly evident to other employes. Others include cafeteria workers, production-line employes and one laboratory drug-research assistant.

Furthermore, the company has asked Dr. Holland's college to start an extension course in organic chemistry for Latex employes. The implication is that the company wants a source of trained Negroes.

At a recent meeting of the President's committee, Dr. Holland spoke about the meaning of the Latex change in policy to Negroes in a community such as Dover, with deeply Southern traditions and attitudes.

Spread of Jobs Foreseen

He said the new Negro employes had been received without any incidents except some friendly approaches by white employes. He said Negro teachers and others in Dover were eager to train young men and women for Latex, because "they recognize the importance of having good people employed at this opportune time."

"The success of this program," Dr. Holland said, "may eventually bring a breakthrough in other industries in Delaware that have not upgraded Negro employes or offered them white-collar jobs because they believe the social climate is not ready to accept such a program."

He also said:

"If demagogues can spread their spirit of hate and prejudice, something positive can also spread to other areas from a local progressive program."

The new program at the President's committee was proposed by Irving Ferman, who took over as executive vice chairman last June, and by the second-ranking full-time staff member, Dr. Jacob Seidenberg, the executive director.

Since its creation by President Eisenhower in 1953, the committee had concentrated on what it termed 'formal compliance' with the provision in all Government contracts barring discrimination in hiring.

Such formal compliance might include, for example, the company's posting signs in the plant noting the provision against discrimination, or promising to accept all applications regardless of race.

Applications a Factor

Mr. Ferman pointed out that if a large plant had never hired Negroes for anything but menial jobs, those seeking white-collar positions were unlikely to apply there. Thus many companies not hiring Negroes could honestly say they were not discriminating.

"You've got to break the ice," Mr. Ferman said. "You have to

get Negroes into pilot jobs. You have to persuade the contractor that he must take action to implement the Government policy of employing Negroes."

Mr. Ferman, Dr. Seidenberg and other on the tiny staff of the President's committee have toured the country in the last few months persuading company executives to take the step. They selected contractors with no Negroes in better-grade jobs by going through surveys the committee had made.

"I have found remarkable consent among the top executives," Mr. Ferman says now. He expressed admiration for the business attitudes he had seen.

No Contracts Canceled

It is fortunate for the committee that persuasion has worked, because that and adverse publicity are about its only weapons. It can ask the contracting department of the Government to cancel a contract because of discriminatory hiring policies, and it has asked occasionally. But no department has yet broken a contract for that reason.

Social agencies have been helpful to the committee. The Urban League, for example, helped Negroes find jobs in Kansas City. The American Friends Service Committee in Greensboro, N. C., sent to the plant there its first two Negro white-collar employes—one now in the accounting and one in the personnel department.

The President's committee has endorsed the more aggressive new approach without dissent. And that is so despite the presence of some political opposites on the group.

In addition to Mr. Nixon, who has been quite active in the work, the committee includes George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations; Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, and Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, former publisher of The New York Herald-Tribune. A number of Government departments are also represented by top officials.

Negro 'White Collar' Employment Climbs In New Orleans

WASHINGTON (AP) — The number of Negroes employed in clerical, stenographic and typing positions in federal agencies in New Orleans has increased nearly seven times since 1951, the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy announced Wednesday.

During the same period, total federal employment in the New Orleans area has dropped nearly 2,000 employees.

The committee said there were 17 Negroes employed as clerks, stenographers or typists in 1951 and 115 as of March 1959.

"We believe there is significance in the increase," said Archibald J. Carey Jr., chairman of the committee. "The total number of Negroes now employed in clerical, stenographic and typing positions in New Orleans is not large, and it is also true that in some of the smaller agencies no Negroes at all are employed in these categories.

"Nevertheless, the survey indicates that with reference to these particular positions qualified Negro Americans are finding increased opportunities for white-collar office employment in the federal agencies in this Southern city."

The committee was created by President Eisenhower in January 1955. Its function is to assist federal agencies to carry out the administration's policy of prohibiting discrimination on a basis of race, religion or national origin in federal civilian employment.

The committee conducted the survey on the basis of information which had been gathered in 1951 by the Fair Employment Board of the Civil Service Commission, relating to the number of Negro typists, clerks, and stenographers employed by federal agencies in the city of New Orleans at that time. The total number of Negroes employed in these categories in 1951 was seventeen. The Committee's survey of the same agencies as of March, 1959, showed that 115 Negroes are now employed in these job categories.

Negro Clerical Aid Increases In New Orleans

WASHINGTON.—The number of Negroes serving in clerical, stenographic and typing position in federal agencies in the New Orleans area has increased nearly seven-fold since 1951, according to a recent survey made by the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. During this same period, however, total federal employment in New Orleans area has decreased by nearly 2,000 employees.

Employment Rises For Negro Worker, Report Reveals

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Official figures released Monday showed that employment of colored workers leaped by more than 244,000 to a record April high of 6,644,000, while unemployment of colored workers fell by 207,000.

Both changes in the job picture among colored workers were twice as good as expected on a seasonal basis. The number of colored unemployed — 726,000 — was the lowest since October 1958. The unemployment drop was the biggest in one months since before the recession.

The increase in employment was larger than the drop in unemployment because many of the persons added to the farm work force were outside the labor force the previous month.

The colored civilian labor force in April totaled 7,370,00 representing 60.9 per cent of the colored population. Of the 6,644,000 employed colored workers, 753,000 were in agriculture and 5,780,00 were in non-agricultural industries.

Unemployed colored workers totaling 726,000 represented 9.9 per cent of the civilian labor force as compared to 2,901,000 unemployed white workers, representing only 4.4 per cent of the civilian work force.

REPORT GAIN IN U. S. WHITE COLLAR JOBS

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The number of Negroes serving in clerical, stenographic and typing positions in federal agencies in the New Orleans area has increased nearly seven-fold since 1951, according to a recent survey made by the President's Committee on Government Employment policy. During this same period, however, total federal employment in New Orleans decreased by nearly 2,000.

The committee conducted the survey on the basis of information which had been gathered in 1951 by the Fair Employment board, Civil Service commission, relating to the number of Negro typists, clerks and stenographers employed by federal agencies in the city of New Orleans.

Total number of Negroes employed in these categories in 1951 was 17. The commission's survey of the same agencies as of March, 1959 showed 115 Negroes now employed in these job categories.

CAREY COMMENTS

Commenting on the results of the survey, committee Chairman Archibald J. Carey Jr., Chicago, stated:

"We believe there is significance in the increase. The total number of Negroes now employed in clerical, stenographic and typing positions in New Orleans is not large, and it is also true that in some of the smaller agencies no Negroes at all are employed in these categories.

"Nevertheless, the survey indicates that with reference to these particular positions, qualified Negro-Americans are finding increased opportunties for white-color office employment in federal agencies in this southern city."

EXECUTIVE ORDER

The President's Committee on Government Employment policy was created by an executive order of President Eisenhower in January 1955. Its function is to assist the federal agencies in implementing the administration's policy of prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin in civilian employment actions of the agencies.

Other committee members are Branch Rickey, vice-chairman; Milton H. Blow, public member; W. Arthur McCoy, representing the Civil Service commission; Charles C. Finucane, assistant secretary of defense for manpower, personnel and reserve; William F. Patterson, representing the Department of Labor; Charles H. Kendall, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization; and Mrs. Jane Warnock, alternate public members.

Report Shows Stenogs Salaries On Increase

The average salary and average workweek of women stenographers in the Chicago area was $75.50 and 38½ hours per week in April, 1959 according to preliminary estimates released by Adolph O. Berger, Chicago regional director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Among 23 office occupations studied, weekly salaries of women workers ranged from an average of $57.50 for routine file clerks to $89.50 for secretaries. Tabulating-machine operators averaged $77.50, comptometer operators $74, key-punch operators $72, class B acounting clerks $70, copy typists, $63.50, and office girls $59.

Hourly rates of pay for men in skilled maintenance trades averaged $2.74 or more. Tool and die makers had average rates of $3.16; electricians $3.05; machinists $3.03; pipefitters $3.02; carpenters, painters, and sheet-metal workers $3.01; millwrights $2.90; toolroom machine operators $2.82; and mechanics $2.74.

In the custodial and material movement jobs, material handling laborers and janitors had occupational averages of $2.06 and $1.83, respectively. Truckdrivers averaged $2.63 and forklift truck operators $2.30.

Industrial nurses, one of the professional and technical occupations included in the survey, averaged $92.

Employment Gains Set Record for May

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP) — A million more Americans found jobs in May to boost employment to 66,016,000, a record for the month.

The government's latest job count today also showed the number of idle workers fell by 238,000 to 3,389,000, a considerably better improvement than expected.

President Eisenhower's reaction was supplied by press secretary James C. Hagerty: "The President was given the information and he was pleased by the figures." Hagerty added that Eisenhower is still concerned about those who remain without jobs.

Recovery Cited

Heads of the Commerce and Labor departments, Lewis Strauss and James P. Mitchell, welcomed the new data as demonstrating further recovery from the recent recession.

The ratio of unemployment to the work force fell from 5.3 per cent in April to 4.9 per cent in May—the first time this has dropped below 5 per cent since November 1957.

The average weekly earnings of factory workers reached $90.32—the first occasion they have passed the $90 mark in history. For durable goods workers the average was $98, for soft goods workers $80.

Longer working hours, plus higher wage rates, caused the earnings rise. The average work week in manufacturing rose to 40½ hours, represent— the longest work week for May since 1955.

A particularly encouraging fac- another favorable sign was May tor, aside from the usual expanding farm employment, was a 10,000 jump in factory employment.

Factory employment often declines in May. But last month substantial job gains were registered in steel and other primary metals industries, in fabricated metals and machinery industries. There was a small gain in auto employment.

Seymour Wolfbein, deputy assistant secretary of labor, said decline among the long-term unemployed—those idled 15 weeks or more.

This group dropped by 280,000. The long-term unemployed still number 1,100,000, or a third of all unemployed.

161 1959

GENERAL

Negro 'White Collar' Employment Climbs In New Orleans

WASHINGTON (AP) — The number of Negroes employed in clerical, stenographic and typing positions in federal agencies in New Orleans has increased nearly seven times since 1951, the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy announced Wednesday.

During the same period, total federal employment in the New Orleans area fell off nearly 2,000 employees.

The committee said there were 17 Negroes employed as clerks, stenographers or typists in 1951 and 115 as of March 1959.

"We believe there is significance in the increase," said Archibald J. Carey Jr., chairman of the committee. "The total number of Negroes now employed in clerical, stenographic and typing positions in New Orleans is not large, and it is also true that in some of the smaller agencies no Negroes at all are employed in these categories.

"Nevertheless, the survey indicates that with reference to these particular positions qualified Negro Americans are finding increased opportunities for white-collar office employment in the federal agencies in this Southern city."

The committee was created by President Eisenhower in January 1955. Its function is to assist federal agencies to carry out the administration's policy of prohibiting discrimination on a basis of race, religion or national origin in federal civilian employment.

Negro Clerical Aid Increases In New Orleans

WASHINGTON.—The number of Negroes serving in clerical, stenographic and typing position in federal agencies in the New Orleans area has increased nearly seven-fold since 1951, according to a recent survey made by the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. During this same period, however, total federal employment in New Orleans area has decreased by nearly 2,000 employees.

The committee conducted the survey on the basis of information which had been gathered in 1951 by the Fair Employment Board of the Civil Service Commission, relating to the number of Negro typists, clerks, and stenographers employed by federal agencies in the city of New Orleans at that time. The total number of Negroes employed in these categories in 1951 was seventeen. The Committee's survey of the same agencies as of March, 1959, showed that 115 Negroes are now employed in these job categories.

Employment Rises For Negro Worker, Report Reveals

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Official figures released Monday showed that employment of colored workers leaped by more than 244,000 to a record April high of 6,644,000, while unemployment of colored workers fell by 207,000.

Both changes in the job picture among colored workers were twice as good as expected on a seasonal basis. The number of colored unemployed — 729,000 — was the lowest since October 1958. The unemployment drop was the biggest in one months since before the recession.

The increase in employment was larger than the drop in unemployment because many of the persons added to the farm work force were outside the labor force the previous month.

The colored civilian labor force in April totaled 7,370,00 representing 60.9 per cent of the colored population. Of the 6,644,000 employed colored workers, 753,000 were in agriculture and 5,780,00 were in non-agricultural industries.

Unemployed colored workers totaling 726,000 represented 9.9 per cent of the civilian labor force as compared to 2,901,000 unemployed white workers, representing only 4.4 per cent of the civilian work force.

REPORT GAIN IN U. S. WHITE COLLAR JOBS

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The number of Negroes serving in clerical, stenographic and typing positions in federal agencies in the New Orleans area has increased nearly seven-fold since 1951, according to a recent survey made by the President's Committee on Government Employment policy. During this same period, however, total federal employment in New Orleans decreased by nearly 2,000.

The committee conducted the survey on the basis of information which had been gathered in 1951 by the Fair Employment board, Civil Service commission, relating to the number of Negro typists, clerks and stenographers employed by federal agencies in the city of New Orleans.

Total number of Negroes employed in these categories in 1951 was 17. The commission's survey of the same agencies as of March, 1959, showed 115 Negroes now employed in these job categories.

CAREY COMMENTS

Commenting on the results of the survey, committee Chairman Archibald J. Carey Jr., Chicago, stated:

"We believe there is significance in the increase. The total number of Negroes now employed in clerical, stenographic and typing positions in New Orleans is not large, and it is also true that in some of the smaller agencies no Negroes at all are employed in these categories.

"Nevertheless, the survey indicates that with reference to these particular positions, qualified Negro-Americans are finding increased opportunties for white-color office employment in federal agencies in this southern city."

EXECUTIVE ORDER

The President's Committee on Government Employment policy was created by an executive order of President Eisenhower in January 1955. Its function is to assist the federal agencies in implementing the administration's policy of prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin in civilian employment actions of the agencies.

Other committee members are Branch Rickey, vice-chairman; Milton H. Blow, public member; W. Arthur McCoy, representing the Civil Service commission; Charles C. Finucane, assistant secretary of defense for manpower, personnel and reserve; William F. Patterson, representing the Department of Labor; Charles H. Kendall, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization; and Mrs. Jane Warnock, alternate public members.

Report Shows Stenogs Salaries On Increase

The average salary and average workweek of women stenographers in the Chicago area was $75.50 and 38½ hours per week in April, 1959 according to preliminary estimates released by Adolph O. Berger, Chicago regional director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Among 13 office occupations studied, weekly salaries of women workers ranged from an average of $57.50 for routine file clerks to $89.50 for secretaries. Tabulating-machine operators averaged $77.50, comptometer operators $74, key-punch operators $72, class B acounting clerks $70, copy typists, $63.50, and office girls $59.

Hourly rates of pay for men in skilled maintenance trades averaged $2.74 or more. Tool and die makers had average rates of $3.16; electricians $3.05; machinists $3.03; pipefitters $3.02; carpenters, painters, and sheet-metal workers $3.01; millwrights $2.90; toolroom machine operators $2.82; and mechanics $2.74.

In the custodial and material movement jobs, material handling laborers and janitors had occupational averages of $2.06 and $1.83, respectively. Truckdrivers averaged $2.63 and forklift truck operators $2.30.

Industrial nurses, one of the professional and technical occupations included in the survey, averaged $92.

Employment Gains Set Record for May

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP) — A million more Americans found jobs in May to boost employment to 66,016,000, a record for the month.

The government's latest job count today also showed the number of idle workers fell by 238,000 to 3,389,000, a considerably better improvement than expected.

President Eisenhower's reaction was supplied by press secretary James C. Hagerty: "The President was given the information and he was pleased by the figures." Hagerty added that Eisenhower is still concerned about those who remain without jobs.

Recovery Cited

Heads of the Commerce and Labor departments, Lewis Strauss and James P. Mitchell, welcomed the new data as demonstrating further recovery from the recent recession.

The ratio of unemployment to the work force fell from 5.3 per cent in April to 4.9 per cent in May—the first time this has dropped below 5 per cent since November 1957.

The average weekly earnings of factory workers reached $90.32—the first occasion they have passed the $90 mark in history. For durable goods workers the average was $98, for soft goods workers $80.

Longer working hours, plus higher wage rates, caused the earnings rise. The average work week in manufacturing rose to 40½ hours, represent— the longest work week for May since 1955.

A particularly encouraging factor, aside from the usual expanding farm employment, was a 10,000 jump in factory employment.

Factory employment often declines in May. But last month substantial job gains were registered in steel and other primary metals industries, in fabricated metals and machinery industries. There was a small gain in auto employment.

Seymour Wolfbein, deputy assistant secretary of labor, said another favorable sign was May decline among the long-term unemployed—those idled 15 weeks or more.

This group dropped by 230,000. The long-term unemployed still number 1,100,000, or a third of all unemployed.

Employment Hits New Record As Number Of Jobless Drops Greatly

WASHINGTON — (UPI) —Unemployment dropped to its lowest level in 18 months in May while the number of Americans at work hit a new record for the month, the government reported Wednesday.

The labor and commerce departments said a decline of 238,000 from April lowered the May jobless total to 3,389,000. This was about 700,000 higher than in May, 1957, but about 1,500,000 below a year ago.

Meantime, employment rose by 1,004,000 to establish a new May record of 66,016,000 The rise was atttributed to an unusually sharp pick-up in non-farm jobs as well as a further seasonal gain in agriculture employment.

The decline in unemployment dropped the jobless rate to 4.9 per cent of the labor force. It was the first time the rate had fallen below 5 per cent since November, 1957.

COMPARISON MADE

The rate was 5.3 per cent in April and hovered around 6 per cent last winter. The May decline was attributed largely to the recall of factory workers to their jobs.

The departments also reported that the average weekly factory earnings increased to $90 32 in May, topping $90 for the first time The average work week also increased by 12 minutes to 40.4 hours, the highest since 1955.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating R-N. Y. called the report evidence of a "massive economic upsurge" Speaking to the Senate, he chided "men of little faith" who called only recently for major public works to provide jobs.

Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, who hailed the report in advance as "extraordinarily good," predicted that the cost of living would remain stable for the next four to six months.

PAYS BUY MORE

Coupled with the rise in factory earnings, he said, this will mean that the average worker will be able to buy more with his paycheck than ever before

Deputy Assistant Labor Secretary Seymour Wolfbein said one of the most heartening items in the May report was the fact that factory employment rose by 100,000 to 16,100,000 Durable goods industries, which were hit hardest by the recent recession, chalked up nearly all of the increase.

Substantial gains also were reported by the steel, primary metals, fabricated metals and machinery industries. Even the hard-pressed automobile industry showed an increase.

Unemployment is almost certain to rise this month because many of the 2,225,000 high school and college graduates will invade the labor markets. Wolfbein said this usually happens in June, but he noted that total employment also rises during the month.

Wolbein predicted that the jobless total will not exceed the four-million mark before next winter provided only seasonal changes occur.

VA Finds Physically Handicapped Get Jobs Done Well

WASHINGTON — Long a leader among Federal agencies in the hiring of physically handicapped employees, the Veterans Administration has issued an inspirational report of the ability of these employees to get the job done as well as their hale and hearty co-workers.

Entitled "Handicapped? Not on the Job!" the report takes the form of a pamphlet highlighting the more dramatic among VA's handicapped employees.

The Veterans Administration, in its stations and hospitals from coast to coast, employs more than 8,400 physically handicapped workers. Each of VA's major divisions, the Department of Medicine and Surgery, the Depantment of Veterans Benefits and the Department of Insurance, has found room for qualified and skilled workers who despite some physical handicap have proven that they can do their assigned job well.

CAN DO JOB

"The quality of the performance of the physically handicapped proves that when they are properly placed they can do the job," says Sumner G. Whittier, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, in a brief dedication of the pamphlet. "All they need is the opportunity to demonstrate their ability."

The Administrator urged other organizations, Federal and non-Federal alike, to give a fair chance to qualified applicants among the physically handicapped and promised them that they would be pleasantly surprised.

The VA report bears out the findings of the Civil Service Commission and the Department of Labor that:

1. That Physically-handicapped workers produce at slightly higher rates than do unimpaired workers;
2. Impaired persons sustain fewer disabling injuries, and
3. The handicapped have the same range of interest, skills and abilities as the non-handicapped.

Summer Jobs Defended Under U.S. Laws

As schools close for the summer and thousands of youngsters seek vacation jobs, Illinois employers were reminded that the employment of teenagers may be subject to the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act — the Federal Wage-Hour Law — if they work in establishments producing goods or shipping merchandise in interstate commerce.

Earl F. Harverson, regional director of the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division, emphasized that minors must be at least 16 to work in general occupations, and at least 18 hazardous occupations.

The child-labor provisions of the law permit the employment of 14 and 15-year-old youngsters in non-manufacturing jobs, such as in office, clerical, or sales work, but their employment is limited to, 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week when schools are closed.

Number Of Americans Holding Jobs Highest In History Of Nation

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The number of Americans holding jobs spurted to 67,342,000 in June, the highest employment level in the nation's history, the Labor Department reported Tuesday.

Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell said the new record indicates "once again the basic strength of our economy and the kind of opportunity that lies ahead for all Americans."

Unemployment also rose — to 3,982,000. But the increase was mostly seasonal, brought on by a heavy influx of job-seeking students and June graduates entering the labor force.

FACTORY EARNINGS HIGHER

Despite its rise, unemployment remained at 4.9 per cent of the labor force. Joblessness among workers who are heads of families actually dropped by 180,000.

The department said weekly earnings of factory workers also reached a new record high, climbing to an average of $90.54.

Employment showed a considerably bigger gain for the month than unemployment. The number of employed was $333,000 higher than May, nearly 2,500,000 higher than June, 1958, when the economy was just pulling out of the business recession, and 121,000 above the previous employment peak set in July, 1957.

Unemployment was 593,000 higher than the May figure of 3,389,000. The May total was the lowest level of joblessness since December, 1957.

MANY NEWCOMERS

Some 2 million students and new graduates entered the work force last month, with 600,000 seeking work for the first time This influx had a seasonal effect on employment as well as unemployment.

But Labor Department experts said the employment gain was large enough to be more than merely seasonal.

Seymour Wolfbine, a department job specialist, said there had been an "enormous" growth in the number of jobs for each of the past several months. He said the employment total had risen by 4,600,000 since February, "a real thrust in the economy."

16i 1959 GENERAL

JOBLESS PAY BILL EXTENDED BY IKE

405,000 Jobless Workers Are To Receive Benefits

By TOM NELSON

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Eisenhower signed into law Tuesday a bill extending for three months emergency unemployment pay benefits for an estimated 405,000 jobless workers.

The measure carries on temporarily last year's emergency extension, which was due to expire at Tuesday midnight.

The President signed the measure in the wake of a Labor Department report that more major industrial centers suffered "substantial unemployment" this month than during March, 1958. That was when the recession neared its worst.

The report named 74 areas where unemployment exceeded 6 per cent of the labor force, compared with the all-time high of 8 last July.

REQUESTS JOBLESS FIGURES

In another development, AFL—CIO President George Meany asked Secretary of Commerce Lewis L. Strauss to release March unemployment figures in advance of an AFL—CIO unemployment conference April 6. The figures are normally released about the 10th of each month.

Meany said the AFL—CIO asked for the early report so it can deal with "facts, not guesses" at its rally of jobless workers and union officials. The meeting is designed to pressure Congress and the administration for action to bolster the economy.

Meany told Strauss that unemployment usually drops by 250,000 to 300,000 during March. The number of idle in February was 4,749,000.

"Even a substantial drop, for in excess of 300,000, would still leave us with a serious unemployment problem," Meany wrote Strauss.

STATES MUST AGREE

Like the original recession-born extension of jobless benefits, the new act signed Tuesday extends federal benefits to jobless workers who have exhausted regular state compensation - provided the state is willing to take on a federal loan and - or to hike tax rates on employers to finance the extension. Currently 17 states are participating fully in the emergency extension and others are participating in part.

The Labor Department estimated the new extension would provide payments totaling 78 million dollars to some 405,000 jobless workers who had exhausted state benefits.

Eliminated from the final measure that cleared Congress on Wednesday was a Senate - passed feature which would have extended the federal benefits for any worker exhausting state benefits within the coming three-month extension period.

JOB SITUATION BEST IN YEARS

Glowing Predictions Made By Government; Data Due In Day Or So

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government said Monday night that March improvement in the nation's job picture was the best in years. The over-all economy was reported to have registered a new high during the first quarter of 1959.

President Eisenhower and his Commerce and Labor cabinet members issued a series of glowing predictions promising that data to be issued in a day or two will demonstrate business is even better than had been anticipated.

Job Report.

Eisenhower started out the round of happy predictions. He promised a new jobs report Tuesday will be gratifying and hinted at a substantial cut in unemployment.

Then, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell arranged for the Labor Department to put out the job data Tuesday at an unprecedented news conference.

Finally, Secretary of Commerce Lewis Strauss issued a statement saying the job figures "will show a more than seasonal drop in unemployment and a substantial rise in emplyment—actually the best improvement figures between February and March in years."

The guessing was that employment will increase by about 500,000 jobs with unemployment declining around 300,000 to 400,000. This would still leave unemployment well above the four-million mark.

The latest previous unemployment figure was 4,749,000 for February when 62,722,000 were employed.

The history of changes in unemployment between February and March for the past decade has been as follows: Down 93,000 in 1949, down 486,000 in 1950, down 220,000 in 1951, down, 320,000 in 1952, down 134,000 in 1953, up 58,000 in 1954, down 257,000 in 1955, down 11,000 in 1956, down 239,000 in 1957, and up 25,000 in 1958.

An unemployment cut of 300,000 would be the biggest since 1952 and one of 325,000 the biggest since 1950.

Strauss made these other observations:

1. Latest department statistics, most of them as yet unannounced, "make it apparent that business is good, in fact much better than was anticipated at the start of the year."

2. National income has hit a new peak.

3. Business plant and equipment spending is increasing more than expected.

4. The value of all goods and services produced — a statistic called the gross national product —hit a record annual rate of close to 465 billion dollars in the first quarter. This compares with 453 billion in the 1958 final quarter.

5. With income up and prices staying stable, purchasing power now is at the highest point ever reached in the United States.

"The signs indicate that the current spring vigor in the economy should increase in the coming months," Strauss said.

South Job Total Hits 8-Mo. Low

Employment in the South last month was at its lowest since last July, the U.S. Department of Commerce Atlanta field office reported Monday.

The report noted that although the January figure of 93.1 was the second highest of all sections of the country, it reflected a sharp decline from the South's December level of 94.4 per cent.

The report covered total civilian non-institutional employment in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, the Carolinas, the Virginias, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and the District of Columbia.

Merrill C. Lofton, Commerce department field manager, said an encouraging note in the South's employment figure was that 83.3 per cent of the total were on the job in non-agricultural pursuits, the highest rate of such employment since January, 1958.

JOB SITUATION 'BEST IN YEARS'

Substantial Cut in Unemployment Hinted

By NORMAN WALKER

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government said Monday night that March improvement in the nation's job picture was the best in years. The over-all economy was reported to have registered a new high during first quarter 1959.

President Eisenhower and his commerce and labor cabinet members issued a series of glowing predictions promising that data to be issued in a day or two will demonstrate business is even better than had been anticipated.

Eisenhower started out the round of happy predictions. He promised a new jobs report Tuesday will be gratifying and hinted at a substantial cut in unemployment.

STATEMENT ISSUED

Then, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, who had given Eisenhower an advance fill-in on the March job figures, arranged for a labor department aide to put out the job data Tuesday at an unprecedented news conference.

Finally, Secretary of Commerce Lewis Strauss issued a statement Monday night saying

the job figures "will show a more than seasonal drop in unemployment and a substantial rise in employment — actually the best improvement figures between February and March in years."

The guessing was that employment will increase by about 500,000 jobs with unemployment declining around 300,000 to 400,000. This would still leave unemployment well above the four-million mark, however.

The latest previous unemployment figure was 4,749,000 for February when 62,722,000 were employed.

BUSINESS GOOD

An unemployment cut of 300,000 would be the biggest since 1952 and one of 325,000 the biggest since 1950.

Strauss made these other observations:

1. Latest department statistics, most of them as yet unannounced, "make it apparent that business is good, in fact much better than was anticipated at the start of the year."

2. National income has hit a new peak.

3. Business plant and equipment spending is increasing more than expected.

4. The value of all goods and services produced — a statistic called the gross national product —hit a record annual rate of close to $465 billion in the first quarter. This compares with 453 billion in the 1958 final quarter.

5 With income up and prices staying stable, purchasing power now is at the highest point ever reached in the United States.

PLANS HELD UNWISE

"The signs indicate that the current spring vigor in the economy should increase in the coming months," Strauss said.

The report will come a day ahead of a big rally due Wednesday by the AFL-CIO to spotlight unemployment. The labor organization is bringing 5,000 union officials and idled worker-members from 15 East Coast cities to tell about their job-hunting troubles.

FEDERAL STANDARDS URGED BY ADVISORS

A major overhaul of the unemployment compensation system—keyed to higher federal minimum standards for benefits and duration of payments — has been recommended overwhelmingly by an official tri-partite advisory council to the Labor Dept.

The 16 public and labor members of Labor. Sec. James P. Mitchell's Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security unanimously favored legislation calling for jobless pay of at least one-half the individual's normal wage or two-thirds of a state's average weekly wage, whichever is lower, for a flat 30-week period.

They also favored continuance of the present system under which employers in states adopting the new standards are allowed to escape as much as 2.7 percent of the existing 3 percent payroll tax to finance the jobless pay system. In states not liberalizing their programs, the escape factor would be limited to 1.7 percent.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly called for federal standards to beef up the jobless pay program and end the gross inequities between various state programs.

Only five of the eight management representatives attended the meeting which passed on the recommendations. These five dissented, adopting a "states rights" position terming imposition of federal standards "uncalled for and unjustified."

Details of the council's recommendations were disclosed first by the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., of Washington, in its Daily Labor Report, and subsequently confirmed to the AFL-CIO News by a public member of the panel.

The Laber Dept. declined comment. A spokesman indicated that the Eisenhower Administration's present position would not be made public until the President sends his legislative proposals to the 86th Congress.

Mitchell, however, is known to favor modernization of the jobless pay system. In a little-publicized address to the Bricklayers' convention in Atlantic City, N. J., last October, he stated these broad views on unemployment compensation:

"It is my hope . . . that the Congress next year when it convenes will look at this whole problem of unemployment compensation and the adequacy of unemployment compensation, both in terms of duration and in terms of benefits, so that we can set at the federal level a standard which the states could properly follow."

While not made public by the Labor Dept., the recommendations of the public and labor members of the council, together with the five employers' rebuttal arguments, were distributed to all state unemployment compensation offices for study and comment. The department made it plain that the views were only "advisory" and were not binding on Mitchell or the White House.

The public and labor members' majority called for achieving the recommended maximum benefits on a three-step basis spread over a five-year period. During the first two years, the maximum would be not less than 50 percent of the average weekly state wage. This would jump to 60 percent for the next two years and hit the two-thirds mark by the fifth year.

This would mean immediate boosts in compensation payments in virtually all states, and a major increase across the country—ranging from $7 a week in Mississippi to as much as $47 a week in Alaska —by the time the two-thirds maximum is reached.

The effect of the 30-week flat benefit period for all eligible claimants would be felt in every state except Pennsylvania, which already has a similar provision incorporated in its laws.

In all other states, the current benefit period varies sharply. Lowest is Florida, where benefit periods range from as little as five weeks to a maximum of only 16 weeks. With the exception of Pennsylvania, the longest benefit periods are a flat 26 weeks in Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina and Vermont.

The formula which the majority recommended on tax offsets is a variation of the current system used to assure state compliance with what are billed as "voluntary" standards.

At present, employers are theoretically liable to a 3 percent payroll tax to finance the system. Actually they pay three-tenths of 1 percent to the federal government for administration and varying taxes to the state for benefits, the specific tax depending on the condition of the fund and the individual employer's experience in employe turnover.

Unemployment Figure Down By 387,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Unemployment declined 387,000 in March to 4,362,000. Employment jumped by 1,106,000 to 63,828,000.

The government, in reporting this today, said the rise in employment and drop in unemployment were both about twice the amount seasonably expected for the month.

It was the biggest February-to-March drop in unemployment since 1950. The employment rise for the month was the biggest since 1951.

PARTLY SEASONAL

Seymour Wolfbein, head of the Labor Department Employment Statistics Bureau, told a news conference that while the improvement was partly seasonal the job picture definitely shows substantial signs of repair from depression damage.

The seasonally adjusted ratio of unemployment to the total work force declined from 6.1 per cent in February to 5.8 per cent in March.

Wolfbein's holding a news conference to release the report was an unprecedented thing.

Ordinarily, the regular monthly job reports of the Commerce and Labor departments have simply been handed to newsmen in printed releases.

The unusual procedure pointed up the administration's gratification over the developments.

EARLY FORECAST

Administration officials from President Eisenhower on down had forecast Monday that the report would show great improvement in the job picture.

Wolfbein said one of the really heartening things in the new figures is that practically all of the job improvement was concentrated among males 25 years or over —the prime working group and family responsibility group in the population.

On the other hand, Wolfbein noted that the number of persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer has remained steady at about 1½ million. He said this underscored that "we are by no means out of the woods," particularly among the long-term unemployed.

Similarly, James B. Carey, head of the International Union of Electrical Workers, said in a statement that the figures were no cause for celebration. Carey said 175,000 electrical workers are still looking for work and that there is "a still desperate crisis" in the job situation.

Carey has been one of the prime movers behind an AFL-CIO jobless rally to be held here Wednesday. The rally will seek to promote jobless aid measures.

Even with the new lower unemployment total of 4,362,000 for March, the idle total still is the highest for the month in recent years except for March of last year in the depths of the recession.

FIGURES CITED

The corresponding report for February showed employment at 62,722,000 and unemployment at 4,749,000.

Secretary of Commerce Lewis Strauss said the changes reflected in the job report would be "actually the best improvement figures between February and March in years."

To top that off, Strauss said other government data, some of it still to be released, shows the national economy is whirling along at the end of 1959's first quarter at its greatest pace ever in history.

INCOME AT PEAK

The commerce secretary said that with national income at a peak and prices remaining stable, purchasing power never was higher; the value of all goods and services, or gross national product, is also at a record.

In fact, said Strauss, "The signs indicate that the current spring vigor in the economy should increase in the coming months."

Strauss predicted the new job data would show a more than seasonal drop in unemployment and a substantial rise in employment. A drop among the idle of 300,000 would be the best March improvement since 1952, and one of 325,000 the best since 1950.

GOOD NEWS

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell went to the White House Monday to fill in Eisenhower personally on the good news. Afterward press secretary James C. Hagerty said the President promised today's job report would be "gratifying and of great interest to all Americans."

Negro Jobless Rate Twice That Of White Workers, Hill Asserts

ST. PAUL — Fiscal policies of the National Administration are making Negro employment gains extremely difficult and in many cases are destroying past progress, NAACP Labor Secretary Herbert Hill charged here Saturday.

Mr. Hill delivered the main address at the third annual American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations Institute on Human Rights.

As certified agents, he said, trade unions are often the decisive factor in determining status of the Negro worker. "All too often there is great disparity between declared public policy of the national AFL-CIO and the day-to-day reality experienced by northern as well as southern Negro wage earners," Mr. Hill declared.

He added that "during 1958, the non-white unemployment rate, as estimated by the census bureau, was higher than at any time during the last 12 years.

"In 1958 and the first quarter of 1959, the non-white unemployment rate has almost been consistently more than double the white unemployment rate.

"This would indicate that very

Administration Support Of Benefits Ruled Out

By WILLIAM J. EATON

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Eisenhower called on the states anew Monday to boost regular unemployment compensation payments to 50 per cent of the average weekly wage in each state and make the payments run for 26 weeks.

He told eight governors at a special White House conference the action should be taken this year. The President ruled out any administration support for arbitrary federal standards on the amount and duration of jobless benefits.

In Congress, the Senate Finance Committee unanimously approved a House-passed bill to extend for three months the temporary federal unemployment compensation program born during the depth of the recession. The program would die March 31 unless extended.

The committee sent the bill to the Senate floor for expected approval Wednesday after rejecting, 12-4, a substitute sponsored by 18 Democrats. The substitute would have renewed the program for 15 months and provided federal funds on a grant rather than loan basis.

The White House meeting was called by the President to study ways of strengthening the federal state unemployment compensation program. Eisenhower's views were reported by Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell.

IKE URGES IMPROVEMENT

The President has been urging the states since 1954 to improve the jobless pay program.

Mitchell also said the administration soon would recommend to Congress that it extend coverage of the permanent unemployment compensation program to 3,200,000 additional workers.

Unemployed Many Amid 'Prosperity'

By ROBERT E. HOYT
Of Our Washington Bureau

ROANOKE, VA.—This city in a metropolitan area of 150,000 population is a study in contrast.

Almost one in every 10 of its 60,000-some workers is without a job.

Yet the merchants are prosperous. The people on the streets are well-dressed. It gives every indication of being a growing, thriving city.

HOYT

Yet when the Yale & Towne lock plant says it will have 75 new jobs available in a "month or two," there are 1,200 applications—immediately.

Roanoke lost some 2,000 jobs when the American Viscose Corp. closed its rayon-producing plant here last Fall.

About the same number of workers have been laid off by the Norfolk & Western Railway in the last 15 months as it

(One of a Series)

closed up shop operations and switched from steam to diesel locomotives.

These are the big jolts that have left Roanoke with 6,375 persons out of work—9.5 per cent of the labor force.

In the jargon of the U.S. Department of Labor, Roanoke is a "Group E city where job seekers are considerably in excess of job openings and the situation is expected to continue over the next four months."

Local experts, in fact, foresee no improvement for the rest of the year. They estimate that there will be some new jobs, but feel newcomers to the labor market will keep the 1-in-10 ratio undisturbed.

Still there is prosperity. Roanoke depends for its livelihood not only on its own people but on those from the whole of western Virginia, even some from North Carolina and West Virginia. It is the center of a giant trading area.

★ ★ ★

Ratio Above U.S. Average

THERE ARE OTHER FACTORS too: less than a third of the workers are in manufacturing, and those in relatively small plants; almost as many deal in "services"; many of Roanoke's potential workers are women who may have other income in the family.

Still, 1-in-10 is a nigh ratio, well above the national average.

★ ★ ★

Some Receive $40 a Week

ONE OF THE UNFORTUNATES is O. W. Kasey, a Negro who worked as a laborer for the N & W Railway for 10¼ years before he was laid off last summer.

Railroad workers get unemployment compensation of $40 a week. That ran out in February. He and his wife and seven children live on Hanover Avenue in Roanoke.

The oldest of the children is 8. The twins are a few weeks old.

Kasey is 44. He's been in Roanoke for 20 years. "I worked for the gas company before I went in the Army. Served 4 years and 3 months. Couple of years after I got out I went with the railroad," he says.

Kasey is a big man, with a barrel chest and powerful arms. His strength is no help in the battle he's fighting.

"Nobody got a job for a man without a trade," he says. "And I don't see how I can get back at the railroad. There's some talk they'll merger the N & W and the Virginian (Railroad). It'll most likely cut out jobs—same as when they brought in the diesels. Everything they do cuts out labor."

Kasey has borrowed, he's gotten a little help from one source or another, and "I get up a little something every so often—cleaning brick or a day job."

In the early days of the layoff, his wife could get a little "day work," but not even that was possible in the later days of her pregnancy or since the twins were born.

Kasey is about at the end of his rope. About the future, he says: "I don't know what I can do. I've been everywhere looking for a job. I don't know what you do when you've looked everywhere—and there's nothing. When you've borrowed and you can't borrow any more. I just don't know."

There's no reason to believe Kasey is being discriminated against when he applies for a job. But the Negro in him is—partly because he isn't "acceptable" for many jobs, partly because he has not the same opportunities for training.

But the situation is no worse in Roanoke than the rest of the country.

★ ★ ★

Negro Percentage Is High

OVER THE U.S., 10 per cent of the labor force are Negro. Of the unemployed, 20 per cent are Negro. Of those unemployed six months or more, 26 per cent are Negro.

The State of Virginia's relief regulations make it tough on the Kaseys. It's not enough to be in need, an applicant must also be "unemployable"—physically unable to do work.

If Kasey were to leave his wife and family, they could get some help under the Aid to Dependent Children program. But nothing while he's there.

★ ★ ★

At 35 It's Not So Bad

ANOTHER KIND OF PROBLEM is presented by George T. Stout Jr. and his family. He worked for American Viscose for 17 years, started when he was 18.

At 35 he has a wife and three children, 8, 6, and 4 months. He made $1.84 an hour at Viscose, hasn't worked since last August. His unemployment compensation, $28 a week, has run out.

Since then? "I had some money put away that I thought was going to put my boy through school someday. I've been stringing that along—and hoping," Stout said. "And I just put my wife to work. She's a nurse and she just got a job in a doctor's office."

Stout and his wife have their home on Highland Avenue almost paid for.

★ ★ ★

Ends Meet and That's All

ANOTHER N & W WORKER who's "making ends meet—and that's all" is E. H. Walker. He's not unemployed according to the official records.

He made $70 a week as a laborer in the "East End shops." Now he works as a porter in a department store at $35 a week. He could actually get $5 more a week in compensation but, as he points out, "That don't last." Railway workers get $40 a week when laid off.

He owes two loan companies, about $450 each. He's borrowed some money from his mother-in-law. He's had his loan payments reduced "but I still can't make 'em."

Walker's wife has "picked up a little money baby sitting" but "not enough to mean anything." He worked for the railroad 11 years, was buying his home.

Walker was clean cut, well dressed.

He confessed: "I had it good. But I don't know what's going to happen now.

"If I got my old job back right now it'd take me two years to catch up what I borrowed. Next thing you know they're going to take my furniture and I don't know what to do about that."

Washington Bureaus Happy Havens Of Negroes In White Collar Jobs

Newport Courier Mon. 6-8-65
Charleston S.C.
p. 6-A

By THOMAS R. WARING
Editor of The News and Courier

WASHINGTON.

One of the reasons — and probably the chief reason—why Washington has drawn thousands of Negro migrants is the wealth of white collar jobs.

A city where the principal industry is government, Washington has acres of offices teeming with clerical workers. These positions pay well, considering the routine duties involved in many of them. They also afford security, generous vacations and sick leave.

Nowhere else in the world are so many safe, comfortable spots available. And with the emphasis nowadays placed on equal opportunity regardless of race, new doors have opened for colored people once consigned largely to heavy labor or menial tasks.

As one prominent official remarked to this reporter, "It's gotten so you almost have to be colored to get a job around here."

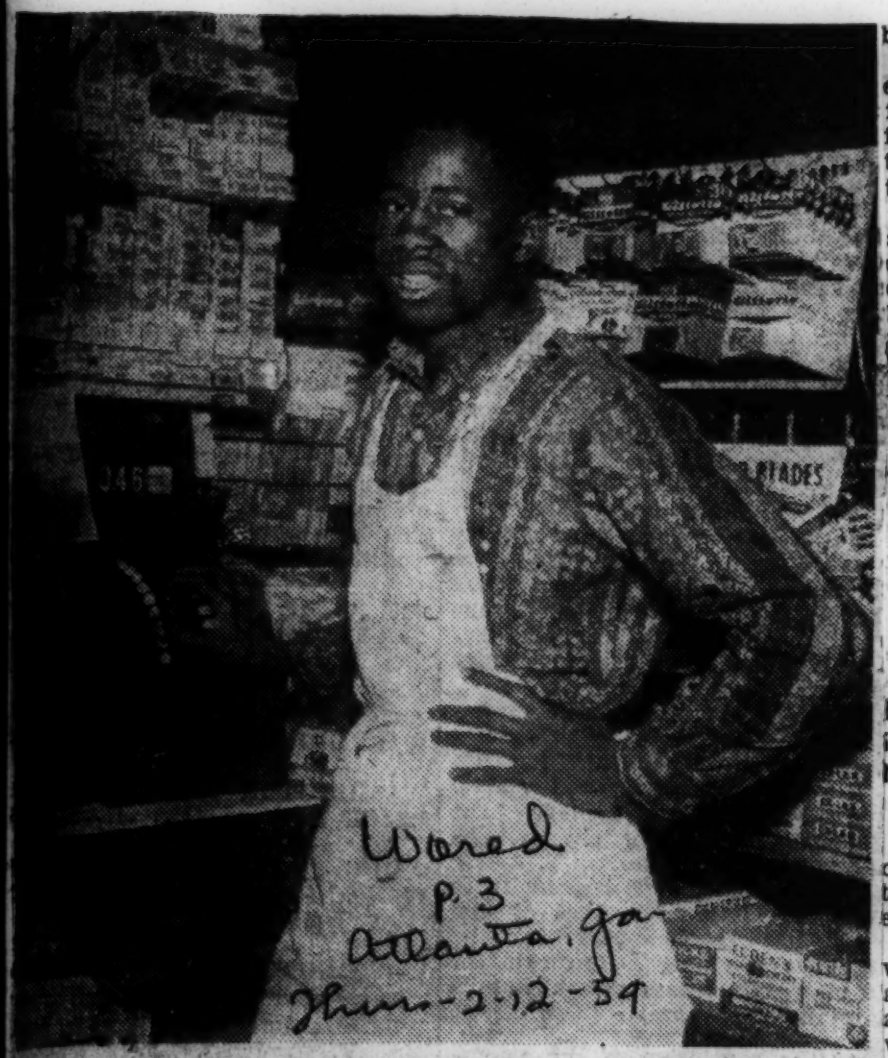
A visit to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for years a favorite haunt among tourists who want to see how money is made, brings quick and visible confirmation. From the guards and the guides who shepherd long lines of visitors to the scores of employes checking and counting the green currency as it comes from the presses, the personnel appears to be about 90 per cent colored.

Though in some capacities both white and colored employes seem to be assigned without regard to race, in others a sort of separation appears to exist. For instance, this visitor noted only white men operating the presses and other mechanical equipment. No doubt exceptions could be found on closer checking. Sitting at tables were row on row of colored women who quickly riffled through sheets of $1, $5, $10 and higher denomination bills. Others were looking for printing imperfections and marking the faulty bills with a red pencil. Only a few white women were at these desks.

Some of the other bureaus, I have been told, likewise have high percentages of Negroes in their clerical positions. In time, a growing number of supervisory and other important positions will be manned by Negroes. Some observers believe the civil service and the armed forces are destined to become heavily, if not predominantly, Negro in manpower.

Though Washington is more than half Negro in population, sightseeing crowds and clients in hotels and restaurants still are almost totally white. Segregation of course does not exist in transportation, schools, or other areas. But in less conspicuous ways the races manage to separate.

What actually goes on within the granite and marble halls of federal government would require far more study than a quick visit can disclose. Some day a historian may find it worthwhile to delve into the subject. He may be baffled by curtains carefully drawn over the color lines.



HOLDS DOWN RESPONSIBLE POSITION — Joseph Beavers is a young man with a responsible position. The 19-year-old college freshman is a cashier for the Speedy Market at Greensferry Avenue, and Ashby Street. W. C. Wilson, manager of the store, says Joseph practically grew up at the market, having started out as a stock boy three years ago.

Clerk Job Open In Post Office To Women Here

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 6-3-59

Another job opportunity is being opened in Atlanta for qualified women. The openings are being made available in the Post Office where plans are being formulated to use women as substitute postal clerks.

The information regarding the eligibility of women for the posts was made known to the WORLD Saturday, and a confirmation on the report was received Tuesday directly from the Civil Service Commission.

According to the information received from the commission, there will be no barriers for any woman in acquiring the postal clerk job, except the standard civil service examination that must be passed by all applicants.

An official with the Civil Service Board of Examiners reported Tuesday that approximately five women are already working as postal clerks on a trial basis "to see how they fit in."

The official said there has been no manpower shortage that prompted the acceptance of women's applications. He reported that the applications of women who successfully pass the Civil Service Examination will be reviewed on the same basis as that of men and that the women will receive calls to work on a similar basis as the men employees.

Many women have already taken the tests that is a prerequisite for employment in the post office. If employed, the official said that the women will be placed in the Old Post Office only.

For further information and for applications, all correspondence concerning the new post office openings should be addressed to: The Executive Secretary; Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners: U. S. Post Office; Old Post Office Building; 56 Forsyth St. N. W. Atlanta 1, Georgia.

Many Women Seek Post Office Jobs

World
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 7-1-59

A large number of young women have filed applications for substitute postal clerks at the U.S. Post Office here according to the Women's Auxiliary of the Atlanta Branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees.

ATLANTA, Ga. (SNS) — A good percentage of these applicants is expected to pass written tests and be interviewed regarding employment.

These good paying jobs are being widely sought. The jobs became available when a traditional bar against women postal employees was lifted by the local post office. Women have worked in such capacities in other sections of the nation.

The duties will be light and the post office intends to clear up any misunderstanding or uncertainties that women may have regarding the jobs. Employment wil ibe dignified and within the capabilities of their sex.

All new employees are hired as substitutes, and as such, will have no definite schedule of hours of work. A work day may consist of less than eight hours or occasionally it may last longer than eight. As a rule, most new employees will be required to work in the afternoons and nights. Duties will consist primarily of sorting letters. As seniority and skill increase it is quite possible that other duties will be undertaken.

It is generally understood that the Post Office Department is looking forward to more fully mechanizing its functions, and women will be able to fit well into this situation as machine operators. More than 100 women have been recently added to the clerical force in the Washington, D. C. Post Office, and it is expected that Atlanta will soon have a large female force.

The Post Office Department is highly recommended for its security aspects, liberal leave provisions, insurance and retirement policies. In view of these facts, any young women offered employment will do well to accept this challenge and join the ranks of government employees

Many Women Seek Post Office Jobs

Daily Worker Atlanta, Ga,
Sat 6-27-59

A large number of young women have filed applications for substitute postal clerks at the U.S. Post Office here according to the Women's Auxiliary of the Atlanta Branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees.

A good percentage of these applicants is expected to pass written tests and be interviewed regarding employment.

These good paying jobs are being widely sought. The jobs became available when a traditional bar against women postal employees was lifted by the local post office. Women have worked in such capacities in other sections of the nation.

The duties will be light and the post office intends to clear up any misunderstanding or uncertainties that women may have regarding the jobs. Employment wil lbe dignified and within the capabilities of their sex.

All new employees are hired as substitutes, and as such, will have no definite schedule of hours of work. A work day may consist of less than eight hours or occasionally it may last longer than eight. As a rule, most new employees will be required to work in the afternoons and nights. Duties will consist primarily of sorting letters. As seniority and skill increase it is quite possible that other duties will be undertaken.

It is generally understood that the Post Office Department is looking forward to more fully mechanizing its functions, and women will be able to fit well into this situation as machine operators. More than 100 women have been recently added to the clerical force in the Washington, D. C. Post Office, and it is expected that Atlanta will soon have a large female force.

The Post Office Department is highly recommended for its security aspects, liberal leave provisions, insurance and retirement policies. In view of these facts, any young women offered employment will do well to accept this challenge and join the ranks of government employees.

Bus Driver Maps Plans for Golden Glove Title

Bill Johnson, who is as familiar with jet planes as the CTA bus he drives, also is adept in the ring. He's mapping his Golden Gloves strategy as he rolls along in North avenue.

BY HOWARD BARRY

Bill Johnson, former air force jet plane mechanic, is planning his Golden Gloves strategy as he drives his CTA bus along North avenue these January days.

Johnson, a hard hitting fighter who is popular with the crowds, enlivens his performance by carrying on a patter of comment, mildly razzing his opponent, between exchanges of punches. While waiting for stop lights along his bus route he may think up some new and subtle cracks before his first bout of the 1959 campaign.

Johnson, who won numerous boxing titles while in the air force was Chicago's south sectional light heavyweight champion last season. He lost a decision to Kent Green in the City Finals. Green subsequently went on to a Golden Gloves championship and a place on the Intercity team.

Chicagoan Since '58

Johnson, 23, whose home was in Jackson, Tenn., before his four year hitch in military service, has been a Chicagoan since his discharge in January of last year. He lives in a bachelor apartment at 3309 W. Warren av. His main interest now is a career with the CTA. His good humor enables him to maintain an efficient, easy going manner thru all the harassments which beset a bus driver in Chicago's wintry weather.

While stationed at the Yokota air base in the Tokyo area, Johnson won the Far East air force 175 pound title. After returning to this country, he won the world wide air force championship and also the air service championship at his weight.

He began his boxing career while with the air force. In 73 fights, he has won 62, scoring 33 knockouts. In his 11 defeats he was stopped only once, when he incurred a cut over an eye.

In the 1959 Golden Gloves city tournament, Johnson is ready to take up where he left off when he dropped that close decision to Green in last year's city finals. He is training in the Catholic Youth organization gymnasium for the tournament which begins with the south sectional event in St. Rita's gymnasium Feb. 9, 10, and 11, continues with the north sectional in St. Andrew's Feb. 16, 17, and 19 and is climaxed by the city finals in St. Andrew's Feb. 23.

Golden Gloves boxers will report for the first of the medical examinations Friday between 6:30 and 8 p. m. in the C. Y. O. gymnasium, 1140 W. Jackson blvd. The boxers will be checked in by inspectors of the Central Amateur Athletic union. These inspectors are Paul Staff, John K. Vorres, Joe Miller, and Edwin J. Albrecht.

It takes footwork, too, to beat a ring opponent. Bill Johnson defies snow to stay in shape for Golden Gloves bouts.

ILLINOIS HOUSE MEASURE ADDS AGE BIAS BAR

New Bill Would Create Probe Group

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Springfield, Ill., March 11 — Discrimination because of age would be illegal under Gov. Stratton's Fair Employment Practices commission bill, introduced in the House Wednesday with bipartisan backing.

It would create a five member state Equality of Employment commission with power to investigate complaints of discrimination against persons because of race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, or age.

Earlier Bills Offered

Bills introduced by Democrats earlier in the session did not include provision for older persons who have trouble getting jobs.

Rep. William H. Robinson [R., Chicago] was chief sponsor of the governor's FEPC bill. He was backed by 23 other representatives, including Rep. Corneal A. Davis [D., Chicago], chief sponsor of an earlier bill. Davis told a reporter that he will not obstruct the Robinson bill.

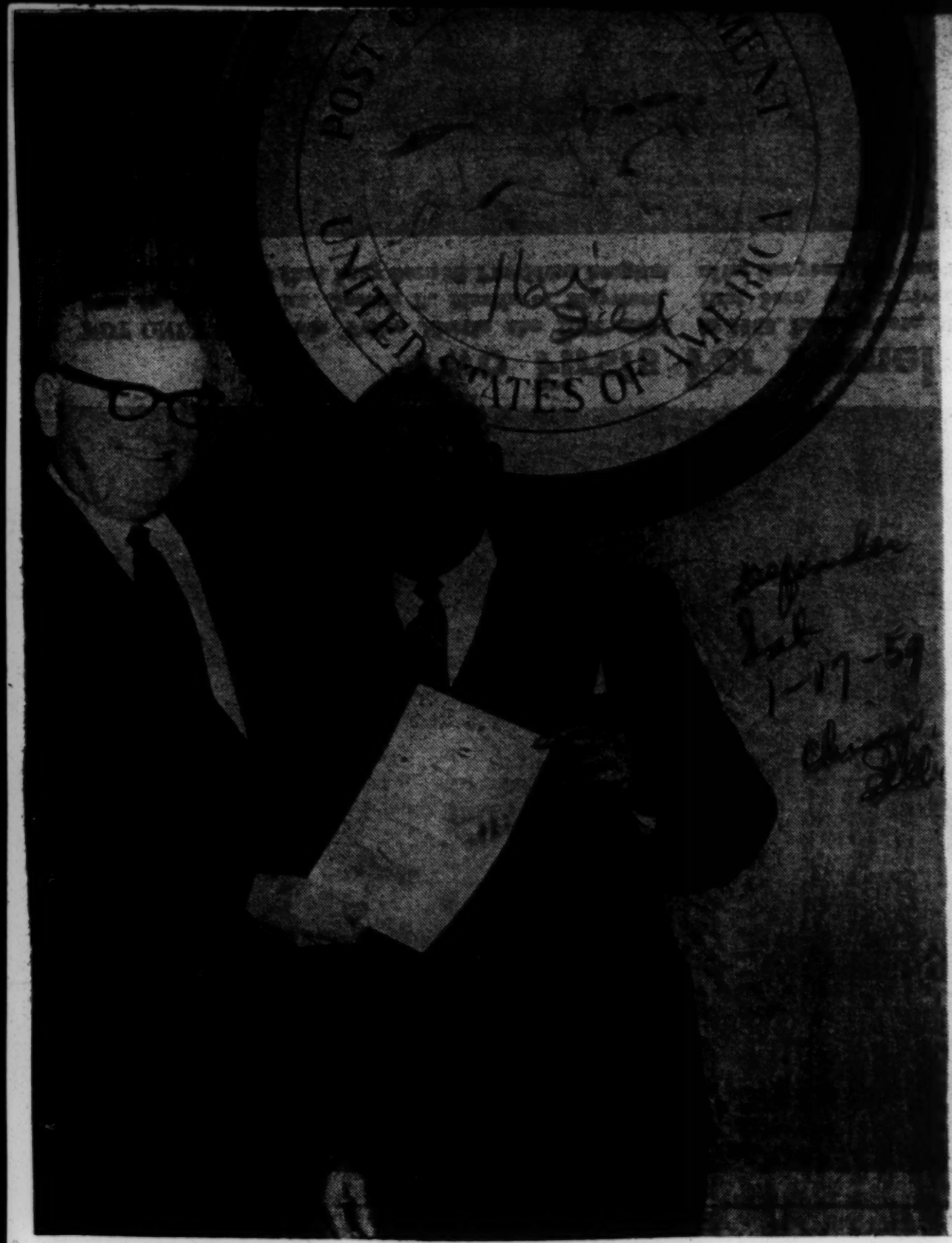
At past sessions, FEPC measures occasionally have been passed by the House, but always met death in the Senate. Republican leaders this session told Gov. Stratton that they would not introduce the administration measure.

Plan Two Offices

The equality commission with a $50,000 appropriation and offices at Chicago and Springfield, would carry on educational campaigns, investigate complaints, issue subpenas, hold hearings, and ask courts to take action against discriminators.

Rep. Anthony J. Scariano [D., Park Forest] introduced bills to abolish the office of public administrator in all counties and to turn over to state's attorneys the work and fees involved in settling estates of persons who die without wills and heirs in the state.

Scariano told news men his bills were designed as substitute for a Stratton administration measure to give the Cook county public administrator a $20,000 a year salary. He now pays himself and office expenses from fees. Scariano is a co-sponsor of a pending bill by Rep. Robert W. McCarthy [D., Lincoln] which would permit out-of-state heirs to nominate Illinois administrators of estates.



Steps Down After 41 Years' Postal Service

←

ROBERT S. DUDLEY (right) 9410 Michigan ave. retires after 41 years of Postal Service. Dudley was given a special luncheon in his honor and Carl A. Schroeder, Chicago postmaster (left) delivered to him a personal letter of congratulations from Postmaster General Summerfield. Dudley also received the Honorary Recognition Certificate.

Edwards Receives Postal Promotion

James C. Edwards, 4608 S. Michigan ave., has been advanced to the management staff of the Chicago Post Office.

Edwards has been an employee of the post Office for 30 years. He has been assigned to the "roundtable" section. The section is one of the key unit of the Post Office since through it all outgoing mail is dispatched to hundreds of railroad trains.

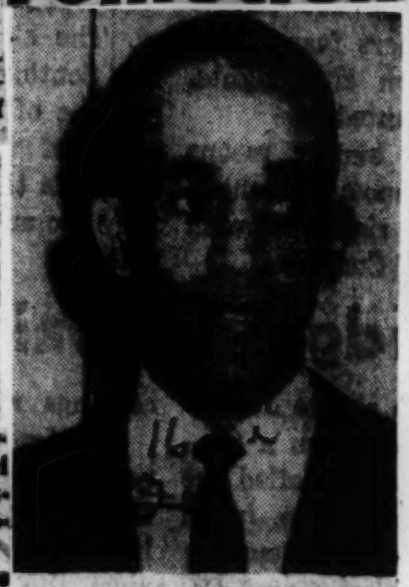
A person such as Edwards who is assigned to the "roundtable" is considered a top distributor because of the large number of schemes, train schedules and dispatches he must learn and retain.

Edwards' new position will be that of foreman of the mails. He will be assigned to supervise postal employees at the 22nd st. postal station.

A married man, Edwards has five children and four grandchildren. He attends Park Manor Congregational church at 7000 S. Park ave. and is a member of the board of directors of the Peoples Co-Op Credit union.

He is also a member, past president and vice president of the Roosevelt university alumni association; the NAACP, Postal Employees Alliance and the Hyde Park Co-Op.

Postmaster Carl A. Schroeder congratulated Edwards on his advancement and discussed the technical details and responsibilities of his new assignment.



JAMES EDWARDS

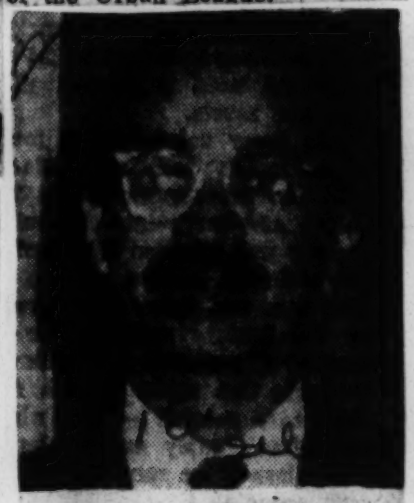
Morrow Gets Top Spot In Post Office

Postmaster Carl A. Schroeder announced this week that William P. Morrow of 7209 Calumet Avenue has been promoted to the management staff of the main Chicago Post Office.

Morrow, a veteran postal worker, was made Foreman of the Mails which is a supervising unit of mail distributors at the main Post Office.

His most recent assignment was to the Label section where sack labels are prepared and printed for the million of mails sacks used by the Chicago office. He has been employed in the postal system for 30 years.

A native of Franklin, North Carolina, Morrow has been married for 23 years. He has two daughters and one grandchild. He attends St. Mary's Church at 5300 South Dearborn Street. His wife Thelma is active in Church's affairs. Morrow is also a member of the Urban League.



WILLIAM P. MORROW

NEGRO FILLING A KEY POSITION IN MAJOR BANK

He Is Racial Pioneer in Several Firms

BY ROY OTTLEY

Norman A. Simon, assistant to the president of a major Loop bank, has been a successful racial pioneer in several Chicago companies which have begun the process of integration.

He was the first Negro to work as a commercial bank teller in Chicago, the first to be sales representative of a business machines company, and the first to serve as a timekeeper with a big auto products house.

He is the assistant to Edgar M. Heymann, president of the Exchange National bank. As such, he solicits new business, analyzes financial statements of small businesses applying for loan, and is a member of the speakers' bureau at the bank.

Describes His Job

He said that his activities are not limited to Negro accounts, and that his public relations work carries him to all parts of the city.

He was born in New Orleans on Jan. 30, 1922, one of five children. His father, John M. Simon, a graduate of Dillard university, is vice president of the Good Citizens Life Insurance company.

In New Orleans, young Simon attended Joseph A. Craig elementary school, Xavier Preparatory, and McDonald High No. 5, from which he graduated in 1940.

In Army Four Years

His education was interrupted by four years of service in the army in North Africa and Europe. He was mustered out in 1945 as a technical sergeant.

Soon afterward he came to Chicago and got a job with the Marimont Auto Products company. Three years later he joined the Mammoth Life Insurance company as an agent.

He resigned to obtain night work in the postoffice to enable him to attend Roosevelt university. He majored in finance and graduated in 1953 with a B. S. C. degree.

Now Studying Banking

The next two years Simon served as a teller at the Main State bank. He resigned to join the staff of Remington Rand, Inc., and in 1957 entered the employment of the Exchange bank.

He now is a student at the American Banking institute.

He is married to the former Leonette Mayronne, a graduate of Alexis Business school. They have three children: Lenore, 8; Jeffrey, 4; and Sandra, 3.

15 WITNESSES PRAISE, ASSAIL RIGHT-TO-WORK

Indianapolis, Jan. 30 [Special]—Fifteen witnesses testified Thursday night at the Senate labor committee's public hearing on a bill to repeal thte state's right-to-work law. An 18 minute union movie also was shown.

Sen. George W. McDermott [R., Alexandria], committee chairman, turned over the gavel to Sen. Roy Conrad [R., Monticello], ranking member of the committee, after the first witness was heard. McDermott, suffering from influenza, returned to his hotel room.

Conrad rapped for order 27 times as opposing camps cheered their witnesses. One of the committee members felt the impact of Conrad's gaveling. Sen. Nelson Grills [D., Indianapolis] jumped to his feet to protest the questions Sen. D. Russell Bontrager [D., Elkhart] was asking Dallas Sells, state president of the AFL-CIO.

Chicagoan Testifies

"Junior, be seated," Conrad ordered.

Bernard Mamet, a Chicago labor attorney representing the Indiana Workers Protective Committee Inc.; said the right-to-work law was legislation for the "neurotic, heretic and maladjusted."

"It's for the guy who refuses to conform to sciety and now runs up to this Senate committee with his problems," he added.

Methodist Bishop Richard C. Raines of Indianapolis, said:

"I am convinced that so-called right-to-work laws such as ours in Indiana are in the best long time interest of the labor movement and the individual union worker. The law has not been on our statute books long enough for us to know what its effect will be on this movement. We need further experience."

Claims 63,803 Loses

Sells produced a report from Ralph E. Monroe, a certified public accountant, which compared the period from July 1 to December 31, 1957 with the corresponding period of 1958. The report showed the state AFL-CIO lost 63,803 members. The right-to-work law prohibits compulsory union membership.

During questioning, Sells admitted that unemployment and other factors, in addition to the right-to-work issue, were involved.

Charlete Stevens, an office worker at the Perfect Circle corporation foundry in New Castle, pleaded for retention of the law, saying that during the 1955 strike she was "abused threatened and insulted."

A bill which would take state funds away from Indiana's 200 smaller high schools, forcing them to consolidate or pay their own way, headed for the Senate Friday. It passed the House by a 59 to 37 margin.

NEGRO WOMAN HAS VITAL ROLE IN INTEGRATION

Serves Industry Here in Many Ways

BY ROI OTTLEY

Mrs. Ora Alice Higgins, assistant employment manager of Spiegel Inc., mail order company, has made a significant contribution to the racial integration trends in Chicago's industry.

The Negro executive has served both as a participant and teacher in racial integration programs. She has also served as a personnel adviser to several business firms, and is credited with helping to

introduce racial integration without untoward incident.

Hired New Personnel

When she joined Spiegel in 1945, she was given the job of coördinating the company's integration program. Not only did she recruit and interview, but she tested and hired the new personnel.

Beyond these duties, Mrs. Higgins counsels employes, handles union grievances, tours the schools to recruit new employes, and represents the company at industrial personnel meetings and conferences.

Mrs. Higgins was born in Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 24, 1919. She was one of five children. Her father, the late Rev. Ira McKinney, settled the family in Chicago soon after her birth. He was assistant pastor of Greater Bethesda Baptist church for 17 years.

Received N. U. Degree

She attended Felsenthal Elementary school, and later Wendell Phillips High school. She enrolled at Northwestern university, where she received a bachelor of science degree in 1946. In 1951, she received a master's degree in personnel administration, one of the first Negro women to do so.

Mrs. Higgins served as an industrial specialist for the Chicago Urban league from 1941 to 1945. She also has served as personnel adviser for department store training classes conducted by the board of education.

Mrs. Higgins has been honored by the Associated Organizations of Vocational Achievement. Her busy schedule includes membership on the Mayor's Commission on Fair Employment Practices, the American Management association, Parkway Y. W. C. A. and the N. A. A. C. P.

Her husband is William Higgins, a Swift & Co. safety inspector.

Handled Calls—Illinois Bell Telephone Co. "Royal Tour Operators" are shown an electronic device which was presented to Prince Philip by Major Lenox R. Lohr, president of the Museum of Science and Industry, during the recent visit of the members of the royal family to Chicago. Showing the instrument is Mrs. Anna Bohan. The operators are: Mrs. Barbara Jones, Mrs. Joyce Nixon and Josephine Henderson. The girls handled all calls to the royal yacht, which was anchored in Lake Michigan near Grant Park.

NEGRO WOMAN GIVES ADVICE TO EMPLOYES

BY ROI OTTLEY

Mrs. Lovelyn J. Evans, employe counselor of the Campbell Soup company for nearly 17 years, has contributed significantly to the progress of the south side community.

Mrs. Evans

She also helped improve race relations in industry. She was among the first Negroes to be employed by the company and now holds an executive position, counseling both white and Negro.

Her duties include helping to adjust problems relating to personal troubles, attendance, work performance, job attitudes and conduct, prompt payment of debts, and wise buying. She deals with assignments and garnishments, and interviews those who are ending their employment with the company.

Worked on Newspaper

Until she joined the Campbell company, Mrs. Evans was the club editor of the Chicago Whip, a Negro newspaper. For 20 years she helped promote the annual football game between two Negro institutions, Wilberforce university and Tuskegee Institute.

She also served 10 years as a "colonel" in the Salvation Army's fund raising drives, was secretary of the South Side Boys Club auxiliary and the Illinois Children's Home and Aid auxiliary, and was co-founder and board chairman of the Juvenile Delinquency committee [5th district].

Mrs. Evans was born in Chicago, March 9, 1895, one of three children. Her father, Joseph Miller, who started his career as a coachman to a noted attorney, Luther Laflin Mills, established the Buena Park Express & Warehouse, which he sold during his old age for $100,000. Her mother claimed to be a descendant of Richard Wagner, the composer.

Classmate of Pegler

Mrs. Evans attended Horace Greeley Elementary school and Lakeview High school, where she was a classmate of Westbrook Pegler, newspaper columnist. In a syndicated column, he described her as "one of the brightest students in the class."

Mrs. Evans, who has taken many specialized courses at Northwestern university, is married to John W. Evans, who recently retired from the Illinois Bell Telephone company after 45 years of service.

They have two sons, John W. Jr., a Veterans administration employe, and Joseph M., assistant manager of Lake Meadows development; a daughter, Mrs. June Pelkey, a Child Care society secretary, and four grandchildren.

NEGRO MOVES UP ON SANITARY DISTRICT STAFF

Ex-Fighter Pilot Now a Civil Engineer

BY ROI OTLEY

George A. Taylor, who recently was made a senior civil engineer for the metropolitan sanitary district of Chicago, is the first Negro to occupy such a position in the department.

Taylor

He also was the first Negro engineer draftsman for the sanitary district, when he was employed in 1950. Three years later he became the first Negro to hold a junior civil engineer status in the department.

Prepares Progress Reports

Taylor's duties primarily involve layout plans, the preparation of reports on construction progress, and the final checks to see that contractors conform to contract specifications.

He attributes his achievement in steadily moving up within the ranks of the sanitary district to the fairness and liberal attitude of his superiors and the trustees of the department.

Taylor was born in Middlesex, Va., Oct. 17, 1919, one of five children. His late father, George P., was a truck farmer. He settled the family in Berwyn, Pa., where young Taylor attended elementary school.

Joins Air Force

The family moved back to Middlesex in 1934, where Taylor entered Middlesex High school and was graduated in 1938. He enrolled at Virginia State college in Petersburg. After three years there he joined the air force.

He served in World War II with the 332d fighter group, commanded by Col. B. O. Davis. He flew more than 50 missions as a fighter pilot in Italy, and served five years in the air force.

Taking advantage of the GI bill when he was discharged, Taylor came to Chicago and entered the Curtis-Wright School of Aeronautical Engineering [now Aeronautical university], and was graduated in 1950.

Hired as Draftsman

Soon afterwards he got a job with the sanitary district as a draftsman. Three years later he passed the civil service examination and was appointed a junior civil engineer. Recently he was promoted to senior engineer.

Taylor, a bachelor, is now a captain in the air force reserve research development group. He also is a member of the Air Force association, Chicago Catholic Interracial council, Chicago Urban league, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Tomato Grower Violates Child Labor Laws

SPRINGFIELD — Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell, obtained a court order from U. S. Judge Omer Poos, in the Federal District Court at Springfield prohibiting William L. Harmon of 1210 Rooney Ave., Bloomington, from violating the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act — the Federal Wage and Hour Law. This law makes it illegal to permit children under 16 to work on farms during local school hours.

According to Earl F. Halverson, Regional Director of the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division, the court action grew out of a recent inspection by the Department's investigators who found 12 school age boys and girls, ranging from 8 to 15 years old, picking tomatoes on defendant's fields, during the hours when local schools were in session in McLean County.

The injunction prohibits Harmon from employing or permitting children under 16 to work on farm jobs during local school hours. It also requires him to keep records of the dates of birth and addresses of any minors who may be employed in farm work and prohibits future shipments in interstate commerce of crops grown on Harmon's farm, where under age children are permitted to work during local school hours.

Marjorie Lawson consultant on Industry Advisory Committee

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, Washington, D.C. attorney, served as the only colored member and one of two women members of the Industry Advisory Committee on Valuation which met here recently with Commissioner Norman P. Mason of the Federal Housing Administration.

The committee was broadly representative of leaders in the builders, lenders, manufacturers of building products, appraisers, real estate brokers, and publishers of trade journals.

They were invited by Commissioner Mason to review with him the policy and method by which the housing agency arrives at the estimate of the value of a dwelling unit, whether existing, new or proposed.

THE APPRAISAL procedure of FHA is of the greatest significance because it determines the amount of the loan that the Government will insure on a particular property, and thus influence standards of construction and establishes the standard for the financing and marketing of a great part of the nation's housing supply.

Among other members of the committee, appointed by Commissioner Mason, were Earl J. Morgan, president of the Mortgage Banks Association of America; R. C. (Dick) Hughes, former president of the National Association of Home Builders; Joseph Grazier, president of American Standard, one of the biggest manufacturers of plumbing supplies, and Charles K. Reiger, vice president of General Electric appliances and television.

The committee made various recommendations regarding the factors to be considered in arriving at valuation, and will continue to confer with Commissioner Mason.

* * *

MRS. LAWSON, who has had considerable experience in the production and financing of middle and low income housing on an open-occupancy basis, states that valuation factors influence the availability of good housing to minority families of moderate means in several ways.

One of the chief problems in producing housing for the minority market, Mr. Lawson says, "concerns the acquisition of suitable land for new housing, in the right environment, at the right price and in the proper condition for development.

"Another is the assumption by many builders that minority families cannot afford or will not appreciate a good or 'quality' house, even when builders can be found who are willing to develop and sell on an open-occupancy basis.

"Many minority families are forced to buy older, existing properties in deteriorating neighborhoods, where low valuations and low loan commitments under FHA force these families to turn to conventional financing and high priced second mortgages."

* * *

IN COMMENTING on her appointment to this important committee, Mrs. Lawson said:

"Unless the special problems of minority families are represented in meetings such as this, the special attention that is necessary to the production of more and better housing, at prices these families can afford, may continue to be lacking.

"I am certain that housing officials need and would welcome more expressions of dissatisfaction, or inquiry, and especially of ideas from colored leadership, organizations and community groups."

Negro Bus Driver Hired In Wichita

Wichita, Kan. — Aaron Brown, 34-year-old former bus driver in Detroit, Mich., recently became the first Negro bus driver to be hired by the Wichita Bus Company.

Having had experience with the Detroit Department of Streets and Railways, Brown, who moved to Wichita a few months ago, applied for a position with the Wichita company. Shortly afterward, he received notice of the acceptance of his application and went through preliminary training in November.

When he applied, Brown was unaware that Negroes had not been hired as bus drivers by the company before. He was surprised to learn that the company was privately owned. A similar position in Detroit, he indicated, would be designated as a civil service job.

The Negro driver was one of the top applicants among seven drivers recently hired by the Wichita company. He became senior driver among the newly hired men.

BREAKING COLOR LINE IN WICHITA.—Aaron Brown, former bus driver in Detroit, broke the color line in Wichita, Kas., recently when he became the first Negro bus driver in the progressive Kansas community. Brown is shown here as he takes over the bus from the driver shown at the right.

RETURNS.—Mr. Frank Mills, 642 Troup avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, after 25 years of service with Armour Packing Company, began retirement on April 1. He was employed as a brander in the smoked meat department. He plans now to spend his time fishing and hunting. A native of Decatur, Ala., he has lived in Kansas City, Kas., 38 years, working previously with the Board of Trade in Kansas City, Mo. He plans to 'get about town' and take his wife, Mrs. Pearl Mills, to California on a vacation this summer.

5 Per Cent Of Negroes In Profession, Sales

TOPEKA, Kan. — A few Negroes, five per cent, are in the professions, managerial work or sales work, a survey by the Anti-Discrimination commission on employment shows. Of the white workers surveyed, 21 per cent were in the professions or in managerial work. Fifteen per cent worked in offices. About half that number, eight per cent were in sales work.

Questioned were the heads of 284 families. 142 of the majority group or whites, 112 Negro and 110 Mexican Americans. Also interviewed were 69 employers, who were selected to provide a cross-section of the basic types of business in Topeka.

Only in semi-skilled and unskilled labor were Negroes and Mexicans found in large percentages. Here were found 31 per cent of the Mexican-Americans and 32 per cent of the Negroes. When it came to skilled labor, eight per cent were Negroes, seven per cent Mexican-Americans and 32 per cent of the dominant white group.

Negroes were most numerous in service occupations. They made up one-half 40 per cent to be exact. A tiny group of whites, five per cent and four per cent of the Mexicans worked in this group.

Seven Negroes were self-employed and 18 whites. None of the Mexican-Americans were. Most workers were wage earners with the Mexicans and whites nearly equal, 106 of the whites, 103 of the Mexicans and 84 Negroes.

More whites than the others earned over $2 an hour, 44 per cent of the whites, 13 per cent of the Negroes and 14 per cent for the Mexicans. Most of the Mexican Americans earned from $1.50 to $1.99 an hour or 53 per cent with 37 per cent of the whites and 38 of the Negroes. Double the number of Negroes over both whites and Mexicans earned less than $1.

An equal number of Negroes and whites or 20 per cent had some college training against three per cent of the Mexicans. More whites, 31 per cent had completed high school, 25 per cent of the Negroes and 10 per cent of the Mexicans. Fifty-six per cent of the Mexicans had only finished grade school; against 33 per cent of the Negroes and 28 per cent of the whites.

The Negro in Topeka, disregarding his education finds most of his employment in the less skilled, lower paying and menial ocupations. Negroes holding semi-skilled and in-service ocupations included 80 per cent of the group surveyed, although only 33 per cent of the Negroes had less than a high school education. On the other hand 24 per cent of the white workers are in such jobs, yet 29 per cent have not gone beyond grammar school.

"What do members of the minority groups, asks the report, "think of their chances of employment in the city's firms. This is important as impressions, accurate or not, influence the type of jobs which Mexican-Americans and Negroes prepare themselves for and for which they apply."

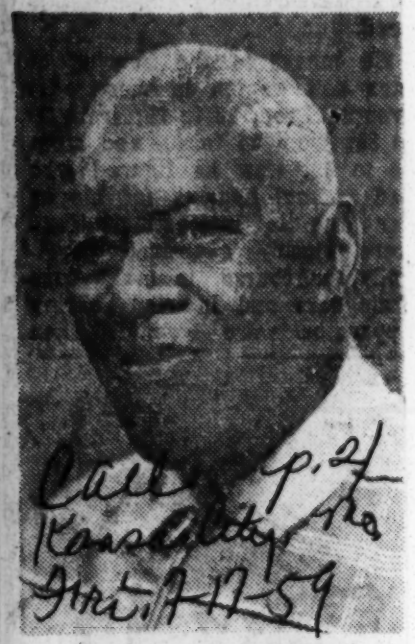
A very large percentage of Negroes and Mexicans said they believed there were Topeka firms which did not hire Negroes and Mexicans for the jobs they could do. Two firms in particular, were mentioned with greater frequency than all other firms combined.

"This widespread belief on the part of minority group members that they would not be hired for certain jobs may be one important reason why, as employers reported, few Negroes and Mexicans have applied for clerical and white collar jobs."

Enough information was gained by this survey to show that Negroes and Mexican-Americans do not have equality of employment opportunities in the Capital city, regardless of the color of his skin concludes the report.

Retires After 40 Years of Government Work

LEAVENWORTH, Kas. — John W. Gordon of 415 Kickapoo St., in Leavenworth, Kas., has retired after serving for more than 40 years with the government. On June 30 at an awards ceremony, he was



JOHN W. GORDON

presented a 40 year pin at the Academic Hall at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Since Oct. 31, 1950, Mr. Gordon has served in the adjutant generals division of the General Staff college at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. He has also worked at the V. A. Center and has served 30 years in the Army.

His wife, Mrs. Marcia H. Gordon, and Mrs. Frank Fields attended the awards ceremony.

—U. S. Army photograph

Negro G. E. Lab Manager To Address Urban League

The Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky

A 37-year-old Louisville Negro, who became manager of a flight-propulsion laboratory at General Electric Company's Aircraft Gas Turbine division at Cincinnati, will speak at the Urban League's Equal Opportunity Day program Thursday.

He is John W. Blanton, son of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Blanton, 621 S. Eighth. The program will be in the Mason-Dixon Room at the Kentucky Fairgrounds.

Blanton, a graduate of Central High School and Purdue University, was described by Urban League board member Ben G. Robertson, Jr., as a living example of what Equal Opportunity Day represents.

The Urban League is an interracial agency with a program to foster equal education for Negroes.

Retired Will Be Feted by Group

New Orleans La.

Retired members of the New Orleans Branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees will be honored at the 12th annual testimonial banquet Sunday at 4 p. m. at Vernon's restaurant.

EARLS

H. E. Yarborough, branch president, said the three to be paid a tribute are John A. Willis, John Harris and David White. Willis was formerly a letter carrier at Station B. and Harris and White are both former mail handlers.

Felton J. Earls, assistant distribution officer, Memphis Region, U. S. Post Office Department, will be the guest speaker. He is a native of New Orleans.

Negroes Eligible

Merit to Be Basis For Awarding Jobs

NEW ORLEANS — President Revius Ortique of the New Orleans Urban League board, and some 100 religious, social and civic leaders held two meetings recently with representatives of the Winn-Dixie-Hill Company. Climaxing the meetings, a policy of employment of Negroes on the basis of merit in the super markets owned by the company was established.

James Israel, public relations adviser on Negro affairs for Winn-Dixie, emphasized the determination on the part of the super market chain to move progressively forward on employing Negroes in various job categories.

J. G. Epperson, director of advertising for Winn-Dixie-Hill, said the company has agreed to work with the Urban League in the selection of employes and providing other company benefits to the Negro community.

THE FIRST meeting, a breakfast, was held in Portia's Restaurant and Grill and was attended by some 35 ministers and civic leaders who had been invited by the Rev. A. L. Davis Jr., chairman of a citizens committee on merit employment. On the same evening, a public reception for Mr. Israel and other company officials was held at the Two Sisters Restaurant. Sponsored by the New Orleans Urban League and the Winn-Dixie-Hill Company, this affair attracted more than 100 Negro and white citizens.

Employment Up Slightly in Dixie

A small rise in general employment between January and February was reported in the South by the local field office of the U.S. department of commerce.

The increase, only about one-tenth of 1 per cent, was reported mostly in nonagricultural industries which showed a gain of four-tenths of 1 per cent, while farm job opportunities were on the decline by three-tenths of 1 per cent.

According to a 15-state survey, ranging from Delaware to Texas, 93.2 per cent of the South's labor force was on the job in February of this year as compared to 93.2 per cent in January: 94.4 per cent in December and 95.1 per cent November, which was the peak month of employment last year.

La. Negroes Get More White Collar Jobs

WASHINGTON — The number of Negroes serving in clerical, stenographic and typing positions in federal agencies in the New Orleans area has increased nearly seven-fold since 1951, according to a recent survey made by the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy.

During this period, however, total federal employment in the New Orleans area has decreased by nearly 2,000 employees.

The committee conducted the survey on the basis of information which had been gathered in 1951 by the Fair Employment Board of the Civil Service Commission, relating to the number of Negro typists, clerks, and stenographers employed by federal agencies in New Orleans.

The total number of Negroes employed in these categories in 1951 was 17. The committee's survey of the same agencies as of March, 1959, showed that 115 Negroes are now employed in these job categories.

Commenting on the results of the survey, Committee Chairman Archibald J. Carey, jr., of Chicago, stated:

"We believe there is significance in the increase. The total number of Negroes now employed in these positions in New Orleans is not large, and it is also true that in some of the smaller agencies no Negroes at all are employed. Nevertheless, the survey indicates that qualified Negro-Americans are finding increased opportunities for white-collar office employment.

The President's Committee on Government Employment Policy was created by an Executive Order of President Eisenhower in January, 1955. Its function is to assist federal agencies in implementing the Administration's policy of prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin in civilian employment.

Negro 'White Collar' Employment Climbs In New Orleans

WASHINGTON (AP) — The number of Negroes employed in clerical, stenographic and typing positions in federal agencies in New Orleans has increased nearly seven times since 1951, the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy announced Wednesday.

During the same period, total federal employment in the New Orleans area fell by nearly 2,000 employes.

The committee said there were 17 Negroes employed as clerks, stenographers or typists in 1951 and 115 as of March 1959.

"We believe there is significance in the increase," said Archibald J. Carey Jr., chairman of the committee. "The total number of Negroes now employed in clerical, stenographic and typing positions in New Orleans is not large, and it is also true that in some of the smaller agencies no Negroes at all are employed in these categories.

"Nevertheless, the survey indicates that with reference to these particular positions qualified Negro-Americans are finding increased opportunities for white-collar office employment in the federal agencies in this Southern city."

The committee was created by President Eisenhower in January 1955. Its function is to assist federal agencies to carry out the administration's policy of prohibiting discrimination on a basis of race, religion or national origin in federal civilian employment.

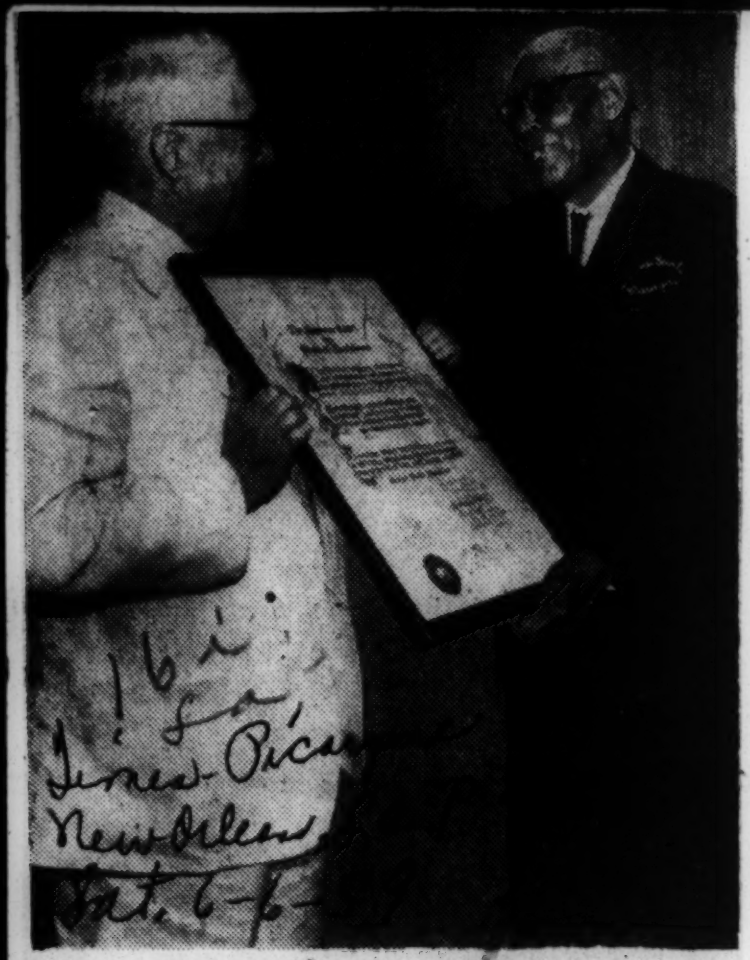
New Orleans Negro Employment On Increase In N. O.

The number of Negroes serving in clerical, stenographic and typing positions in Federal agencies in the New Orleans area has increased nearly seven-fold since 1951, according to a recent survey made by the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. During this same period, however, total Federal employment in the New Orleans area has decreased by nearly 2,000 employees.

The Committee conducted the survey on the basis of information which had been gathered in 1951 by the Fair Employment Board of the Civil Service Commission, relating to the number of Negro typists, clerk, and stenographers employed by Federal agencies in the city of New Orleans at that time. The total number of Negroes employed in these categories in 1951 was seventeen. The Committee's survey of the same agencies as of March, 1959, showed that 115 Negroes are now employed in these job categories.

In commenting on the results of the survey, Committee Chairman Archibald J. Carey Jr. stated that, "We believe there is significance in the increase. The total number of Negroes now employed in clerical, stenographic and typing positions in New Orleans is not large, and it is also true that in some of the smaller agencies no Negroes at all are employed in these categories. Nevertheless, the survey indicates that with reference to these particular positions qualified Negro-American are finding increased opportunities for white-collar office employment in the Federal agencies in this southern city."

The President's Committee on Government Employment Policy was created by an Executive Order of President Eisenhower in January of 1955. Its function is to assist the Federal agencies in implementing the Administration's policy of prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin in civilian employment actions of the agencies. The other members of the Committee are Branch Rickey, Vice Chairman; Milton H. Biow, Public Member; W. Arthur McCoy representing the Civil Service Commission; the Honorable Charles C. Finucane, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Personnel and Reserve; William F. Patterson, representing the Department of Labor; Charles H. Kendall, representing the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization; and Mrs Jane Warnock, Alternate Public Member.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

SMILING BROADLY, "Jim" William Hathaway accepts a scroll from associate Louisiana supreme court Justice Walter B. Hamlin in ceremonies in the high court's consultation room. The scroll decreed that Hathaway, who retired Thursday after 52 years as messenger, "be declared a true friend of the court." It was signed by members of the court, its attaches and others.

SUPREME COURT HONORS 'FRIEND'

Times-Picayune
New Orleans La.
Sat. 6-6-59

Veteran Messenger Gets Scroll on Retirement

By GEORGE J. MARTIN

"Jim" William Hathaway, hailed as a passing "institution—a landmark", wound up his duties Thursday as a messenger of the Louisiana supreme court.

The seven members of the high court sat around the conference table in the elaborate consultation room in the high court's new home in the civic center. In the offing stood court attaches and others.

All were smiling as Jim came into their midst in company with V. J. Courville, clerk of the supreme court.

"I guess I'd better bring them some coffee," Jim told Courville as he saw the justices around the table.

At that juncture Chief Justice John B. Fournet called to the honoree, "come up here Jim. The court is pleased to honor you on this your official retirement day. We have asked Associate Justice Walter B. Hamlin—who has known you longer than any of us have—to present you a scroll which you more than merit."

TRUE FRIEND OF COURT

Justice Hamlin then presented the scroll on which "It is ordered adjudged and decreed that 'Jim' William Hathaway be declared a true friend of the court . . ."

Further the scroll bore words thanking the faithful attendant for loyal services far beyond the call of duty.

The scroll was signed by the members of the high court, and along its margin were inscribed the names of attaches and a number of others.

"I feel," Justice Hamlin said, "that I have been honored by the chief justice and my brother associate justices of the supreme court in delivering this farewell address to our good and faithful friend, William Hathaway, affectionately known to all of us as 'Jim', who has served this court for so many years, loyally, efficiently and well.

DEPARTURE REGRETTED

"Our friend Jim has been a part of the supreme court from the time when, about 1907, as a young man, he helped in building the foundations of the civil courts building (then known as the new courthouse building), located on Conti and Royal, from the confines of which this court moved last summer.

"With Jim's retirement from his duties as an employe of this court there passes an institution—a landmark—call it what one will—and I feel sure that I express, on behalf of every member and attache of this court, a deep regret that we do not any longer have his ready and willing efficient services, his pleasant smile, and his genteel politeness in every action he performed, which has made all of us love and admire him."

Hathaway owns his home at 1639 N. Villere, where he lives with a daughter, Mrs. Evelyn Myers. He said that with the assistance of Courville, he has arranged for social security payments, supplemented by a nice lump sum which he already has received.

CHARLES J. EDWARDS, of New Orleans, left, is presented a diamond service emblem for 50 years' service with Esso Standard Oil Company by E. Duer Reeves, executive vice president. He also received a watch and a trip to New York, accompanied by his wife and son, Don.

16i 1959

Md. makes new rules for migrants

11-7-59 BALTIMORE

The Marylond Board of Health announced a new set of regulations for migratory labor camps in the state last week.

They provide for: annual issuance of permits and frequent inspections by state health officials; penalties for workers failing to cooperate in the maintenance of the camps;

Also: minimum requirements in sanitary and bathing facilities; minimum space-per-person requirements and fire safety measures.

The new regulations, in effect next spring, will govern about 8,000 workers in both public and private camps.

The regulations have been endorsed by the state farm bureau. They were drawn up by a group headed by Dr. Paul E. Nystrom, director of the University of Maryland's extension services.

16i 1959

MARYLAND

Gas and Electric Co. hires no colored meter readers

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-18-59 p. 8

'White only' policy called 'judgment of what works best for the community . . .'

BALTIMORE

The Baltimore Gas and Electric Co., "one of the largest employers in the State of Maryland," hires no colored people as meter readers because it is their "judgment of what works best for the community. . . ."

J. W. Carothers, director of personnel for the firm, told the AFRO on Wednesday that the company has never hired colored men as meter readers.

He said workers in this department, all white, are selected on the basis of "who will be best fitted to serve the public in Baltimore . . ."

Mr. Carothers was questioned about the Gas company's hiring policies as a part of an AFRO survey to determine job opportunities in the Baltimore area.

IT WAS Mr. Carothers who said the Gas Company is 'one of the largest employers in Maryland,' and 'we have a large number of colored people in the organization from skilled to semi-skilled.'

He declined, however, to give any statistics. It is known that there are some construction workers, mostly laborers employed, and at least one home economist.

Mr. Carothers added that colored persons are 'hired throughout the company.' He would not elaborate on this statement.

However, he did say that persons hired as meter readers are required to be high school graduates and pass a physical fitness test.

An applicant who sought a job as meter reader with the Gas Company earlier this week was advised that there are no openings at present.

He reported that the interviewer advised him that even though there are no colored employed now should an opening occur his application would be 'considered.'

* * *

FOLLOWING ARE highlights of an AFRO reporter's interviews with Mr. Carothers, the Gas Company's personnel director. The first was a telephone interview; the second a personal visit:

Q — Can you tell me how many people are employed as gas meter readers?

A — This is an unusual approach, isn't it? Applicants come in and make their application, they're interviewed and are employed under the ordinary selection processes, generally that's it.

Q — Do you have any colored gas meter readers?

A — No, not at the moment.

Q — Have there ever been any employed in the past?

A — No.

Q — Is there any hope for the future?

A — Well, now, aren't you employing a line of questioning here that is unusual?

Q — We're making a survey as to what. . . .

A — I cannot answer a question like that. We employ people according to their merit here, their educational qualifications and personality.

Q — What are the qualifications?

A — We usually require high school graduates, physical qualications and so forth. . . . if you have any such line of interrogation as this, your telephone approach is not quite the way. Why don't you come in and see me, my door is always open.

Q — How about today?

A — I'm right here this afternoon, but it is not quite customary to go into this approach by telephone.

Q — Oh no, no, we're making a survey of job opportunities in our city. A lot of people are wondering what kind of job to go and look for.

A — Your approach is a little different than I'm accustomed to.

* * *

Q — I guess you remember I called you about 15 or 20 minutes ago from the AFRO. I was just wondering if you could tell me something about the opportunities of the Gas and Electric Company for colored people in the line of employment.

A — We are one of the largest employers in Maryland.

Q — Could you give me any statistics as to how many colored people are employed at the Gas company?

A — No. No statistics. Why do you ask that question?

Q — We are making a survey as to the opportunities open to colored people in various industries.

A — Skip the statistics. . . . We have a large. . . .a very large numnumber of colored employees with the company. . .

Q — You don't know just how large a number that is?

A — Now we are one of the larger employers in the state of Maryland. We have a large number of colored people in the organization From skilled to semi skilled.

Q — What is skilled as far as the Gas and Electric Company is concerned?

A — There are many different jobs we call skilled. A craneman is an example of a skilled occupation.

Q — Lineman?

A — Yes Linesman is a skilled job.

Q — What happens when a colored applicant comes to apply for a job as meter reader?

A — You have a complex about this meter reader thing. Don't you?

Q — No, no. You don't have any colored meter readers do you?

A — No. I told you that before.

Q — Is there any reason for that?

A — The reason is this is the judgment of what works best for the community.

Q — And colored meter readers don't work best for the Community?

A — I did not say that at all.

Q — What are the qualifications for a meter-reader?

A — The qualification for a meter reader is to be able to have the educational background. . . the physical fitness. . .

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-18-59 p. 8

THIS IS WASHINGTON — Not only are there gas meter readers in Washington, there are also water meter readers. This is one of the latter at work. He is Cornell Thompson.

URHA phone girls quit because of fan operator

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-18-59

BALTIMORE

"We have had too good a record of integration to let any employee's personal feelings interfere with the operation of this agency". p. 8

Robert J. Moyer, acting director of the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency, was speaking Thursday, confirming the reported resignations of two agency switchboard operators who resented a colored operator.

Mr. Moyer, who is actually director of the agency's information services, said the two blonde switchboard operators had been given a flat ultimatum in the matter.

HE SAID THEY were told they had the choice of either working with the colored woman, who is a secretary employee of the agency, or resign, or be fired.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 16i

'THE MAN'—Uncle Sam's income tax man, that is, is pictured here. He is Robsol Grant Pinkett, a revenue officer attached to the Baltimore office of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. He spends 90 per cent of his time on the street collecting delinquent taxes and leaving tax notices. Mr. Pinkett, a native of Salisbury, Md., is married and has two sons.

New Position—Getting briefed on his new post as a staff photographer at the Boston University Photo Service is Carl N. Ephraim, right, formerly of Detroit, Mich. Giving the orientation is H. Robert Case of Wellesley Hills, Mass., director of the photo service.

Mass. Governor's Secretary Works For Future Of 4 Sons

BOSTON, Mass.—Like a great many modern mothers, Juanita Parham of Governor Foster Furcolo's office is also a wage earner for a very pertinent reason. She wants to insure a better future for her children.

"I hope," she said, during a break in the day's occupation, "to be able to provide them with an adequate education so that they will be prepared to take advantage of the opportunities which come their way."

Juanita, who is a graduate of Roxbury Memorial high and Boston Clerical schools, keenly appreciates the value of a higher education. The costs of raising a family have been spiralling since she was married at the age of 18. She learned, like other homemakers, that budgets can't be stretched to permit regular savings for the funds necessary to pay for a college education when that figure is multiplied by four. Her salary, is the important factor which has enabled her to plan her sons' future with assurance.

The two oldest of her four strapping sons now are students at Boston Latin school. One has his sights set for West Point. The other is planning a career as a pathologist. When they're ready for college, the funds from 20-year endowment plans, thoughtfully started by their mother, will help to pay their expenses. The other boys also will have the same financial advantages for carrying on their studies.

The full time demands of both of her jobs - as office worker and housewife - keeps her busy from early morning until late at night.

ATTRACTIVE WORKING GIRL

At the office she's typical of today's attractive working girl who dresses in simple, casual clothes. Her distinctive features - black hair and eyes and a copper-tinged skin - are the proud heritage of her American Indian forefathers.

Her working hours are busily occupied with handling the vast quantity of mail addressed to the Governor. It requires processing, photostating, routing to the proper individual or office for a reply, and constant checking to make sure that each letter is answered as speedily as possible.

The position which she has filled for 28 months always offers variety and interest - the two factors most women seek in a job, she noted. The kindness and understanding which Governor Furcolo shows to all the people who work for and with him makes the office a congenial and cooperative place in which to work.

Office work is followed by housework and homework. Her four boys, now beginning to tower over Juanita's mere five foot three, have made it much easier for her to do both her jobs efficiently. "I don't want to brag," she said smilingly, "but they're better than any four girls. They're a fine group of boys and exceptionally cooperative around the house. Each has his own chores and assumes the responsibility of doing them."

HELPS HER BOYS

Juanita, who presides at the nightly homework session, has been giving the boys a helping hand in their studies for a good many years. The lessons they bring home from Boston Latin school, she finds, are somewhat of a challenge to her as well as to them.

The Parhams are a sports-minded family in their precious leisure moments. Juanita's four brothers conditioned her for an interest in athletics such as swimming and basketball. Bowling is one of the few activities in which her husband, Lloyd, a former army captain retired with a total disability, can participate. His service career, in which he rose from rank of sergant to a captaincy, ended when he was badly wounded in action in Italy just a few days before VE day.

In addition, Juanita pointed out, she's been exposed to football and baseball. "With five men around the house," she added, "you learn to take an interest in their interests or you're out in left field."

PREJUDICE NOTED IN JOBS FOR AGING

The New York Times

Senate Hearing in Detroit Told of Problems—Help to 40-65 Class Urged

New York

By DAMON STETSON

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Dec. 10 — The Plight of the worker too old to get a job but too young to receive Social Security was explored today at a hearing of the Senate Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging.

Max M. Horton, director of the Michigan Employment Security Commission, testified that "the younger older workers," under 65 and over 40 or 45, were those most in need of employment and worthy of speciel consideration.

He said one-third of the applicants for work at commission offices were in that category. However, he added, prejudice against hiring workers over 40 was "a very real thing."

60-Year-Old Testifies

This group of unemployed, he said, includes persons who are "too old to work and too young to retire," although they must bear the full expense and burden of maturing families.

Jean Velden, 60, described himself as a case in point. He said he had worked for the Hudson Motor Car Company thirty-two years, but was laid off in 1957 and had not been able to find steady work since.

He said he could not qualify for Social Security, but employers would not hire him because they said he was too old.

"What have I done to be penalized this way?" he asked. "We older workers can't wait. Age discrimination must end."

Senator Pat McNamara, chairman of the subcommittee, said the inability of many persons over 50 to obtain steady work was a national problem.

"Age discrimination practices in employment have the effect of shelving healthy vigorous men and woman in the prime of their working lives," the Michigan Democrat declared.

"If a man has the misfortune to lose his job, even as early as at the age of 45, his chances of finding new employment are slim."

Most witnesses felt that Social Security benefits should be increased, that older persons needed help for medical costs and that housing problems existed for the aged.

Court Balks on Rail Wage Differential

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—The United States Supreme Court has refused to rule that the government is responsible for the wage differential between Negro and white employes on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

In a one-sentence order, the high court, "denied" a request by Negro trainmen to decide whether the United States, through its judiciary branch of government, judicially enforced a discriminatory practice against them, solely because of their race.

● The case, involving 47 Negroes, was brought to the Supreme Court by Walter Allen, who claimed they worked as trainmen on the Missouri Pacific some time between 1938 and 1954.

During that period, when the railroad was undergoing reorganization proceedings, under the Bankruptcy Act, it was operated by trustees, appointed by the District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

THE NEGROES were called "train porters," a classification applied exclusively to their race. But in addition to their duties as porters, they performed, also, the functions of "brakemen" on passenger trains. But they were paid less wages than the white men who were classified as "brakemen."

The wage difference, they claim, was the result of an agreement between the railroad company and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, a union which did not admit Negro members.

The Negro workers allege that the United States is liable for wage demands by virtue of the fact that the "judicial branch of the government . . . took custody and control of all of the properties and assets of the railroad company" for 23 years. And they added that discrimination by the United States Government is a violation of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.

Cassie S. Pennington, having reached the retirement age, and no longer fearing loss of his job, filed a petition in the District Court of St. Louis in 1955, asking for the recovery of $16,800 back wages, due him by reason of wage discrimination.

In March of the following year, the court denied his application to intervene. The case, then, was carried to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. In December, 1956, this court sustained the District Court and affirmed the denial of the petition for intervention.

● The Negro employes then carried the case to the U. S. Court of Claims in 1958, seeking recovery of back wages. This court found that an obvious case of wage discrimination prevailed, but it contended that the Government was not responsible.

In an opinion, released in June, 1959, the Court of Claims said:

"The plaintiffs allege that the practice of paying Negro brakemen less than white brakemen, and of requiring Negro brakemen to perform porters' duties in addition to brakemen's duties, was 'unjust and discriminatory'."

But, the court added, their claims do not lie against the United States. "It would appear that whatever wrong the suffered was effected by their employer, the Missouri Pacific Railroad, against which, alone, they might make a direct claim for wages." This conclusion was accepted by the Supreme Court when it refused to review the case further.

16i 1959

MISSISSIPPI

Surplus Food Needed Again

Mississippi Workers Need Help During Winter

6 COUNTIES APPLY

By FRED T. FERGUSON
United Press International Staff

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 11.—"The Bread Lines" will form in Mississippi again this winter, in many places almost specifically for farming people.

It is local distribution of surplus food commodities from the Federal Government that has been nicknamed "The Bread Lines."

The nickname applies to the long lines of men — totaling thousands in one Delta County alone this year—who will receive free foodstuffs. It does not apply in the respect that persons receiving the food will not necessarily starve if they do not get it.

Join In Winter

Sixty Mississippi counties are regular recipients of the Surplus Food Commodities Program year 'round, according to the state Welfare Department. Most of the others join the program during the winter.

Persons on relief are automatically eligible. The temporarily unemployed whose financial status is considered "substandard" may also apply for the food. The farm situation enters the picture under the latter.

Day laborers and some tenant farmers face a mid-winter period when there will be nothing for them to do. Thousands of them will be so short of funds they will have to go deeply into debt to feed their families if they don't receive the surplus food.

According to W. E. Holcomb, state Welfare Department chief, six counties have asked to join the Surplus Commodities Relief Program for the winter months and 13 have asked that the program be expanded for them during the winter.

Situation In One County

Here is the situation in Washington County, in the heart of the Delta, as told in Leland to United Press International by Mrs. Helen Spiars:

"We are taking applications for surplus commodities. The County Board of Supervisors has asked the Federal Government to be allowed to join the program for the winter months.

"So far, after one week, we have taken about 1,500 applications for the Leland area alone and turned down only three. We expect the total number of applications to run near four or five thousand.

"We'll start distributing the foodstuffs as soon as we get them, probably about the first of next month. Each applicant will get two pounds of rice, five pounds of meal, 10 pounds of flour and four and one half pounds of dry milk for each member of his family.

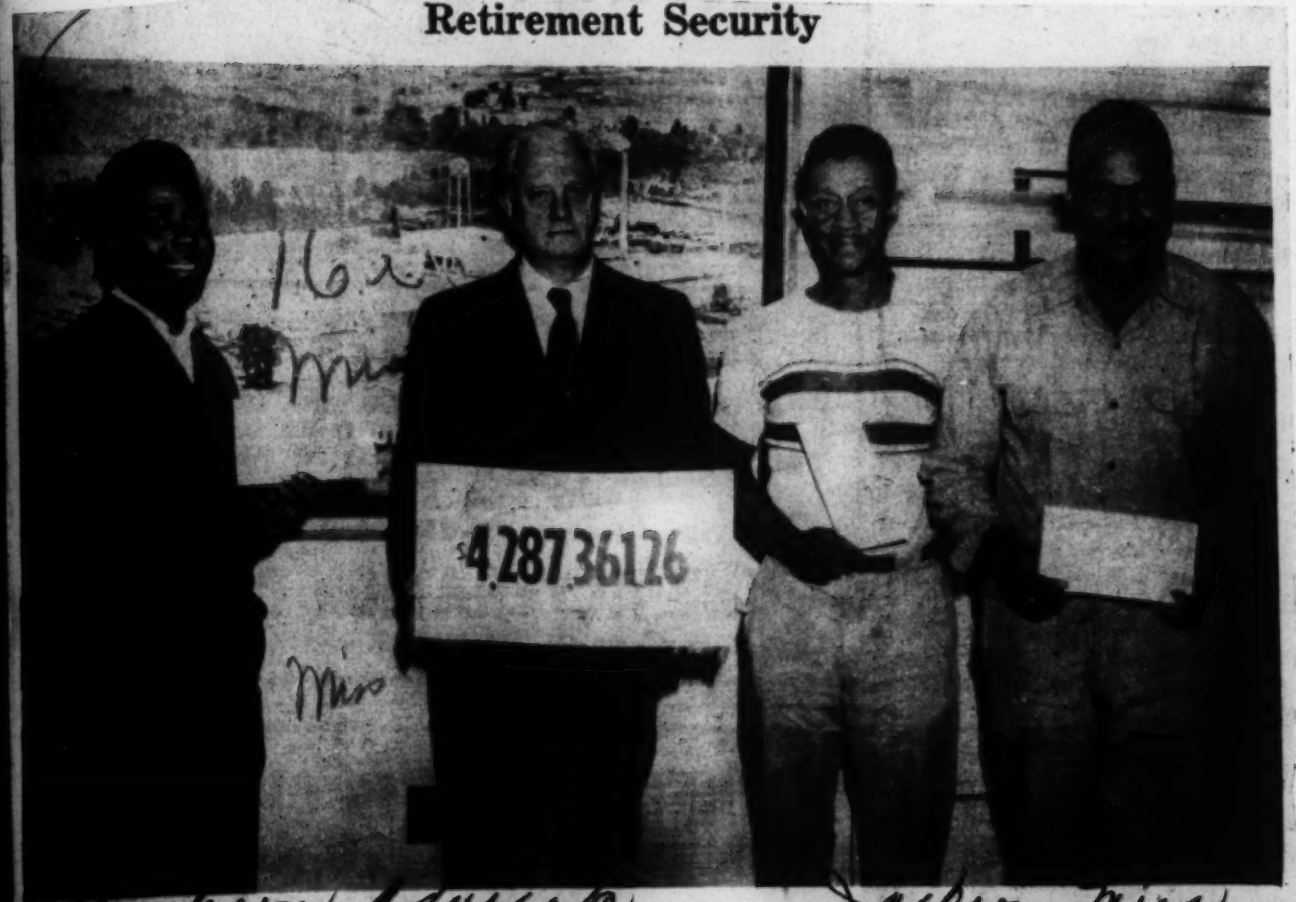
"The plantation owners asked the supervisors to apply for this program because they did not feel financially able to help the workers through this difficult time.

Can't Leave Farm

"If we ask an applicant why he doesn't get a job in town or take season work out-of-state he replies, 'I can't. I do anything Mrs. John Smith (fictitious name) wants me to. I can't work in town or go to Florida. Mr. Smith may call me and want me to do some work.'"

Mr. Holcomb said counties to get the commodities for distribution to persons on relief and temporarily unemployed for the winter months only are Bolivar, Claiborne, Humphreys, Sunflower, Washington and Yalobusha.

Retirement Security



A total of 1,244 employes at Mississippi Products, Inc., in Jackson learned last week that they are worth a total of $4,287,361 in the Savings and Profit Sharing Pension Fund of Sears, Roebuck and Co. employes. These three MPI employes are shown receiving annual Profit Sharing statements from MPI President George Huth. The annual statements show the extent to which each employe-member shared in the company's profits last year and the present value of his individual account. Shown receiving statements are (left to right) Eddie Porter, Mr. Huth, Laurie Davis, and Robert Taylor. Profit Sharing members at MPI and at the Sears store in Jackson have a total investment of over $5 million in the Profit Sharing Fund, a program designed to help members build a financial reserve for retirement years.

Goodwill Industries Program Is Important Asset To Mississippi

The present May 3-9 observance of Goodwill Industries Week is of special significance in our state, due to the effective program of our own Goodwill Industries of Mississippi, Inc., headquartered here in Jackson. Guided by the principle of "Not Charity But a Chance", this program aids many deserving persons.

Its basic purpose is to provide employment, wages and training for handicapped persons so that they may become useful and self - supporting citizens. Nationally, the Goodwill Industries movement began in 1902. Our state organization was formed in 1947 by a group of public - spirited leaders. Briefly summarized, the program works like this: discarded articles from homes, business and industry are collected in Goodwill trucks and are then expertly repaired by handicapped workers in 10 repair departments. Merchandise thus renovated is sold by the Goodwill non - profit Thrift Store to aid low income shoppers and pay a living wage to many handicapped individuals.

Goodwill Industries service includes special training in useful trades, employment under sheltered conditions, cash wages, case work and referral to other agencies, limited reemployment service and clean, repaired merchandise that low income groups need and can afford.

In Mississippi alone last year, the first full year of operation, our Goodwill Industries, Inc., salvaged discards from generous Mississippians and produced over $48,000 in sales, thereby employing over 80 handicapped workers. It is a non - profit organization incorporated under state laws.

Our state unit is Mississippi - controlled and managed, being directly governed by a local volunteer board made up of civic and business leaders. It is affiliated with 128 Goodwill Industries across the nation and is a member agency of Jackson's United Givers Fund.

Sponsors note that while Goodwill Industries was "born in the church", it is nonsectarian in service and believes that religion is important in rebuilding lives. There is a morning chapel service at which attendance is voluntary. There is no duplication of this service. No other agency has the objectives and methods of Goodwill Industries.

Goodwill Industries Week, May 3 - 9, affords a splendid opportunity for citizens in this area to personally visit our state branch at 113 South State Street In Jackson and obtain first-hand knowledge of its efficient operations. Public contributions make possible these jobs opportunities for handicapped Mississippians. The program of Mississippi Goodwill Industries, Inc., multiplies dollars in self - respect for every dollar contributed.

YAZOO COUNTY NEGROES MOVING TOWARDS INDUSTRY—JOBS GOAL

Yazoo City, Miss., Oct. 12—More than $10,000 has been pledged by Negroes here in an effort to bring to Yazoo City an industry that will give employment to members of their own race.

Professor J. L. Palmer, negro teacher and leader, is heading the drive to raise $100,000 which will be needed. John Oakes, owner of the Lintonia Cleaners, and originator of the plan, is assisting Professor Palmer. Serving with him are Cleo Magee, secretary of the committee, Louise Howard, Hubert Owens, J. C. Godron, Hal Fuche, Bradley Page, and Dave Burnett.

The group have been assured by an officer of the First Mississippi Corporation, Charles Jackson, that the company could establish a plant to give employment to one negro man for every thousand dollars raised.

The money, to be secured on a pledge basis in amounts of $100 for negro citizens, will be deposited by the individuals themselves in an escrow account in the Bank of Yazoo City and The Delta National Bank. The banks will receive and keep records of the pledges and deposits. If an insufficient amount is raised by June 1, 1960, the money will be returned to the investors.

All of the money will be invested in shares of First Mississippi which would own and control the proposed plant.

Besides Mr. Jackson other white business and civic leaders who have attended the meetings and helped with details are Herman DeCell, local attorney, Murry Kelly, chairman of the Industrial committee of the Yazoo County Chamber of Commerce, F. G. Corley, president of the Chamber, Thomas Campbell, Jr., former president Bob Wheeler, manager; and Herbert Hogue, J. L. Graeber, W. A. Henry, and Norman A. Mott, Jr.

Negroes Granted Equal Vacation Time By NLRB

WASHINGTON (AP) — An examiner for the National Labor Relations Board has held that an employer who grants two-weeks vacations to white employes must do the same for Negroes.

Examiner A. Bruce Hunt ruled yesterday in a case involving Intracoastal Terminal, Inc., of Harvey, La., and Teamsters Union Local 270.

Hunt's review of the case said the Harvey firm in 1957, while the teamsters were organizing the employes, abandoned the discriminatory vacation plan, but restored the old policy in 1958, after the employes voted in favor of the Teamsters union.

According to Hunt, there were two violations of labor laws: one, refusal to bargain with the union over vacation policy change, and, two, retaliation against Negro workers because the union got in.

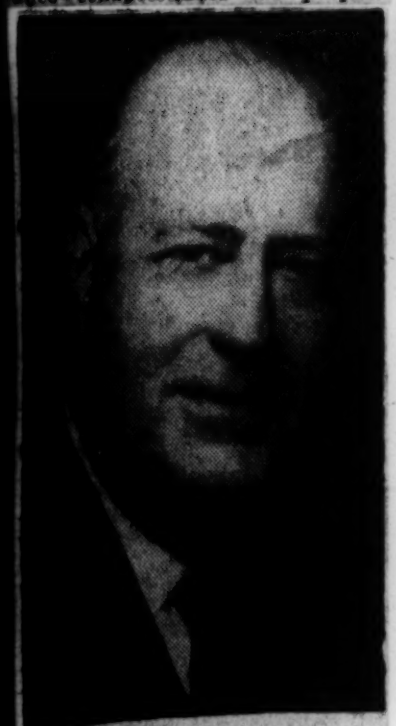
Meany, Bristol Named Equal Opportunity Day Honorees

Chicago Defender

NEW YORK — Gearge Meany, president, AFL-CIO, and Lee Hastings Bristol, chairman of the board of Bristol-Myers company, will be honored at the Equal Opportunity Day dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel on Nov. 17.

The dinner will be sponsored by the National Urban League to commemorate Equal Opportunity Day (Nov. 17), an annual observance conducted for the purpose of focusing national attention on the America ideal of equal opportunity for all, regardless of race, color or creed.

GEORGE MEANY



LEE H. BRISTOL

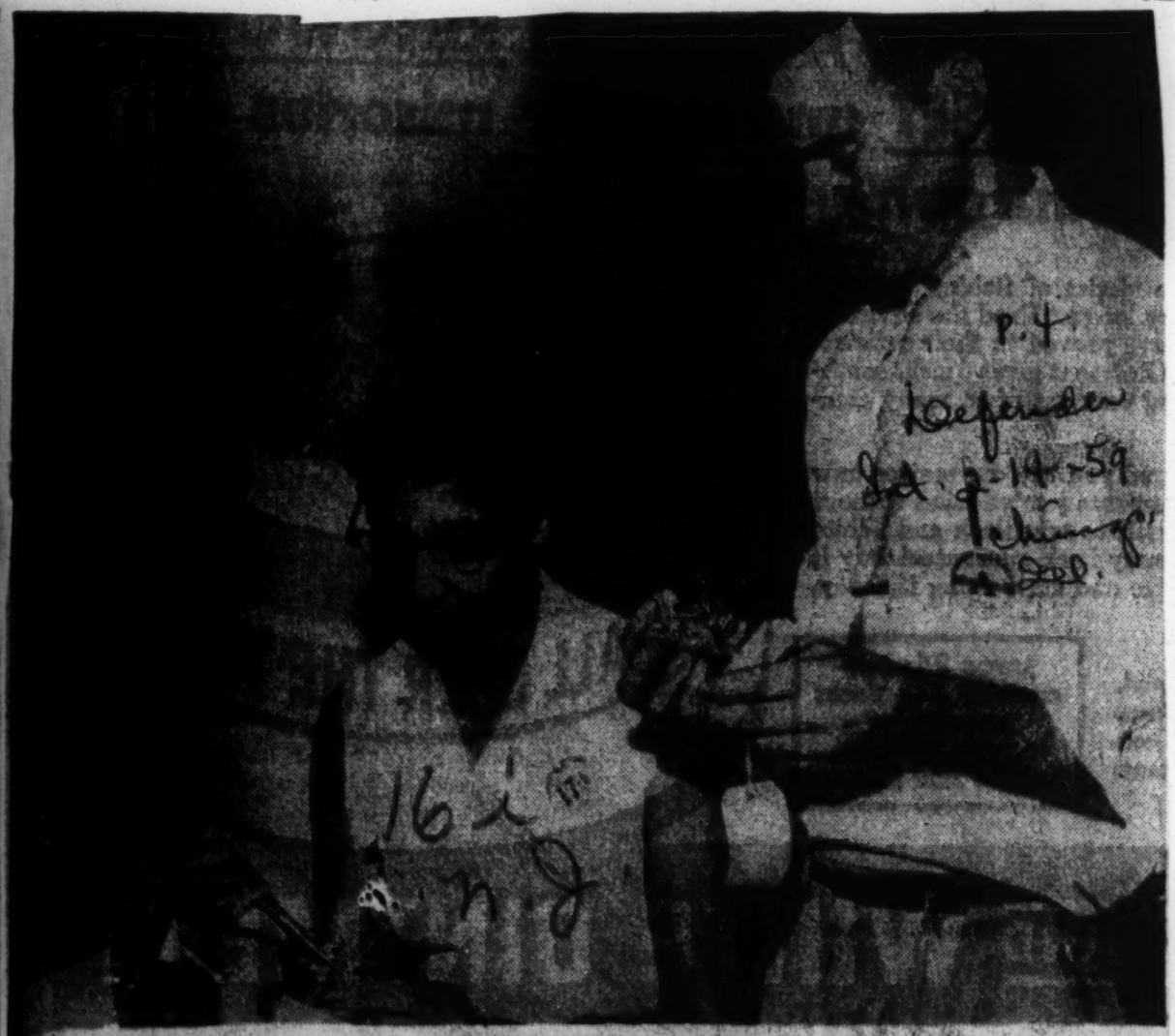
Meany will receive the Urban League award to give recognition to the constructive efforts of organized labor to eliminate racial discrimination in the nation's work force, the league reported.

Born the son of a trade unionist in New York City in 1894, he became a plumber's helper in 1910. He was president of the AFL in 1952 and was elected president of the merged AFL-CIO three years later.

Bristol was selected by the Urban League for his efforts toward making the equal opportunity principle a reality in American industry, the League announced. Bristol, a widower, resides in Bay Head, N. J. He was graduated from Hamilton college in 1914, and in 1952 was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree at Hamilton.

Each year the Leauge presents the EOD award to a representative of industry and labor for their efforts in behalf of equal opportunity.

The National Urban League is an interracial organization devoted to improving economic opportunity for Negroes and bettering race relations in America. It was founded in 1910.



MRS. IRENE HOLMES, an employee of the Radio Corporation of America's Camden, New Jersey plant since 1944, is shown assembling a control unit for a helmet radio receiver - transmitter while George Sproul, assistant foreman of the Shipborne and Aviation Assembly section, scans two subassemblies that make up the control section.

Chock Full O' Nuts On N.Y. Exchange

NEW YORK — Chock Full O' Nuts Corporation, founded in the early 1920's as a basement store selling nuts only, has been admitted for trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Its symbol on the "Big Board" is CHF.

The company roasts its brand of coffee in its Brooklyn, N. Y., plant and markets it in 12 Eastern States and parts of Canada. Chock Full O' Nuts also owns and operates a chain of 27 restaurants in New York City and one in Newark.

Chock Full O' Nuts was founded by an unemployed engineer, William Black, just graduated from Columbia university. To this day, Black remains president of the company.

Jackie Robinson, ex-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball star and now in his third year as Chock Full O' Nuts vice president in charge of personnel, took part in the trading ceremonies on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

With Black and Robinson were Keith Funston, president of the New York Stock Exchange; Frederic T. Tansill, executive vice president of Chock Full O' Nuts, and representatives of F. J. Connelly & Co., and Scholl & Co., stock specialists.

The company's latest statement for the nine months ended April 30, 1959, showed sales and earnings were the highest for any nine-month period in its history.

Powell Wants Jobs For Racial Groups

One of every three elective and appointive political jobs in Manhattan should be given to a Negro or Puerto Rican because of recent population gains, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.) said today.

Mr. Powell, resuming campaigning after an appendectomy as the anti-Tammany candidate for Democratic leader of Harlem's 12th AD South, charged that Tammany Hall has been pursuing a racial policy—detrimental to Negroes and Puerto Ricans—in filling posts.

Mr. Powell is opposing Elijah L. Crump for leadership in the 12th AD South.

Rail Waiter Honored By New Haven Riders

The New York Times

Jamie H. (Jimmy) Johnson at festivities yesterday.

A 64-year-old New Haven Railroad steward was feted yesterday as a "friend to man" by the commuter habitués of the club car on train 114, known as "The Berkshire" (New York to Pittsfield, Mass.).

The steward, Jamie H. (Jimmy) Johnson of 2367 Seventh Avenue, was taken by surprise when, a few minutes before departure time—5:27 P.M.,—his "regulars" presented him with a gold wrist watch, five shares of New Haven stock and a plaque inscribed with seventy-seven names and an "Ode to Jimmy, the man Who Knows How to Run a Railroad."

In a presentation speech, Felix Sutton of Wilton, Conn., a writer of children's books, said, "He is the best friend any commuter on the Berkshire run ever had."

Not only that, Mr. Sutton continued, but "Jimmy is the only man on the New Haven who knows how to run a railroad, so we thought we'd better make him part owner."

NEGROES ASSURED ON PIER JOBS HERE

Meany Tells Urban League Charges of Bias in I. L. A. Will Be Investigated

George Meany said last night that charges of Jim Crow practices by the International Longshoremen's Association on the New York waterfront would be investigated.

The president of the merged labor movement told the National Urban League that the civil rights department of the federation would attempt to correct alleged discrimination against Negroes in pier jobs.

Mr. Meany explained, however, that the complaint apparently involved "only one or two local unions." He defended the Longshore Union, which, he said, "always had a fine record with regard to its Negro membership."

The labor leader spoke at the league's annual Equal Opportunity Day dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He and Lee Hastings Bristol, chairman of the board of Bristol-Myers Company, were cited by Theodore W. Kheel, president of the league, for their efforts against discrimination.

The charges of Jim Crow practices in the I.L.A. were made last September by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations in San Francisco. Mr. Randolph objected to I.L.A.'s readmission to the labor federation. The union had been banished for six years after charges of domination by corrupt elements.

Two Leaders Differed

Mr. Randolph's insistence that the federation should no longer tolerate segregated locals so annoyed Mr. Meany at that time that he accused Mr. Randolph of posing as a self-appointed "guardian of all the Negroes in America."

Later Mr. Meany said there was no rift between himself and Mr. Randolph. Both, he said, wanted to eradicate Jim Crow but disagreed on methods.

"The civil rights objectives of Phil Randolph are my objectives too," Mr. Meany said last night.

"However, when he brought up the charges against the I. L. A., this was the first informationI had received, or the Executive Council had received, on this subject. While we considered the information important and germane, it was submitted too late to receive proper consideration from the convention.

"This does not mean the complaint will be ignored. I can assure the National Urban League it will be looked into thoroughly."

Mr. Kheel appealed to President Eisenhower to call a summit meeting of Negro and white leaders to discuss racial tensions.

The President had sent a message to Mr. Kheel saying:

"Equal opportunity to enjoy the bread which is earned by the sweat of one's own face—in the plain words of Abraham Lincoln—is among the basic principles of American democracy. One of our noblest tasks is to continue, under God and watched by the entire world, our efforts to translate this principle into a practice of daily life."

16i 1959

Store Agrees To Hire Negroes After Protest

NEW YORK — The Sears Roebuck Fordham Road and 149th Street department stores in the Bronx, have agreed to employ Negro sales personnel following three weeks of picketing by the Bronx branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, reported this week.

The picket line was withdrawn after agreement was reached at the conclusion of a series of conferences of NAACP leaders with the store's personnel executives and with Commissioner Elmer Carter of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Picketing was begun following an NAACP survey of employment practices in major retail stores in the borough. The survey revealed that many of the stores were not employing Negroes in "visible' positions. However, all, except Sears Roebuck, promptly changed their policies after representation had been made to them by the NAACP.

Participating in the conferences which led to the agreement were Mr. Hill, Commissioner Carter, Frederick D. Jones, president of the Bronx NAACP; Oliver Martin, chairman of the branch's labor and industry committee; Leroy Burnett, president of the Williamsbridge NAACP branch; and Charles Bacon and John Reed, Sears Roebuck personnel executives.

At the conclusion of the talks, Sears Roebuck management agreed to inform the Bronx N.A.A.C.P. branch when vacancies occur and promised to employ qualified Negro applicants.

The company also agreed to broaden the base of its recruiting operation to include institutions within the Negro community and further promised to participate with the Bronx NAACP in a general conference of retail merchants in the borough under the auspices of the Bronx County Advisory Council of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Tan Model Cracks Color Bar in Gotham Fashions

(See Photo Page 1)

NEW YORK — Exotic Bani Yvelton has been engaged by Jerry Greenwald, Inc., a manufacturer of Junior Wear at 498 Seventh Ave., as one of their regular fashion show models.

Her first showing was held for the press on Jan. 31.

• This is the first time a Negro model has been employed in a mid-town showroom exclusively for modeling.

Last fall, Bani was selected as one of the high fashion models, the only Negro, for a fashion feature in Look magazine, it was the first time a national general publication has included a model of color in the regular fashion features.

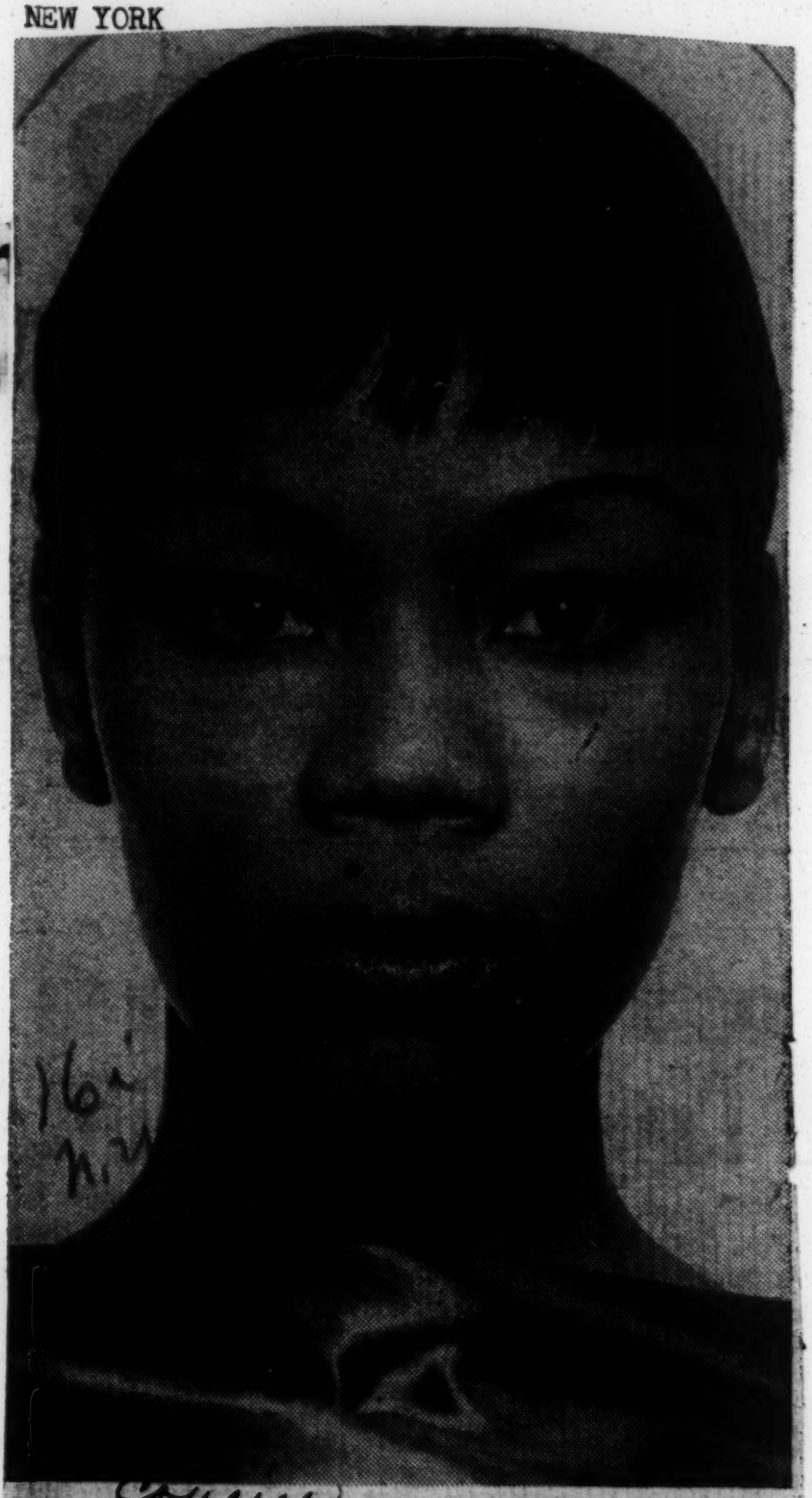
■

MISS YVELTON is one of the famous Grace Del Marco models who are making history in all departments of the modeling field.

Miss Mills, director of the Grace Del Marco agency, says "it is fantastic how many, "never before," modeling assignments are coming into the agency.

She has been so flooded with calls that the agency has found it necessary to employ an additional person to help with the casting.

NEW YORK



On the Move— Exotic Bani Yelverton, known simply as Bani, cracked New York's important Seventh Avenue wholesale garment area as a model when she was employed last week by Jerry Greenwald, manufacturers of junior fashions. Bani opened another wedge some months ago when she was featured in Look magazine. (Story Page 3)

May Make Possible, Nearly 2 Million More Jobs for Unhired Negro Workers

New York—The adoption of a shorter work week with no reduction in pay would mean 1,835,000 new jobs for Negro workers in America and would provide "the best tangible evidence of working brotherhood" for millions of unemployed colored workers, the 150,000-member United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (UE) said Monday.

35-Hour Week

At the winter meeting of the union's General Executive Board, Albert J. Fitzgerald, UE President, said: "This union prides itself on its unrelenting struggle for full equality among the working men and women in the electrical industry. Our program for the shorter work week with no reduction in pay will provide an estimated 8,300,000 new jobs in America if adopted. It would provide 35-hour a week jobs at 40 hours pay for the millions of fully unemployed, part-time workers and young workers entering the labor market for the first time.

Negro Workers

"It would also mean that the Negro workers of America would be able to get their rightful share of the job market at a time of rising unemployment amid rising production and soaring corporate profits," Fitzgerald said.

"Our economists estimate that the adoption of a 35-hour week with 40-hours pay would mean approximately 1,835,000 jobs for Negro workers," he stated.

For the past year, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), which bargains for 150,000 workers in 28 states and Canada, has been campaigning for a shorter work week to meet the crisis of unemployment.

Shorter Work Week Would Help Negroes

NEW YORK (ANP) — The adoption of a shorter work week with no reduction in pay would mean 1,835,000 new jobs for Negro workers in America and would provide "the best tangible evidence of working brotherhood" for millions of unemployed colored workers, the 150,000-member United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) said.

At the winter meeting of the union's general executive board, Albert J. Fitzgerald, UE president, said: "This union prides itself on its unrelenting struggle for full equality among the working men and women in the electrical industry.

"Our program for the shorter work week with no reduction in pay will provide an estimated 8,300,000 new jobs in America if adopted. It would provide 35-hour a week jobs at 40 hours pay for the millions of fully unemployed, part-time workers and young workers entering the labor market for the first time.

"It would also mean that the Negro workers of America would be able to get their rightful share of the job market at a time of rising unemployment amid rising production and soaring corporate profits," Fitzgerald said.

■

"OUR ECONOMISTS estimate that the adoption of a 35-hour week with 40 hours pay would mean approximately 1,835,000 jobs for Negro workers," he stated.

For the past year, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), which bargains for 150,000 workers in 28 states and Canada, has been campaigning for a shorter work week to meet the crisis of unemployment.

The union recently called for Congressional action on unemployment and demanded a Congressional investigation into growing corporate profits while joblessness has spread throughout the country.

"It is no secret that Negro workers have been hit harder by this depression than any other workers," Fitzgerald noted. "The shorter work week would be one way to relieve this unjust burden from the backs of our colored brothers and sisters."

Report Blasts Conditions For Migrants

Immediate steps to improve the substandard living conditions of migratory farm workers in the United States were urged today in a "Report on Farm Labor" released by the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor.

Principal findings on the plight of migrants and of farm workers in general were:

- They are among the most "economically disadvantaged" of workers.
- Most live in makeshift housing—shacks, tents, barracks and even trucks—which lack "elementary sanitation."
- Whole areas are depressed by the low income and lack of stability of these underprivileged workers.
- Migrant children are retarded in school and the retardation becomes greater as the child grows older.
- Social legislation rarely covers and usually specifically excludes the farm worker.

The report confirms findings of Allan Keller, World-Telegram staff writer, whose investigations resulted in two crusading series of articles in improvement of laws affecting migrants in New York and New Jersey.

The report, based on public hearings in Washington, was released by Dr. Frank P. Graham, former U.S. Senator from North Carolina, and A. Philip Randolph, vice president of the AFL-CIO.

One of the 56 witnesses heard was the Rev. K. P. Thornton, of Pompano Beach, Fla., who paid his own expenses to Washington to tell a dramatic story of large families living in one-room "dilapidated shacks . . . with no windows."

The report also spoke of the hazards encountered by the workers with tragic accidents in transportation inevitable "until the states assume responsibility for intrastate regulation of migrant travel."

Sears Roebuck Stores in Bronx Agree To Hire Negroes After NAACP Protest

NEW YORK — The Sears Roebuck Fordham Road and 149th Street department stores in the Bronx have agreed to employ Negro sales personnel following three weeks of picketing by the Bronx branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, reported today.

The picket line was withdrawn after agreement was reached at the conclusion of a series of conferences of NAACP leaders with the stores' personnel executives and with Commissioner Elmer Carter of the State Commission Against Discrimination. Picketing was begun following an NAACP survey of employment practices in major retail stores in the borough. The survey revealed that many of the stores were not employing Negroes in "visible" positions. However, all, except Sears Roebuck, promptly changed their policies after representation had been made to them by the NAACP.

Participating in the conferences which led to the agreement were Mr. Hill, Commissioner Carter, Frederick D. Jones, president of the Bronx NAACP; Oliver Martin, chairman of the branch's labor and industry committee; Leroy Burnett, president of the Williamsbridge NAACP branch; and Charles Bacon and John Reed, Sears Roebuck personnel executives.

At the conclusion of the talks, the Sears Roebuck management agreed to inform the Bronx NAACP branch when vacancies occur and promised to employ qualified Negro applicants.

The company also greed to broaden the base of its recruiting operation to include institutions within the Negro community and further promised to participate with the Bronx NAACP in a general conference of retail merchants in the borough under the auspices of the Bronx County Advisory Council of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Sears Bows in Bronx To NAACP Pickets

NEW YORK—After four weekends of picketing in front of Sears Roebuck & Co., Bronx branch, the management agreed at a meeting to consider members of minority groups for employment in sales positions whenever future vacancies occur.

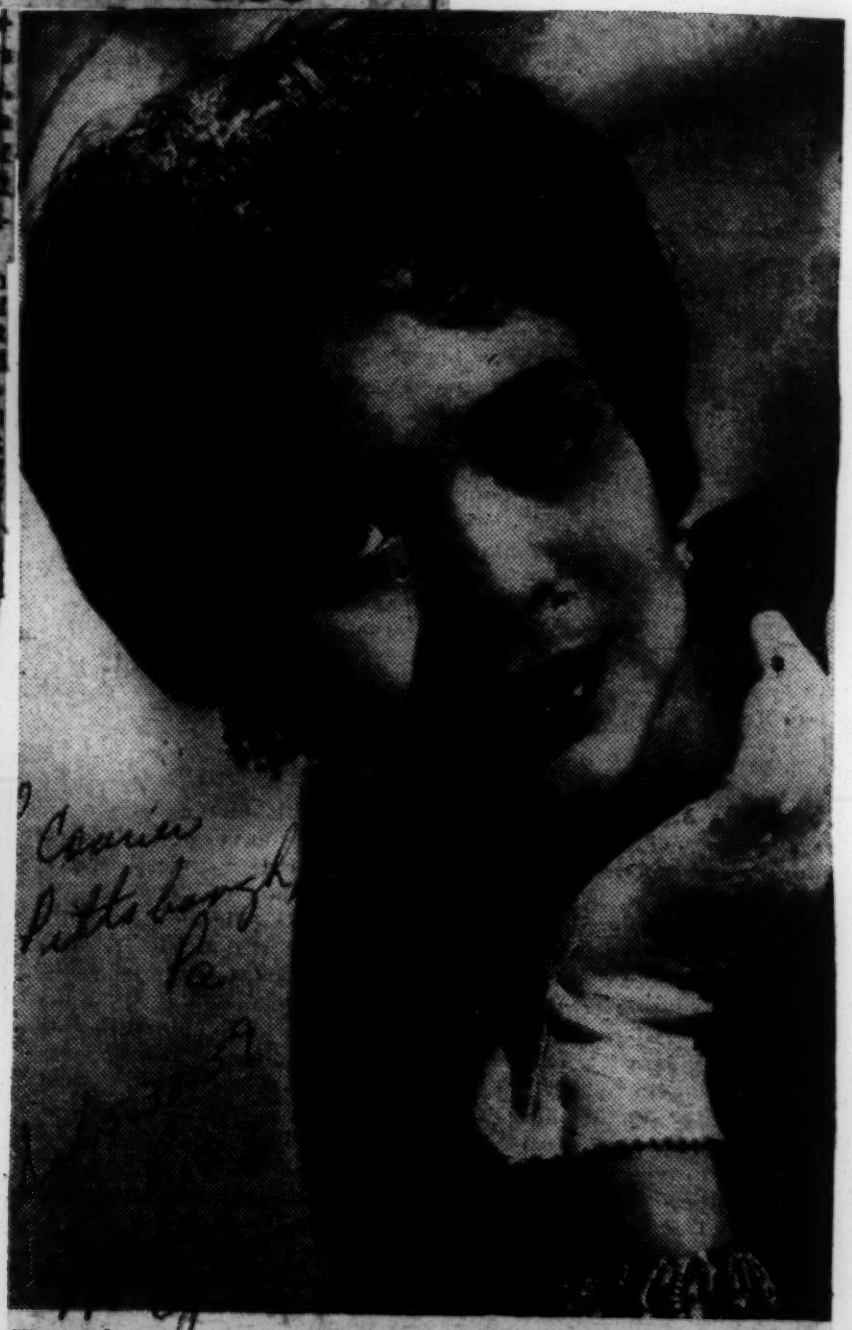
The meeting was held with Commissioner Elmer A. Carter of the State Commission Against Discrimination in its offices and was attended by Herbert Hill, labor and industry director of the national office of the NAACP, representatives of Sears and of the Bronx branch NAACP, initiators of the picketing.

Sears' Bronx management also offered to lend its help and influence to the NAACP program aimed at eliminating discriminatory hiring policies in other Bronx areas.

■

A CONFERENCE is being set up to meet with business leaders and managements of stores in which no Negro personnel are represented on the sales staffs.

The meeting ended the picket line which began Dec. 20, after the Bronx NAACP said that Sears refused to discuss its hiring policies with representatives of the branch.



Finalist Jayve Henderson, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, and presently attending the John Powers Modeling School in New York City, is one of the finalists in the "Miss Sepia United States" contest. Finals will be held May 30 at the Carlton Terrace Ballroom in Brooklyn.

A Top Man in Postal Manager Training

H. R. Jackson's Ideas Affect Post Offices Throughout U. S.

NEW YORK—The small city of Poplarville, Miss., so much in the limelight these days because of the horrible mob abduction and murder of a Negro prisoner, would probably be more than mildly surprised to know that certain decisions made by a Negro in New York, influence the policy of its local post office.

For policy decisions made by Henry R. Jackson, a 53-year-old Negro, with 34 years in the U. S. Postal service, are largely accepted in Washington, D. C., and carried out in local post offices throughout the country.

Jackson is regional training officer for the Post Office Department, New York region. His position and responsibilities include planning, directing and coordinating the training and development for more than 80,000 employes, 7,000 Negroes, and supervisors in approximately 1,800 postal installations in New York State.

■

BUT HIS responsibilities go much beyond the confines of the New York region. The only career training officer in the entire United States (there are 15 U. S. Postal regions with a training officer assigned to each), the rest of the country looks to him for guidance and instructions in this terribly complex field of training.

Before present Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield, a big Chevrolet dealer from Michigan, was appointed to the post, management training in this important department was pretty much a hit-or-miss thing.

The tug-of-war is still going on between those Senators who want the Post Office to operate as a service, regardless of red ink, and those who want to put it on a business basis and make it carry its own weight.

■

SUMMERFIELD recognizing Jackson's abilities, placed him in a management training position, and, as such, he was the first to set up any organized training plan for the postal services.

"Until Summerfield was made Postmaster," he said, "about 72 per cent of the entire budget went for salaries. There was little or no money left for training. We were 50 years behind the times and there was no organized training for half million postal workers."

Now, every post office throughout the country with 500 or more employes has a full-time training staff, Jackson said.

■

JACKSON HAS been a member of management for 16 years, and following 15 years of work as a postal clerk, he has been promoted every three years since.

A graduate of New York University's School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, Jackson also has a graduate degree from the school's Public Administration and Social Services' school. Presently, he is an instructor and lecturer at his alma mater in the Graduate School of Public Administration.

■

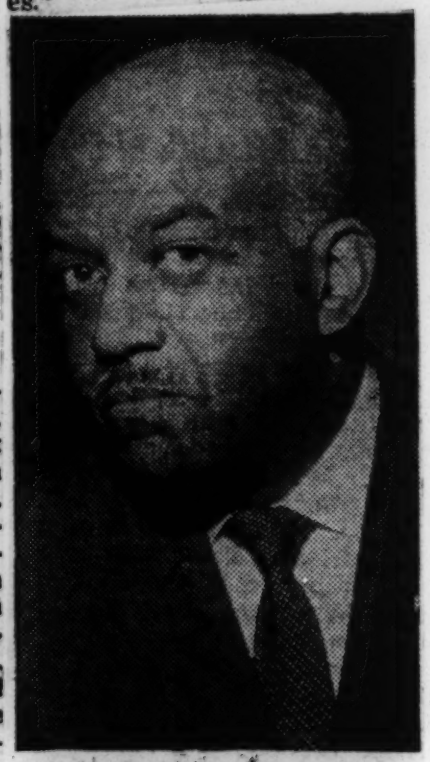
JACKSON IS credited with introducing a "new concept" in management training: he insists that supervisors must have a working of three related jobs. "Experience contributes to their development," he says. "But it is primarily a matter of communications. You must be able to communicate with subordinates.

"One of the major weaknesses of management everywhere is its failture to evaluate the performances of their subordinates," he said. "We attempt to develop an organization where everybody understands objectives. Thus, we can give the best possible service."

Jackson, whose office, secretary and staff are in New York, spends a good bit of his time on the road. He travels to various local post offices, sits and chats with the postmasters about their management problems and helps them solve many of them.

■

"UNTIL I STARTED this job, he said, "I didn't realize that from 35 to 40 per cent of the postmasters are really postmistresses."



HENRY R. JACKSON
. . . communication is the key
—Johnson Photo

He said many Southerners ask him, "How do you find people of the other race reacting to you?"

My answer is stock: "These people are interested in finding solutions to their pressing problems—trying to relieve the pressure and tension of their jobs. They will listen to anyone who can help them achieve this goal. I am considered only as a source of help, and color makes no difference.

■

"OF COURSE, they will not listen to you at first. But once they begin to feel that you know your job—and believe me, I know mine—they are certainly ready to listen to anyone who can help."

Jackson, who earns about $12,000 a year and expenses, could probably double his salary if he went to work for private industry—providing, of course, he could find such a position open to him in industry.

He was in Detroit at the time of the interview for the annual week-long conference of the Society of Training Directors, a professional society of national scope. The convention was held at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel.

JACKSON WAS the first Negro to be accepted in this organization. There are now several others.

He said the field of management training is a wide open one. But not many Negroes are taking advantage of the fact and training themselves to fit into it.

The proposed additional one cent postal raise on first-class mail is necessary, he said. "We need funds for automation and mechanization . . . to replace outmoded equipment and facilities," he said.

He lives in New York with his wife.